Crime in India
2014
Compendium

National Crime Records Bureau
Ministry of Home Affairs

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IT

Crime in India
2014

Compendium

National Crime Records Bureau
Ministry of Home Affairs
Government of India
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

North Block,
New Delhi.

8 July 2015

Message

I am happy to learn that National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is bringing out its annual publication **'Crime in India 2014'**. The efforts made towards this edition of the report are indeed commendable as after a massive exercise of proformae revision and software development, this published data have been collected from all States / UTs, collated and are being released. It is a remarkable achievement and I take this opportunity to congratulate the Director General, NCRB and her team of officers for successfully releasing their core publication.

Over the years, **'Crime in India'** has become a very crucial publication of Government of India, providing useful and detailed information on crime statistics and trends in the country. This year this publication includes more elaborate data on certain important crime heads as the section-wise data of certain IPC and SLL crime heads and disposal of cases & persons by police & courts have also been covered. Besides, the Bureau has also compiled some additional useful data like crime against senior citizens, crime against foreigners, environment related offences etc. The information on these newly emerging crimes is of paramount importance for maintenance of social order, law & order and security of our country. It will also serve as an important tool in the hand of researchers, criminologists and officials of criminal justice system in the country.

I also commend the efforts of the State Crime Records Bureaux / CID of the State and UT Police Departments for supplying huge data on crime statistics in the revised formats, within the time frame. Their efforts and dedication are greatly appreciated by the Ministry. Since the new proformae and software are now fully established and comprehended, I urge the Law Enforcement agencies of the State Government / UT Administrations to send the validated and consistent data for the year 2015 to the NCRB by the end of February, 2016 so that the next edition of publication can be brought out by March, 2016.

(L.C. Goyal)

"Please visit our website at http://mha.nic.in"

Archana Ramasundaram
Director General

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NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU
(MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
East Block-VII, R. K. Puram, New Delhi - 110 066

8th July, 2015

Foreword

It is my proud privilege to bring out the 62nd edition of **'Crime in India 2014'**, an annual publication of National Crime Records Bureau. Since its inception in the 1953, this has been the principal reference document on Crime Statistics in our country. Over the past decades, this report has become quite well-known and its release is widely awaited every year.

Like the earlier editions, this one also contains detailed information on cognizable crimes, disposal of crimes by police and courts, property crimes etc. Besides, this edition brings out additional data on certain newly emerging categories of crimes such as cyber crimes, environment related Offences, human trafficking, crimes under various sections of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 etc. It has been our constant endeavour to improve the scope, coverage, content and presentation of our annual report. The magnitude of the exercise taken up for this edition can be gauged from the fact that the data have been collected in 34 newly revised proformae from SCRBx/CID of all 36 States/UTs and 53 Mega Cities(City having population of 10 lakh or more).

Like previous years, the report is published in two volumes, namely 'Crime in India (Compendium)' and 'Crime in India (Statistics)'. However, the number of chapters in each volume has gone up as there are exclusive chapters devoted to 'Crime Against Senior Citizens', 'Crime Against Foreigners', 'Environment Related Offences', 'Offences Against the State', 'Crime Committed by Foreigners', 'Seizures of Arms & Drugs by Police'.

Such a comprehensive report will definitely help in arriving at an appropriate policy and strategy to deal with the challenges, present and future. I am confident that this publication would meet the requirements and expectations of the policy makers, administrators, criminologists, media, NGOs, the general public and other stakeholders of criminal justice system.

"Please visit our website at http://ncrb.gov.in"

I appreciate the efforts of the staff of the Bureau who worked hard with utmost dedication and enthusiasm to publish this edition in time. The Software Development Team of our Statistical Branch deserves special praise for having successfully developed a new user-friendly software for the revised proformae used in this report which has facilitated data entry in multilingual format both at the level of police stations and districts. All validation and consistency checks have been incorporated in software itself, leading to reduction of time lag in publication. Moreover, it will be possible to generate state-specific crime reports also through this newly developed software. We are proud of this achievement.

I am extremely grateful to the State Crime Records Bureaux/CID of the States/UTs for their efforts and valuable support in sending the validated and consistent data under the revised formats. Since the new proformance and software are now fully in place and comprehended, we shall appreciate if the validated and consistent data for the year 2015 is sent by February, 2016 so as to ensure the publication of the next edition by March, 2016.

It is my duty to apprise the readers of the fact that due to constraint of cost and size, only limited data have been published under this publication. The remaining data is published separately in **'Additional Table for CII'** on our website **http://ncrb.gov.in** under publication link. Besides, the historical data on crime statistics in an open format are also uploaded on the Open Government Data Platform India **(https://data.gov.in)** and an external link of the same has been given on our website under ' NCRB on Data Portal'.

We welcome inputs and suggestions to be sent to us in the feedback form attached for further improvement of content and quality of this publication.

(Archana Ramasundaram)

"Please visit our website at http://ncrb.gov.in"

Disclaimer

- The information given in this report has been obtained from States/UTs Police. All precautions have been taken to ensure that the data is statistically consistent. NCRB has only compiled and collated the data and presented it in the form of this report. As data is being furnished by States/UTs thus NCRB shall not be responsible for authenticity of this information. However, any discrepancy observed in this report may be brought to the notice of the Bureau.

- The Bureau is collecting statistical data of police recorded cognizable crimes through a set of 34 proformae from 36 States/UTs and 53 Mega Cities (i.e. total of 89 data supplying centres). The data pertain to the calendar year 2014.

- In this report, the calculated values of crime rate, percentage etc. are rounded up to only one decimal; hence an approximate value is used for analysis.

- However, in the present edition, in order to make the statistical analysis more meaningful, we have calculated 'Crime Rate' on the basis of population of that segment only. Since calculation of Crime Rate was essential for making State/UT wise comparison in incidents of crimes, the population used for calculation of crime rate for crime against women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, children, senior citizens are approximate value, as in absence of availability of such data a crude approach of population estimation based on population ratio of districts falling under Andhra Pradesh and Telengana as per the Population Census 2011 has been adopted. However, the Projected Population as on 1st July of respective year, furnished by Office of RGI, MHA has been used for State/UT. Hence the Bureau does not claim the precise accuracy of estimated population.

- The Bureau follows 'Principal Offence Rule' for counting of crime. Hence among many offences registered in a single case, only most heinous crime has been considered as counting unit, thereby representing one case.

- The Socio-economic causative factors or reasons of crimes are not being captured by the Bureau. Only police recorded criminal cases are being captured for this publication.

- In this edition, data have been collected under revised proformae wherein some new crime heads included and sections of some earlier crime heads have been changed.

- In order to avoid duplication of data collection, the Bureau has discontinued data collection for the erstwhile Chapter-17 on Police Infrastructure, as Bureau of Police Research and Development is already collecting and publishing the same information.

- Analysis for all the Chapters, except Chapter-4 & Chapter-12 wherein disposal details have also been given, has been done on the basis of First Information Report(FIR), as registered by police.

- In this edition, for the first time, the Bureau has collected, collated and published information on 'Offences Against the State', 'Environment Related Offences', 'Crimes Against Senior Citizens', 'Crimes Against Foreigners', 'Crimes Committed by Foreign Citizens' etc. Besides, some additional information on 'Cyber Crimes', 'Human Trafficking', 'Kidnapping & Abduction', 'Crimes Against Women/Children/SCs/STs' etc. have also been included.

Disclaimer

- **Considering the cost and size of report, the Bureau has printed only limited tables. The incidents of crimes in cities have been put exclusively under Chapter 2. However, all the remaining tables will be made available on our website http://ncrb.gov.in under 'Additional Table for CII' link.**

- **In present edition, 'Crime against Women' include crime head viz. Rape, Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty, Insult to the Modesty of Women, Importation of Girls from Foreign Country, Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women, Abetment of Suicides of Women, Dowry Deaths, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, the Commission of Sati Prevention Act 1987, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and the Immoral Traffic (P) Act. Whereas in previous edition, it included the cases of Rape, Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty, Insult to the Modesty of Women, Importation of Girls from Foreign Country, Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives, Kidnapping & Abduction of Women, the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, the Indecent Representation Of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, the Commission of Sati Prevention Act 1987 and the Immoral Traffic (P) Act.**

- **Under the revised proformae, more elaborate classification of crime heads under 'Crimes against SCs & STs' has been made. In present edition, under 'Crimes against SCs & STs' crime heads have been categorised as 'IPC crimes reported along with the SC/ST(PoA) Act', 'IPC crimes without SC/ST(PoA) Act', 'The Protection of Civil Rights Act' 'The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act' and 'Other SLL Crimes'.**

- **Cyber Crimes constitute the figures of the Information Technology Act (as per amendment of 2008) and related sections of IPC & SLL. In previous editions, Cyber Crimes include the figures of the IT Act and related sections of IPC only. Apart from this, detail data cases reported & persons arrested and their disposal by police and courts have also been collected and published in this edition.**

- **All editions of the publications have been made available on our website. Besides, the time series data, in open format, have also been made available on the website http://data.gov.in of Open Government Data (OGD) Platform India.**

- **Crime rate for crime against women, crime against children, crime against SCs/STs and crime against senior citizens have been calculated using population of female, children(up to 18 years), SCs/STs and persons (60 years & above).**

- **The complaints against police personnel (Table 16.1) include complaints related to family problems, general complaints etc.**

- **In some crime heads, figures of persons arrested/charge-sheeted/convicted/etc. may be less than the corresponding registered cases, as accused might not have been arrested, died etc.**

- **For some crime heads, cases/persons pending for investigation or trials brought forward in 2014 may not match with the previous year data (2013), due to change/modification of sections of that crime heads, as data have been collected under the revised proformae.**

Limitation

- Projected Mid-Year Population for the year 2014 which is based on The Population Census 2001, as supplied by Demographic Division, RGI, MHA, is used for calculation of crime rate. However, rough estimation based on population ratio of Districts as per The Population Census 2011 for the newly created States namely Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

- Like previous years, this year also mid-year estimated population of children (up to 18 years of age) has been used for calculating crime rate in respect of crime against children for the year 2014. However, rough estimation based on population ratio of Districts as per The Population Census 2011 for the newly created States namely Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

- Population figures of persons belonging to SCs & STs, Senior Citizens and Mega Cities from the Population Census 2011 have been used for calculating Crime Rate for ‘Crime against SCs & STs’, ‘Crime Against Senior Citizens’ and ‘Crime Rate in Mega Cities’, due to non-availability of projected mid-year population figures for the year 2014 for these categories.

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Crime in India: Publication over the years

1953 Dec.1954	1954 Nov.1955	1955 Apr.1957	1956 May 1958	1957 Dec. 1958
1958 Mar.1960	1959 Feb.1961	1960 Jun.1962	1961 Dec.1962	1962 Dec. 1963
1963 Aug.1965	1964 Aug.1966	1965 Aug.1967	1966 Nov.1968	1967 Nov.1970
1968 Nov.1970	1969 July 1971	1970 Dec.1972	1971 Sep.1974	1972 Jun.1975
1973 Dec.1975	1974 Dec.1977	1975 Apr.1979	1976 Feb.1980	1977 Jun.1981
1978 Aug.1982	1979 Feb.1984	1980 May 1985	1981 Apr.1986	1982 Jan.1987
1983 Dec.1988	1984 Feb.1992	1985 Feb.1992	1986 Mar.1990	1987 Feb.1992
1988 Dec.1990	1989 May 1991	1990 Dec.1991	1991 Dec.1992	1992 May 1994
1993 Dec.1994	1994 Apr.1996	1995 Jun. 1997	1996 Jun. 1998	1997 Jan.1999
1998 Dec. 999	1999 May 2001	2000 Jun. 2002	2001 Jul. 2003	2002 Jun. 2004
2003 Mar. 2005	2004 Dec. 2005	2005 July 2006	2006 Oct. 2007	2007 Oct. 2008
2008 Dec. 2009	2009 Dec. 2010	2010 Sep. 2011	2011 Jun. 2012	2012 Jun. 2013
2013 Jun. 2014	2014 Jul. 2015			

FIGURES AT A GLANCE - 2014

SL. NO.	CRIME HEADS	CASES REPORTED	% TO TOTAL IPC CRIMES	RATE OF CRIME	CHARGE-SHEETING RATE	CONVICTION RATE
	A) VIOLENT CRIMES					
1	Murder	33981	1.2	2.7	88.8	39.1
2	Attempt to commit Murder	41791	1.5	3.4	93.1	26.9
3	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	3332	0.1	0.3	90.1	34.9
4	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	4358	0.2	0.4	97.1	24.9
5	Rape	36735	1.3	6.1	95.6	28.0
6	Attempt to commit Rape	4234	0.1	0.7	94.0	14.7
7	Kidnapping & Abduction	77237	2.7	6.2	70.9	22.2
8	Dacoity	4395	0.2	0.4	79.5	22.7
9	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	2834	0.1	0.2	98.9	12.3
10	Robbery	38071	1.3	3.1	68.2	30.9
11	Riots	66042	2.3	5.3	91.5	17.2
12	Arson	9289	0.3	0.7	64.9	18.7
13	Dowry Deaths	8455	0.3	1.4	94.1	33.0
	Total Violent Crimes	330754	11.6	26.6	84.8	25.7
	B) SEXUAL OFFENCES					
	Total sexual offences	132939	4.7	22.2	95.2	27.1
	C) CRIMES AGAINST BODY					
	Total crimes against body	813745	28.5	65.4	90.0	56.3
	D) CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY					
	Total crimes against property	600861	21.1	48.3	39.7	34.7
	E) CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER					
	Total crimes against public order	85537	3.0	6.9	88.7	18.4
	F) ECONOMIC CRIMES					
	Total economic crimes	142560	5.0	11.5	70.9	22.9
	G) CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN					
	Total crimes against women	337922	11.9	56.3	91.0	21.3
	H) CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN (Below 18 years)					
	Total crimes against Children	89423	3.1	20.1	87.6	33.1
	I) CRIMES AGAINST SCs BY NON SCs					
	Total Crimes against SCs by non SCs	47064	1.7	23.4	92.3	28.8
	J) CRIMES AGAINST STs BY NON STs					
	Total crimes against STs by non STs	11451		11.0		37.9
	K) CYBER CRIMES					
1	Total Offences under IT Act	7201	0.3	0.6	52.4	26.3
2	Total Offences under IPC (cyber related)	2272	0.1	0.2	66.8	35.3
3	Total SLL Offences (cyber related)	149	0.0	0.0	97.3	17.5
	Total cyber crimes (1+2+3)	9622	0.3	0.8	57.0	23.9
	L) CRIMES AGAINST SENIOR CITIZENS					
	Total cognizable IPC crimes against Senior Citizen	18714	0.7	18.3	90.3	40.7
	M) CRIMES AGAINST FOREIGNERS					
	Total Crimes against Foreigners	486	0.0	0.0	50.9	38.1
	N) HUMAN TRAFFICKING					
	Total human trafficking	5466	0.2	0.4	94.6	45.1
	O) TOTAL IPC CRIMES					
	Total Cognizable IPC crimes	2851563		229.2	79.6	45.1
	P) TOTAL SLL CRIMES					
	Total Cognizable SLL crimes	4377630		351.9	98.4	92.7
	Q) TOTAL IPC + SLL CRIMES					
	Total (IPC + SLL)	7229193		581.1	91.5	79.9

1. ** For calculation of Crime Rate of Crimes Against Women, Crimes Against SCs, Crimes Against STs, Crimes Against Children and Crimes Against Senior Citizens, their respective population has been used instead of overall total population figures as used for other crime heads.*
2. *However, for calculation of Crime Rate of Crimes Against Foreigners (which is negligible), number of foreigners arrived in India obtained from Bureau of Immigration, Govt. of India (MHA) has been used. As per information received, the total No. of foreigners arrived in India during 2014 were 7679099*

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SNAPSHOTS – 2014

General Crime Statistics

INCIDENCE		RATE	
IPC	SLL	IPC	SLL
2013 : 26,47,722	2013 : 39,92,656	2013 : 215.5	2013 : 324.9
2014 : 28,51,563	2014 : 43,77,630	2014 : 229.2	2014 : 351.9

- A total of 72,29,193 cognizable crimes comprising 28,51,563 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 43,77,630 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were reported, showing an increase of 8.9% over 2013 (66,40,378 cases).

- During 2014, IPC crime rate has increased by 6.4% over 2013 while SLL crime rate has increased by 8.3% over 2013.

- Percentage share of SLL was 60.6% while percentage share of IPC cases was 39.4% reported during 2014.

- Madhya Pradesh accounted for 9.6% of total IPC crime reported in the country followed by Maharashtra (8.8%), Uttar Pradesh (8.4%), Rajasthan (7.4%) and Kerala (7.3%).

- Delhi UT reported the highest crime rate (767.4) under IPC crimes followed by Kerala (585.3), Madhya Pradesh (358.5), Haryana (298.2), Assam (296.5), Rajasthan (295.1) and Telangana (294.5).

- Uttar Pradesh has reported highest number of cases of SLL crimes, accounting for 54.7% of total SLL crimes reported in the country during 2014.

- Uttarakhand reported highest SLL crime rate of 1,640.6 in the country during 2014 followed by Kerala (1,142.2), Chhattisgarh (1,127.1) and Uttar Pradesh (1,126.9).

- The cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Kolkata have accounted for 22.7%, 6.5%, 5.2% and 4.2% respectively of the total IPC crimes reported from 53 mega cities.

- Indore reported the highest IPC crime rate of 885.9 among the mega cities in the country followed by Delhi City (856.3), Gwalior (850.2) and Jaipur (848.4).

- Raipur city reported the highest rate of SLL crimes at 11,457.5 followed by Agra (7,953.2), Ghaziabad (5,123.4) and Durg-Bhilainagar (4,296.3) among the 53 mega cities.

- A total of 1,32,939 cases of sexual offences (comprising of rape, attempt to commit rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to the modesty of women) were reported during 2014, out of which assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty accounted for 61.9% of total such incidents (82,235 cases).

- A total of 8,13,745 cases of crimes against body were registered under various sections of IPC during 2014, out of which cases of causing injuries due to rash driving/road rage accounted for 50.4% of total such incidents (4,09,899 cases).

- During 2014, total of 6,00,861 cases were reported under crime against property which was 21.1% of total IPC crimes. Out of 6,00,861 cases of properties crimes, theft (4,40,915 cases) accounting for 73.4% of total such cases.

- During 2014, total of 85,537 cases were reported under crime against public order. Out of 85,537 cases of crime against public order, riots (66,042 cases) accounting for 77.2% of total such cases.

- During 2014, total of 1,42,560 cases were reported under economic crime (IPC), out of which maximum cases were reported under cheating(1,09,354 cases) accounting for 76.7% of total such crimes.

Violent Crimes

INCIDENCE	RATE
2013 : 3,00,357	2013 : 24.4
2014 : 3,30,754	2014 : 26.6

- The share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes during 2014 was 11.6% (which was 11.3% in 2013).
- The highest rate of violent crimes was reported in Delhi UT (92.5) followed by Assam (45.9), Arunachal Pradesh (40.6) and Sikkim (37.6) compared to 26.6 at all India level.
- Uttar Pradesh (41,889 cases) reported the highest number of cases of violent crimes accounting for 12.7% of total violent crimes in the country (3,30,754 cases) followed by Bihar with 10.4% (34,277 cases) and Maharashtra with 9.8% (32,574 cases).
- Uttar Pradesh reported the highest number of cases of murder accounting for 15.2% (5,150 out of 33,981 cases) of total murder cases and the highest cases of Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder accounting for 42.4% (1,412 out of 3,332) of total such cases during 2014.
- Madhya Pradesh reported 13.8% (5,076 out of 36,735 cases) of total rape cases reported in the country.
- 1,69,154 cases under crimes affecting body, 45,300 cases under crimes affecting property, 40,969 cases under crimes affecting women and 75,331 cases under crime affecting public safety were reported during 2014.
- Personal vendetta or enmity (2,912 cases) was the major motive of murder which accounted for 8.6% of total murder cases followed by property dispute with 8.2% (2,771 cases) and property dispute (94 cases) followed by gain (53 cases) were the major motives of culpable homicide not amounting to murder accounting for 2.8% and 1.6% of total such cases respectively during 2014.
- A total of 3,655 persons murdered using fire arms and 35,215 unidentified dead bodies recovered & inquest conducted during 2014.

Crime against Women

INCIDENCE	RATE
2013 : 3,09,546	2013 : 52.2
2014 : 3,37,922	2014 : 56.3

- Uttar Pradesh reported 11.4% of total such cases in the country (38,467 out of 3, 37,922 cases). Delhi UT reported the highest number of crime rate (169.1) compared to the national average rate of 56.3.
- The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women under total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 9.6% in the year 2010 to 11.8% during the year 2014.
- Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of rape cases (5,076 cases), West Bengal has reported highest number of attempt to commit rape (1,656 cases) & cruelty by husband or his relatives (23,278 cases) and Maharashtra has reported the highest number of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (10,001 cases) accounting for 13.8%, 39.1%, 18.9% and 12.2% respectively of total such cases reported during 2014.
- Andhra Pradesh has reported 27.2% (2,649 cases) of total insult to the modesty of women cases reported in country during 2014.
- Under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Tamil Nadu with 471 cases has accounted for 22.8% of total such (2,070 cases) followed by Karnataka (388 cases) during 2014.
- The highest number of cases of kidnapping & abduction of women (10,626 cases) and dowry deaths (2,469 cases) were reported in Uttar Pradesh, accounted for 18.5% and 29.2% of total such cases

respectively.

- Offenders were known to the victims in 86.0% of rape cases (32,187 out of 37,413 cases).

Crime against Children

INCIDENCE	RATE
2013 : 58,224	2013 : 13.2
2014 : 89,423	2014 : 20.1

- State/UT wise comparison revealed that the maximum percentage share of crime against children vis-a-vis all India figures was reported in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi UT, Maharashtra and West Bengal, they accounted for 16.9%, 16.6%, 10.5%, 9.1% and 5.5% of total cases under crime against children respectively.

- In percentage terms, major crime heads under 'Crime Against Children' during 2014 were kidnapping & abduction (42.3%), rape (15.4%), assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (12.7%) and POCSO Act (10.0%).

- A total of 18,763 children were sexually assaulted (13,833 children reported under section 376 IPC and 4,930 children under section 4 & 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act) during 2014.

- During 2014, average charge-sheet rate for all crimes against children (IPC & SLL) was 87.6. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (under sections 6, 7 & 8) and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (under sections 14 & 15) have reported 100.0% charge-sheet rate in comparison to the prevailing national level charge-sheet rate of 87.6%. However, 33.1 conviction rate was reported under crimes against children during 2014.

Human Trafficking

INCIDENCE	RATE
2013 : 3,940	2013 : 0.3
2014 : 5,466	2014 : 0.4

- An increase of 38.7% in human trafficking incidence was reported (5,466 cases in 2014 compared to 3,940 cases in 2013), the figures of human trafficking cases reported under section 370 & 370A IPC have also been included in 2014.

- Percentage distribution in crime heads related to human trafficking cases is the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (47.9%), procurement of minor girls (36.9%), selling of minors for prostitution (1.5%), importation of girls from foreign country (0.2%), buying of minors for prostitution (0.3%) and human trafficking (section 370 & 370A) (13.2%) during 2014.

- West Bengal (1,096 cases) has reported the maximum number of cases related to human trafficking accounting for 20.1% followed by Tamil Nadu (509 cases) and Karnataka (472 cases) accounted for 9.3% and 8.6% respectively during 2014.

- Daman & Diu (2.6) reported the highest crime rate followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (2.2) compared to average national crime rate 0.4 during 2014.

Crime Against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

INCIDENCE		RATE	
SC	ST	SC	ST
2013 : 39,408	2013 : 6,793	2013 : 19.6	2013 : 6.5
2014 : 47,064	2014 : 11,451	2014 : 23.4	2014 : 11.0

- Uttar Pradesh (8,075 out of 47,064 cases) reported 17.2% of total crimes against scheduled castes, followed by Rajasthan (17.1%) and Bihar (16.8%) whereas Rajasthan (3,952 out of 11,451 cases) has reported 34.5% of total crimes against scheduled tribes followed by Madhya Pradesh (19.9%) and

Odisha (11.0%) in the country during the year 2014.

- Goa reported the highest rate of crime (66.8) under crime against scheduled castes as compared to the national average of 23.4 whereas Rajasthan reported the highest rate of crime against Scheduled Tribes (42.8) as compared to the national average of 11.0.

Juveniles in Conflict with Law

INCIDENCE

IPC	SLL
2013 : 31,725	2013 : 4,136
2014 : 33,526	2014 : 5,039

- The number of cases registered against juveniles under both IPC and SLL has increased by 5.7% and 21.8% respectively during the year 2014 over 2013.
- The highest increase in the incidents of crimes registered against juveniles was reported under cheating (156.6%) followed by causing death by negligence (128.2%), counterfeiting (107.7) and criminal breach of trust (104.3%).
- The highest numbers of juveniles were apprehended for thefts (8,863) followed by criminal trespass/burglary (3,802) and rape (2,144).These heads taken together accounted for 34.8% of total juveniles apprehended under IPC crimes.
- The percentage of juveniles apprehended under IPC crimes was 73.7% in the age group of 16 yrs. – below 18 years (31,364 out of 42,566) during 2014.
- 7,345 juveniles were sent home after advice or admonition, 8,700 juveniles sent to special homes, 3,509 juveniles acquitted and final order of 17,972 juveniles remained pending at the end of the year 2014.
- Out of total juveniles apprehended (48,230), 10,530 juveniles were illiterate, 15,004 juveniles had education up to primary level and 17,637 juveniles have above primary but below matric/HSC level education during 2014 accounting for 21.8%, 31.1% and 36.6% of total juveniles apprehended respectively during 2014.
- Out of 48,230 juveniles apprehended, 80.2% juveniles were living with parents (38,693) and 3.4% were homeless (1,632) during 2014.
- A large number of juveniles (55.6%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to ₹25,000 only.
- Out of 48,230 juveniles apprehended, 45,621 juveniles apprehended for the first time and 2,609 juveniles were recidivists.

Cyber Crimes

INCIDENCE

IT ACT	IPC	SLL
2013 : 4,356	2013: 1,337	2013: -
2014 : 7,201	2014 : 2,272	2014: 149

- Incidence of cyber crimes (IT Act + IPC sections + SLL crimes) have increased by 69.0% in 2014 as compared to 2013 (from 5,693 cases in 2013 to 9,622 cases in 2014). In addition to data of IT Act and related sections of IPC, the figures of cases reported under computer related SLL crimes have been included under cyber crimes in 2014.
- Out of 2,272 cases reported under IPC crimes related to cyber crimes, majority of cases were reported under cheating (1,115 cases) accounting for 49.1% of total such cases during 2014.
- Under IT Act, majority of cases were reported under computer related offences (under sections 66A to 66E) (5,548 out of 7,201 cases) accounting for 77.0% of total IT Act during 2014.
- 52.7% of persons arrested under IT Act (2,238 out of 4,246 persons), 44.4% of persons arrested under various sections of IPC relating to cyber crimes (544 out of 1,224 persons) and 46.4% of persons

arrested under SLL cases relating to cyber crimes (544 out of 1,224 persons) were in the age group of 18 years & above-below 30 years during 2014.

- During 2014, 18.0% of cyber crime cases reported were for greed/financial gain (1,736 out of 9,622 cases) followed by insult to the modesty of women with 6.2% (599 cases) and fraud/illegal gain with 5.1% (495 cases).
- Out of total persons arrested (5,752 persons) under cyber crimes, 99.9% were Indian nationals (5,744) and only 0.1% were foreign nationals (8). Among 8 foreign nationals arrested under cyber crimes, 3 were crackers/hackers.
- Among 5,744 Indian nationals arrested under cyber crimes, 427 were 'neighbours / friends & relatives' and 320 were students during 2014.

Disposal of Cases & Arrested Persons

- Out of these 37,93,771 cases under IPC for police investigation, in 1,05,852 cases police submitted final reports declaring cases as false, in 96,858 cases final report were submitted as mistake of fact or of law during 2014. A total of 19,97,540 cases were charge-sheeted by police, and in 5,10,405 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final report as true cases were submitted. A total of 10,65,421 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of 2014.
- Highest pendency percentage was recorded in cases of offences against the State (78.8%) followed by offences promoting enmity between groups (68.9%) and counterfeiting (57.0%) at the end of 2014.
- A charge-sheet rate of 79.6% (19,97,540 cases charge-sheeted out of 25,07,945 cases in which investigations completed) of IPC cases was reported during 2014.
- Out of 13,41,386 cases of IPC in which trials have been completed during 2014, 6,05,144 cases ended in conviction, thus have 45.1% conviction rate under IPC crimes. However, a total of 84,57,884 cases of IPC remained pending for trials at the end of the year 2014.
- Out of 36,49,425 cases of SLL in which trials have been completed during 2014, 33,84,821 cases ended in conviction, thus have 92.7% conviction rate under SLL. However, a total of 58,22,591 cases of IPC remained pending for trials at the end of the year 2014.
- A total of 47,774 complaints were made against police personnel during the year 2014, out of which 2,601 criminal cases were registered, 1,166 police personnel charge-sheeted and 44 police personnel were convicted.
- A total of 108 cases of human rights violation by police (consisting of 98 cases against State police personnel and 10 cases against Central Armed Police Forces) were reported during 2014 out of which 33 police personnel were charge-sheeted and 3 police personnel were convicted. However, 62 cases registered against State police personnel were found false.
- Out of 108 cases of human rights violations, maximum cases were reported under ‘disappearance of persons’ (35 cases) followed by ‘atrocities on SCs’ & ‘hurt/injury’ (20 cases each) and ‘assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty’ (17 cases) during 2014.
- A total of 37,90,812 persons were arrested in connection with 28,51,563 IPC cases, showing 304.7 arrest rate and 1.3 arrests per case during 2014.

Custodial Crimes

- 93 custodial deaths were reported in the country, out of which in 32 deaths cases persons were remanded to police custody by court and in 61 deaths cases persons were not remanded to police custody by court during 2014. 26 policemen were charge- sheeted for custodial deaths during the year.
- Suicides (27) accounted for 29.0% of was the major cause of custodial deaths followed by illness (16) which accounted for 17.2% during 2014.
- Maharashtra has reported the maximum custodial deaths amounting to 21 followed by Andhra Pradesh (18) and Gujarat & Uttar Pradesh (8 each) which accounted for 22.6%, 19.4% and 8.6% respectively during 2014.

- A total of 1,188 persons were escaped in 1,008 cases reported under section 224 & 225 of Cr. P.C. during the year 2014. 855 escapees were re-arrested during the year 2014 and 50 persons were awarded imprisonment on charges of escape from police custody during 2014.

Police Firing & Casualties

- Police had to resort to firing on 176 occasions during the year 2014 as compared to 684 occasions during 2013.
- Maximum casualties of civilians under police firing were reported under unclassified categories (18 deaths) followed by self-defence (12 deaths) and maximum casualties of policemen were also reported under unclassified categories (12 deaths) followed by self-defence & to effect arrest (2 deaths each).
- A total of 52 civilians and 60 police personnel got injured under police firing during ‘riot control’.
- Police had to resort to lathi charge on 382 occasions during 2014. Maximum occasions in which police resorted to lathi charge were for ‘riots control’.
- Uttar Pradesh(62 occasions) accounted for 35.2% of police firing incidents followed by Maharashtra (36 occasions) and Andhra Pradesh & Gujarat (16 occasions each) during 2014.
- Jammu & Kashmir reported maximum incidents of police lathi-charge (304 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (28 cases) during 2014.

Crimes by Foreigners

- A total of 1,473 cases were reported against foreigners under various sections of IPC and SLL crimes and 1,843 foreigners were arrested during 2014.
- Out of 1,473 cases, maximum cases were reported under the Foreigners Act (592 cases) followed by the Registration of Foreigners Act (343 cases) during 2014.
- West Bengal (865 foreigners) has reported the maximum foreigners arrested followed by Delhi UT (195 foreigners) and Maharashtra (173 foreigners) during 2014.

Crimes in Railways

- A total of 31,609 cases of cognizable crimes were reported by GRP under Indian Penal Code (IPC) showing an increase of 18.7% over 2013 (26,620 cases) and 287 cases under the Indian Railways Act showing an increase of 72.9% over 2013 (166 cases).
- Out of total IPC crime by registered by GRP during 2014, thefts (23,231 cases) followed by robberies (1,161 cases) and grievous hurt (191 cases) accounted for 73.5%, 3.7% and 0.6% of total IPC crimes respectively reported by GRP.
- A total of 261 persons were arrested under the Railways Act, 1898 and the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966.

Crime against Senior Citizens

INCIDENCE	RATE
2014 : 18,714	2014 : 18.3

- A total of 18,714 cases were reported under crimes against senior citizens during 2014. Out of 18,714 cases under crime against senior citizens, maximum cases were reported under cheating (1,567 cases) followed by robbery (1,184 cases) and grievous hurt (1,069 cases) during 2014.
- A total of 25,136 persons were arrested under the crimes committed against senior citizens during 2014, maximum persons were arrested under murder (1,754 persons) followed by grievous hurt (1,701 persons).

- Maximum cases of crime against senior citizens were reported in Maharashtra (3,981 cases out of 18,714 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (3,438 cases) and Tamil Nadu (2,121 cases) which accounted for 21.3%, 18.4% and 11.3% total such cases respectively during 2014.

Offences against State (IPC)

- A total of 512 cases were registered under offences against the State comprising 176 offences against state(section 121,121A, 122, 123 and 124A) and 336 offences promoting enmity between different groups (section 153A & 153B).
- Kerala has reported the highest number of such crimes (72 cases) followed by Assam (56 cases) and Karnataka (46 cases) accounted for 14.1%, 10.9% and 9.0% respectively of total such cases during 2014.
- Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh (1 case each), Kerala (5 cases) and Odisha & West Bengal (2 cases each) together accounted for 27.6% of total cases reported under sedition (section 124A) during 2014.
- Kerala with 65 cases has reported the highest number of cases of crimes under offences promoting enmity between groups followed by Karnataka (46 cases) and Rajasthan (39 cases) during 2014.

Environmental Related Offences

- A total of 5,835 cases of offences related to environment were registered during 2014, out of which maximum cases were registered under the Forest Act, 1927 (4,901 cases) followed by the Wildlife Act, 1972 (770 cases) and the Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 (101 cases) contributing 84.0%, 13.2% and 1.7% of total such cases respectively during 2014.
- Rajasthan (2,927 cases) reported the maximum cases under the environmental related offences followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,597 cases), Karnataka (249) and Himachal Pradesh (150 cases) which accounted for 50.1%, 18.4%, 2.9% and 1.7% of total such cases respectively during 2014.

Miscellaneous

Persons Arrested

IPC	SLL
2013 : 35,23,577	2013 : 44,67,963
2014 : 37,90,812	2014 : 48,04,382

- Every one hour, on an average 326 cases were reported in country and 433 persons were arrested under different IPC sections in the year 2014.
- Every one hour, on an average 4 cases of rape were reported in country in which 6 persons have been arrested during the year 2014.
- Properties worth 7,51,482 lakh were stolen during the year 2014 and against this loss, properties worth 1,57,522 lakh were recovered.
- Out of five specified category of property crimes viz. thefts, dacoities, criminal trespass/burglaries and robberies. Thefts accounted for maximum cases of property loss, by registering 4,34,235 cases, followed by criminal trespass/burglaries (1,12,714 cases).
- The maximum number of motor vehicles thefts were reported in Kerala (58,41,448) followed by Karnataka (43,66,909) and Uttar Pradesh (28,664).
- During 2014, most of property crimes took place at residential premises amounting to 1,97,518 cases. However, majority of robberies took place on highways/roads with 15,208 cases.

Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads During 1953 to 2014

Sl.No.	Year	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder**	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	Rape	Attempt to commit Rape#	Kidnapping & Abduction**	Dacoity	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	Robbery	Criminal Trespass/ Burglary**	Theft
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	1953	9802	*	*	*	*	*	5261	5579	*	8407	147379	256567
2	1954	9765	*	*	*	*	*	5514	5395	*	7600	132457	223866
3	1955	9700	*	*	*	*	*	5529	4779	*	6710	121744	212028
4	1956	10025	*	*	*	*	*	5905	5397	*	7618	134556	236214
5	1957	10419	*	*	*	*	*	5821	5560	*	7408	129632	233239
6	1958	10661	*	*	*	*	*	6043	4658	*	7120	124695	236103
7	1959	10712	*	*	*	*	*	6549	3774	*	6267	118205	233052
8	1960	10910	*	*	*	*	*	6024	3981	*	6263	114540	228842
9	1961	11188	*	*	*	*	*	6698	4213	*	6428	122605	232868
10	1962	11586	*	*	*	*	*	7119	4890	*	7551	134324	252453
11	1963	10754	*	*	*	*	*	6924	4997	*	7694	137025	242487
12	1964	11748	*	*	*	*	*	8050	5287	*	8336	153862	273676
13	1965	12310	*	*	*	*	*	7927	4955	*	8067	142015	273702
14	1966	12631	*	*	*	*	*	7854	4817	*	8585	150180	298701
15	1967	13398	*	*	*	*	*	8192	6300	*	10252	173575	339861
16	1968	13849	*	*	*	*	*	8830	6384	*	10194	156206	315546
17	1969	14732	*	*	*	*	*	8464	6049	*	9922	145429	300140
18	1970	15708	*	*	*	*	*	10111	9837	*	16958	166339	337211
19	1971	16180	*	2357	*	2487	*	9647	11193	*	18402	165807	335204
20	1972	15475	*	2196	*	2605	*	9402	10411	*	17054	167062	346382
21	1973	17072	*	2408	*	2919	*	10223	10627	*	18857	181433	379412
22	1974	18649	*	2514	*	2962	*	10543	13697	*	22286	199878	436918
23	1975	17563	*	2502	*	3376	*	11139	12506	*	21656	192854	421891
24	1976	16673	*	2584	*	3893	*	11250	10910	*	17974	168655	365138
25	1977	18376	*	2615	*	4058	*	12240	12599	*	22725	193622	432046
26	1978	19314	*	2728	*	4558	*	13616	13195	*	22923	183991	437187
27	1979	20349	*	3008	*	4300	*	13125	14028	*	22860	168574	430483
28	1980	22149	*	3032	*	5023	*	13595	15194	*	23493	166695	431036
29	1981	22727	*	3272	*	5409	*	13833	14626	*	22996	157540	422059
30	1982	23339	*	3427	*	5427	*	13341	12700	*	21938	142726	375240

#Collection of data started from 2014 * shows the data was not collected under this offence during that period ** Section(s) of crime head has/have been revised in 2014

Sl.No.	Year	Unlawful Assembly#	Riots**	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Forgery	Counterfeiting**	Arson	Grievous Hurt**	Dowry Deaths	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Insult to the Modesty of Women	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1	1953	*	20529	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
2	1954	*	22777	15860	9934	*	815	*	*	*	*	*	*
3	1955	*	23609	14644	9461	*	597	*	*	*	*	*	*
4	1956	*	24700	15466	9519	*	596	*	*	*	*	*	*
5	1957	*	23750	15362	9388	*	629	*	*	*	*	*	*
6	1958	*	24942	16017	9503	*	555	*	*	*	*	*	*
7	1959	*	26987	15878	9677	*	443	*	*	*	*	*	*
8	1960	*	26890	15862	9207	*	554	*	*	*	*	*	*
9	1961	*	27199	16895	9511	*	485	*	*	*	*	*	*
10	1962	*	29096	18092	9738	*	423	*	*	*	*	*	*
11	1963	*	28114	18438	8854	*	289	*	*	*	*	*	*
12	1964	*	32693	21180	11670	*	317	*	*	*	*	*	*
13	1965	*	32940	21354	11935	*	436	*	*	*	*	*	*
14	1966	*	34696	22353	11606	*	655	*	*	*	*	*	*
15	1967	*	42447	23950	12701	*	1413	*	*	*	*	*	*
16	1968	*	45801	22408	12524	*	1425	*	*	*	*	*	*
17	1969	*	55796	21118	12001	*	739	*	*	*	*	*	*
18	1970	*	68331	22679	12331	*	650	*	*	*	*	*	*
19	1971	*	64114	20270	11412	*	641	*	*	*	*	*	*
20	1972	*	65781	21004	12646	*	670	*	*	*	*	*	*
21	1973	*	73388	21837	14392	*	582	*	*	*	*	*	*
22	1974	*	80547	22274	15380	*	718	*	*	*	*	*	*
23	1975	*	67241	23287	17772	*	951	*	*	*	*	*	*
24	1976	*	63675	23656	19588	*	887	*	*	*	*	*	*
25	1977	*	80449	22868	19623	*	784	*	*	*	*	*	*
26	1978	*	96488	23255	19821	*	636	*	*	*	*	*	*
27	1979	*	98896	22016	18370	*	525	*	*	*	*	*	*
28	1980	*	106957	20684	17416	*	830	*	*	*	*	*	*
29	1981	*	110361	20579	17764	*	1004	*	*	*	*	*	*
30	1982	*	106511	18259	17471	*	939	*	*	*	*	*	*

Sl.No.	Year	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	Causing Death by Negligence	Offences Against the State	Offences Promoting Enmity between Different Groups	Extortion	Disclosure of Identity of Victims#	Causing Injuries due to Negligent Driving/Rash Driving#	Human Trafficking#	Unnatural Offences#	Other IPC Crimes**	Total Cognizable IPC Crimes
(1)	(2)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
1	1953	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	148440	601964
2	1954	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	122929	556912
3	1955	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	126435	535236
4	1956	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	135221	585217
5	1957	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	140163	581371
6	1958	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	173887	614184
7	1959	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	188772	620326
8	1960	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	183294	606367
9	1961	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	187561	625651
10	1962	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	199194	674466
11	1963	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	193254	658830
12	1964	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	232194	759013
13	1965	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	235974	751615
14	1966	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	242655	794733
15	1967	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	249892	881981
16	1968	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	268795	861962
17	1969	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	270777	845167
18	1970	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	295267	955422
19	1971	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	299711	952581
20	1972	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	318886	984773
21	1973	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	349358	1077181
22	1974	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	371387	1192277
23	1975	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	373660	1160520
24	1976	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	395491	1093897
25	1977	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	451672	1267004
26	1978	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	514542	1344968
27	1979	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	526942	1336168
28	1980	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	550480	1368529
29	1981	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	582265	1385757
30	1982	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	612586	1353904

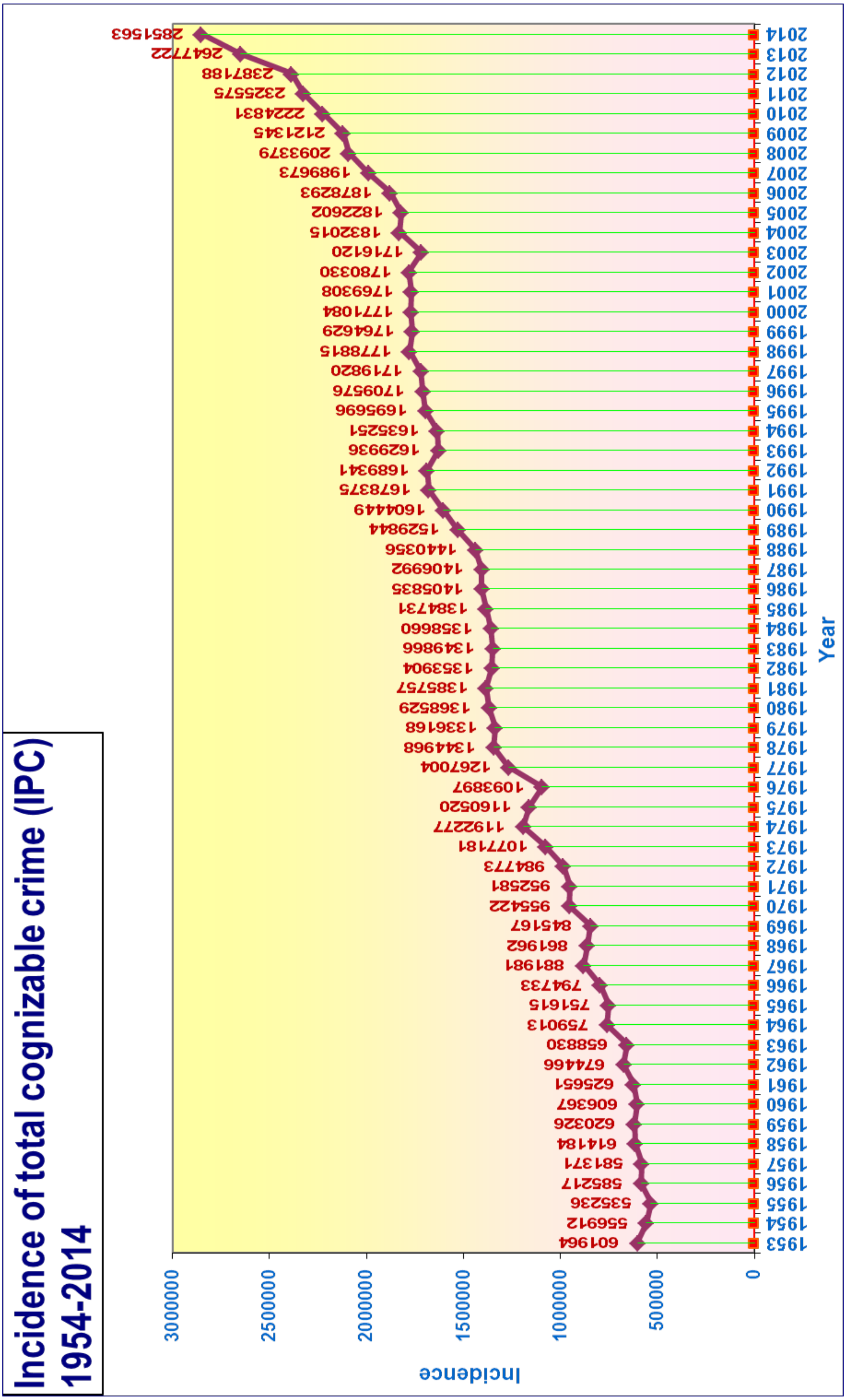
Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads During 1953 to 2014

Sl.No.	Year	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder**	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide	Rape	Attempt to commit Rape#	Kidnapping & Abduction**	Dacoity	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	Robbery	Criminal Trespass/ Burglary**	Theft
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
31	1983	25112	*	3793	*	6019	*	13842	12382	*	21310	139103	353536
32	1984	25786	*	4093	*	6740	*	15141	12301	*	23204	136272	330669
33	1985	25970	*	3995	*	7289	*	16051	11254	*	22501	130354	330554
34	1986	27269	*	4195	*	7952	*	15667	10444	*	22395	128946	323533
35	1987	28513	*	3721	*	8559	*	15251	10036	*	22917	125466	310575
36	1988	28771	20689	3755	*	9099	*	15771	9306	931	21611	124304	319848
37	1989	31222	23748	4100	*	9752	*	17318	9896	1015	22480	129020	341240
38	1990	35045	27095	4281	*	10068	*	18474	11089	1286	25440	131331	353191
39	1991	39174	29778	4243	*	10410	*	20079	10831	1393	26428	132087	362928
40	1992	40105	31202	4621	*	11708	*	20518	11308	1297	26444	127281	350582
41	1993	38240	29725	3890	*	12218	*	19830	9357	1102	24354	123020	320434
42	1994	38577	30020	3946	*	13208	*	20983	9271	946	23933	121536	303564
43	1995	37464	29571	3830	*	13754	*	20426	8335	961	22443	116507	294306
44	1996	37671	29597	3728	*	14846	*	20848	8035	888	22705	115097	284985
45	1997	37543	29322	3869	*	15330	*	21898	7867	1049	22141	113319	277077
46	1998	38584	30577	3681	*	15151	*	23520	8091	1266	23603	119260	287967
47	1999	37170	29628	3912	*	15468	*	23236	7079	1501	21332	111296	271907
48	2000	37399	30743	3773	*	16496	*	22871	6825	1505	20926	105391	258588
49	2001	36202	31523	3367	*	16075	*	22487	6154	1614	19901	101182	252803
50	2002	35290	30380	3624	*	16373	*	21850	6101	1841	18764	96461	247462
51	2003	32716	25942	4029	*	15847	*	19992	5303	2302	17512	92827	245237
52	2004	33608	27890	3935	*	18233	*	23327	5311	2340	18458	92490	273045
53	2005	32719	28031	3578	*	18359	*	22832	5141	2834	17673	90108	273111
54	2006	32481	27230	3535	*	19348	*	23991	4747	3129	18456	91666	274354
55	2007	32318	27401	3644	*	20737	*	27561	4579	3205	19136	91218	285043
56	2008	32766	28598	3863	*	21467	*	30261	4530	3217	20522	93742	316761
57	2009	32369	29038	3930	*	21397	*	33860	4586	2850	22409	92070	324195
58	2010	33335	29421	3782	*	22172	*	38440	4358	2615	23393	90179	330312
59	2011	34305	31385	3707	*	24206	*	44664	4285	2895	24700	92504	340800
60	2012	34434	35138	3620	*	24923	*	47592	4314	3099	27343	92892	337407
61	2013	33201	35417	3380	*	33707	*	65461	4539	3159	31927	104401	372622
62	2014	33981	41791	3332	4358	36735	4234	77237	4395	2834	38071	114646	440915

#Collection of data started from 2014   * shows the data was not collected under this offence during that period   ** Section(s) of crime head has/have been revised in 2014

Sl.No.	Year	Unlawful Assembly#	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Forgery	Counterfeiting	Arson	Grievous Hurt**	Dowry Deaths	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Insult to the Modesty of Women	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
31	1983	*	108101	18514	19767	*	809	*	*	*	*	*	*
32	1984	*	101460	18428	19077	*	1118	*	*	*	*	*	*
33	1985	*	99757	18417	21016	*	1504	*	*	*	*	*	*
34	1986	*	94197	19021	22579	*	1687	*	*	*	*	*	*
35	1987	*	90789	17847	22115	*	1653	*	*	*	*	*	*
36	1988	*	94587	17352	22705	*	1537	*	*	*	*	*	*
37	1989	*	98943	17541	23691	*	2075	*	*	*	*	*	*
38	1990	*	102846	16552	24466	*	2576	*	*	*	*	*	*
39	1991	*	105309	17495	27466	*	4467	*	*	*	*	*	*
40	1992	*	104749	17925	29397	*	5133	*	*	*	*	*	*
41	1993	*	93838	17039	30079	*	3728	*	*	*	*	*	*
42	1994	*	94344	16523	31207	*	2851	*	*	*	*	*	*
43	1995	*	96520	15503	30678	*	2203	12028	203812	4648	26856	4689	28579
44	1996	*	92831	15368	33823	*	2796	12425	223977	5513	28939	5671	35246
45	1997	*	91812	15077	35228	*	2228	12363	228497	6006	30764	5796	36592
46	1998	*	90767	16157	38271	*	1353	12913	235870	6975	30959	8053	41375
47	1999	*	80838	15454	41403	*	1347	11218	236313	6699	32311	8858	43823
48	2000	*	80456	14581	41701	*	2299	10392	240580	6995	32940	11024	45778
49	2001	*	76222	14798	44727	*	1683	10534	271487	6851	34124	9746	49170
50	2002	*	68945	14027	46271	*	1522	11820	265025	6822	33943	10155	49237
51	2003	*	57334	13432	47478	*	2055	9365	261444	6208	32939	12325	50703
52	2004	*	59971	14176	51939	*	1529	8637	276868	7026	34567	10001	58121
53	2005	*	56235	13572	53625	*	2383	8451	270861	6787	34175	9984	58319
54	2006	*	56641	13636	58076	*	2169	8480	264748	7618	36617	9966	63128
55	2007	*	59915	15531	65326	*	2204	9024	273067	8093	38734	10950	75930
56	2008	*	66018	16487	66579	*	2991	9249	284969	8172	40413	12214	81344
57	2009	*	62942	16326	72718	*	2935	8736	279214	8383	38711	11009	89546
58	2010	*	67571	16678	78999	*	2589	8508	289022	8391	40613	9961	94041
59	2011	*	68500	17457	87656	*	2307	9064	302847	8618	42968	8570	99135
60	2012	*	74633	17901	94203	*	2351	11836	332324	8233	45351	9173	106527
61	2013	*	72126	19627	107330	*	2349	9357	334669	8083	70739	12589	118866
62	2014	9870	66042	19982	109354	11245	1979	9289	105201	8455	82235	9735	122877

Sl.No.	Year	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	Causing Death by Negligence	Offences Against the State	Offences Promoting Enmity between Different Groups	Extortion	Disclosure of Identity of Victims#	Causing Injuries due to Negligent Driving/Rash Driving#	Human Trafficking#	Unnatural Offences#	Other IPC Crimes**	Total Cognizable IPC Crimes
(1)	(2)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
31	1983	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	627578	1349866
32	1984	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	664371	1358660
33	1985	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	696069	1384731
34	1986	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	727950	1405835
35	1987	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	749550	1406992
36	1988	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	750090	1440356
37	1989	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	797803	1529844
38	1990	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	840709	1604449
39	1991	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	886287	1678375
40	1992	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	907071	1689341
41	1993	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	903082	1629936
42	1994	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	924342	1635251
43	1995	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	722583	1695696
44	1996	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	714587	1709576
45	1997	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	726042	1719820
46	1998	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	744422	1778815
47	1999	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	763835	1764629
48	2000	64	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	779757	1771084
49	2001	114	57182	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	701362	1769308
50	2002	76	64044	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	730297	1780330
51	2003	46	60672	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	700412	1716120
52	2004	89	69423	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	741031	1832015
53	2005	149	71698	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	741977	1822602
54	2006	67	78513	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	779697	1878293
55	2007	61	86790	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	829206	1989673
56	2008	67	92186	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	856963	2093379
57	2009	48	98532	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	865541	2121345
58	2010	36	106343	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	924072	2224831
59	2011	80	108890	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	966032	2325575
60	2012	59	107591	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	966244	2387188
61	2013	31	111517	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1092625	2647722
62	2014	13	128771	176	336	8192	4	409899	720	1148	943511	2851563



Incidence of total cognizable crime (IPC) 1954-2014

Chapter - 1

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.P.C.) classifies all the crimes into two categories:

(i) Cognizable - Sec.2(c) Cr.P.C.

(ii) Non-cognizable - Sec.2(l) Cr.P.C.

Cognizable Crimes

A cognizable offence or case is defined as the one which an officer in-charge of a police station may investigate without the order of a magistrate and effect arrest without warrant. The police have a direct responsibility to take immediate action on the receipt of a complaint or of credible information relating to such crimes, visit the scene of the crime, investigate the facts, apprehend the offender and arraign him before a court of law having jurisdiction over the matter. Cognizable crimes are broadly categorised as those falling either under the 'Indian Penal Code (IPC)' or under the 'Special and Local Laws (SLL)'.

Non-cognizable Crimes

Non-Cognizable crimes are defined as those which can not be investigated by police without the order of a competent magistrate. Police do not initiate investigation in non-cognizable crimes except with magisterial permission. First schedule of the Cr.P.C. gives the classification of the offences of the IPC into cognizable & non-cognizable categories.

Various crimes that are being registered and investigated by different law enforcement agencies are broadly grouped under the following categories for statistical information system.

Broad classification of crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

i) **Crimes against body**: Murder, Attempt to commit murder, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Attempt to Culpable Homicides, Kidnapping & Abduction, Grievous hurt, Causing death by negligence, Causing injuries under rash driving/road rage, Human trafficking(under Section 370/370A IPC);

ii) **IPC Crimes under sexual offences**: Rape, Attempt to rape, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, Insult to modesty of women;

iii) **Crimes against property**: Dacoity, Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity, Robbery, Criminal trespass/ Burglary and Theft;

iii) **Crimes against public order**: Riots, Arson, Unlawful assembly and Offences promoting enmity between different groups;

iv) **Economic crimes**: Criminal breach of trust, Cheating, Forgery and Counterfeiting;

v) **Human trafficking**: Human trafficking under section 370/370A of IPC, Procuration of minors, Importation of girls from foreign country, Selling & Buying of minors for prostitution;

v) **Offences against the State**: Offences against the State under section 121, 124A IPC and promoting enmity between different groups

vi) **Crime against children**: foeticide, infanticides, procuration of minors, selling/buying of minors etc.

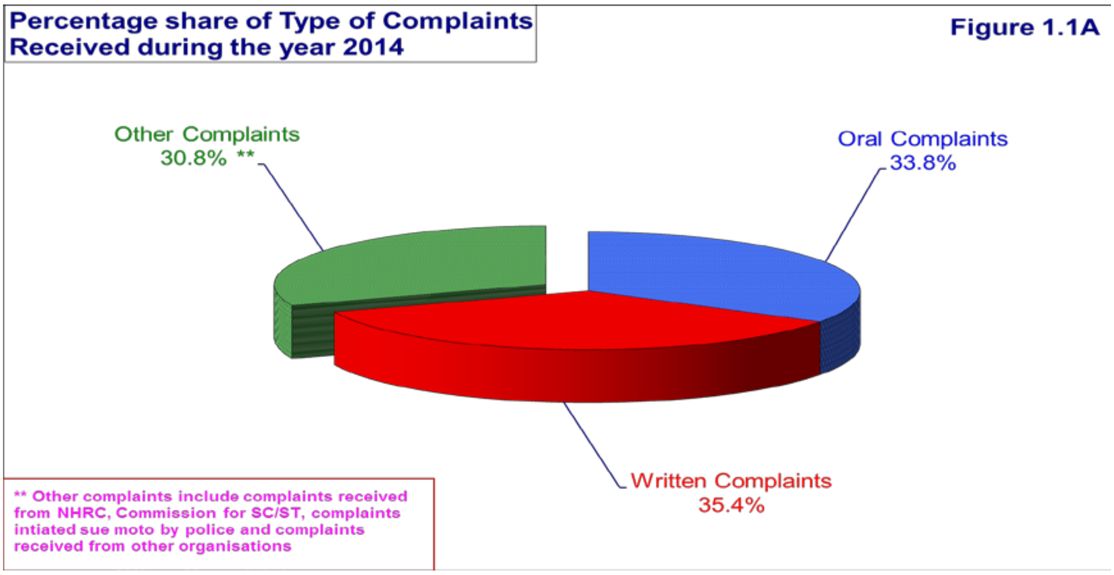
vii) **Other crimes**

Crimes under the Special and Local Laws (SLL)

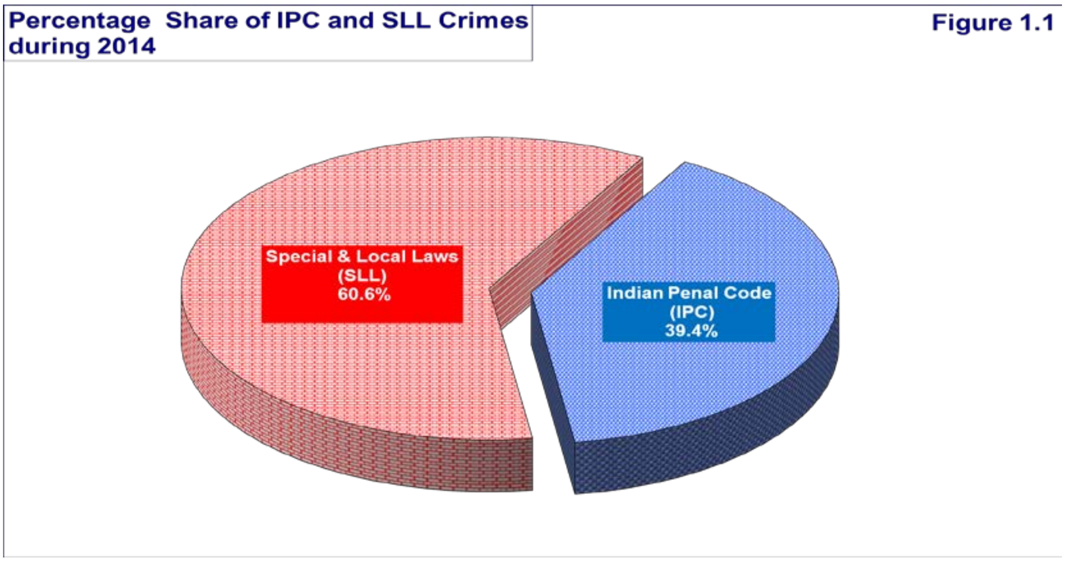
1. Arms Act, 1959;
2. Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985;
3. Gambling Act, 1867;
4. Excise Act, 1944;
5. Prohibition Act;
6. Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908;
7. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956;
8. Indian Railways Act, 1989;
9. The Foreigners Act, 1946;
10. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955;
11. Indian Passport Act, 1967;
12. Essential Commodities Act, 1955;
13. Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972;
14. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
15. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006;
16. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
17. Copyright Act, 1957;
18. Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987;
19. SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989;
20. Forest Act, 1927;
21. Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939
22. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
23. Information Technology Act, 2000
24. Official Secret Act, 1923
25. Electricity Act, 2003
26. Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
27. Bonded Labour System(Abolition) Act, 1976
28. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
29. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act,1981
30. Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
31. National Security Act, 1980
32. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
33. Young Persons (Harmful Publication) Act, 1956
34. Railways Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966
35. Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984
36. Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994
37. Trade Marks Act, 1999
38. Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act, 1971
39. State Emblem (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 2005
40. Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998
41. Citizenship Act, 1955
42. Place of Worship (Special Provision) Act, 1991
43. Religious Institution (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988
44. Representation of People Act, 1951
45. Emigration Act, 1983
46. Juveniles Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
47. Infant Substitutes Regulation Act, 2003
48. Anti- Hijacking Act, 1982
49. Atomic Energy Act, 1962
50. Weapon of Mass Destruction (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005
51. Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Act, 1982
52. Safety of Maritime Navigation Act, 2002
53. Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrine (P) Act, 1993
54. Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994
55. Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981
56. Other crimes (not specified above) under Special and Local Laws.

Complaints received by police

The total number of complaints received by police including oral, written, distress call or the ones initiated suo-moto by police is being collected since 1999 in order to assess the quantum of work load of police. The NCRB has now started collecting detailed data on nature and types of crime related complaints received by police. The nature and number of crime related complaints vis-à-vis actual number of cognizable crimes registered by Police are presented in **Table-1.1**.

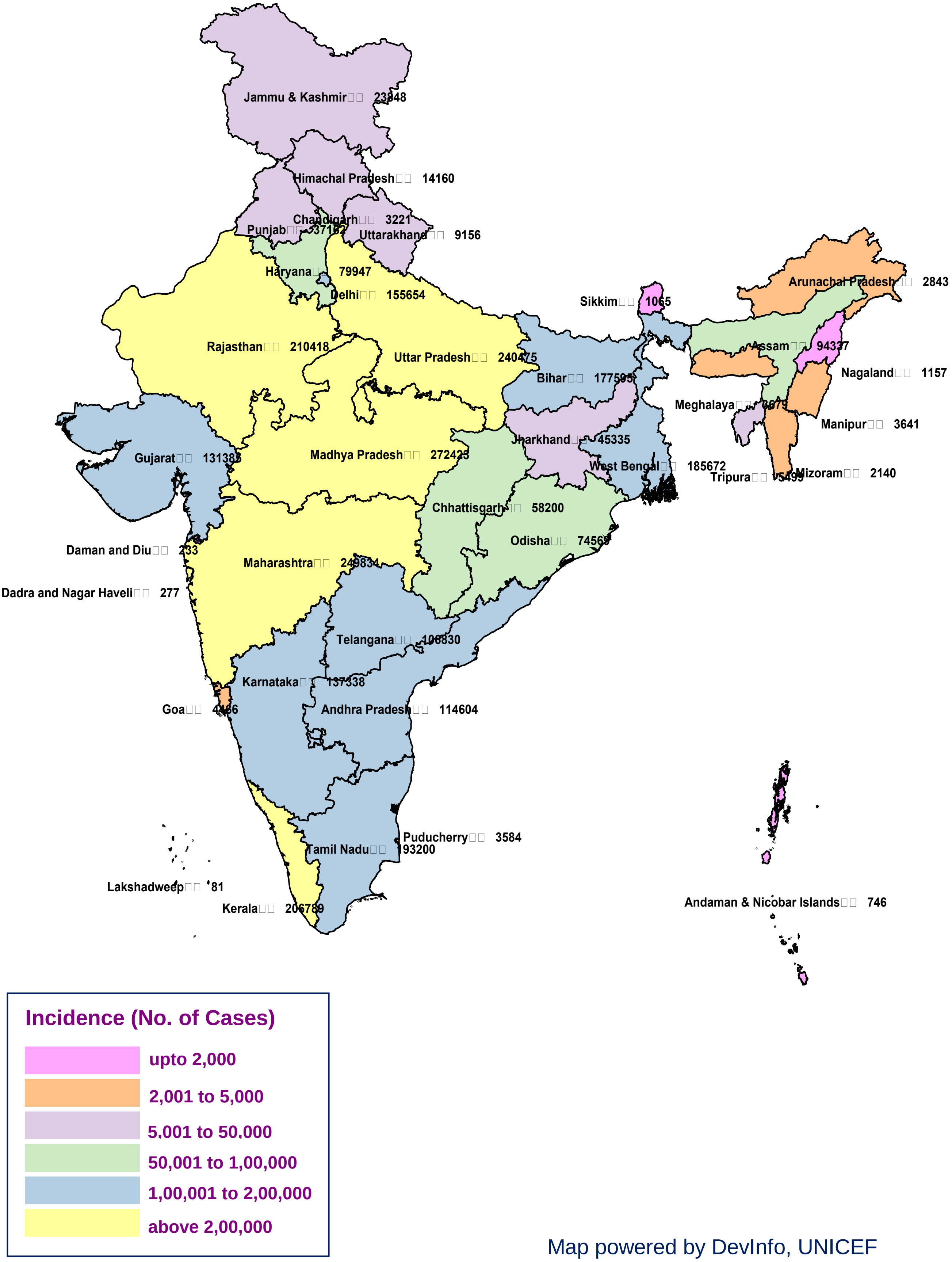


A total of 1,30,27,600 complaints were received by police in the country during the year 2014 as compared to 1,86,84,289 complaints received during the year 2013 showing a decrease of 27.8% over 2013, it is due to fact that some States have given non-crime related complaints in previous year(2013). 35.4% of these were written complaints, 33.8% were oral complaints (including 23.7% complaints received vide distress call over phone/dial 100) and 30.8% complaints were of other kind of complaints which include 23.6% complaints initiated suo-moto by Police.



Nearly, 28.8% of these complaints were registered as non-cognizable offences (37,55,602 out of 1,30,27,600 complaints).

INCIDENCE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2014
(All India 28,51,563)


Jammu & Kashmir 23848
Himachal Pradesh 14160
Chandigarh 3221
Punjab 37182
Uttarakhand 9156
Haryana 79947
Delhi 155654
Arunachal Pradesh 2843
Sikkim 1065
Rajasthan 210418
Uttar Pradesh 240475
Assam 94337
Bihar 177595
Nagaland 1157
Meghalaya 3679
Manipur 3641
Jharkhand 45335
Gujarat 131385
Madhya Pradesh 272423
West Bengal 185672
Tripura 5499
Mizoram 2140
Chhattisgarh 58200
Odisha 74568
Daman and Diu 233
Maharashtra 249834
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 277
Telangana 106830
Karnataka 137338
Goa 4486
Andhra Pradesh 114604
Puducherry 3584
Tamil Nadu 193200
Lakshadweep 81
Kerala 206789
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 746
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 2,000
2,001 to 5,000
5,001 to 50,000
50,001 to 1,00,000
1,00,001 to 2,00,000
above 2,00,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Cognizable crimes

The incidents of cognizable crimes in the country during the decade from 2004 to 2014 are presented in **Table-1.2**. As many as 72,29,193 cognizable crimes were reported in the country during 2014 comprising 28.5 lakh cases registered under the IPC and 43.8 lakh cases registered under the SLL. The ratio of IPC to SLL crimes varied from 1:2.03 in 2010 to 1:1.54 in 2014. In terms of percentage, 60.6% of total cases (IPC + SLL) during 2014 were reported under Special & Local Laws and rest of the cases (39.4%) under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Table-1 (A)
Cognizable crimes registered during 2010-2014

Year	Number of Cases			Ratio	Rate per (1,00,000 population)
	IPC	SLL	Total	(IPC: SLL)	
2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	67,50,748	1:2.03	569.3
2011	23,25,575	39,27,154	62,52,729	1:1.69	516.7
2012	23,87,188	36,54,371	60,41,559	1:1.53	497.9
2013	26,47,722	39,92,656	66,40,378	1:1.51	540.4
2014	28,51,563	43,77,630	72,29,193	1:1.54	581.1

The rate of total cognizable crimes (IPC + SLL) was reported as 581.1 in the year 2014 showing an increase of 2.1% over the year 2010 and an increase of 7.5% over 2013. However, it has shown a mixed trend during 2004 – 2014 [**Table- 1.2**].

Population

For States/UTs, the population figures of mid-year projected population as on 1st July of respective year has been used for years 2004 – 2014, except for the year 2011 (actual population figures of the Population Census 2011 have been used for the year 2011). The population of the country in the decade (2004-2014) has increased by 14.6% with an annual compound growth rate of 1.4% **[Table-1.2].**

Crime incidence (IPC + SLL)

(Incidence: 72,29,193)

Total incidence of crime gives an absolute picture of the crime situation in the country or the State/UT. Comparative figures over a period of time indicate an increase or decrease of the incidence of crime, requiring appropriate crime control efforts by the State police.

The incidents of IPC crimes during 2014 reported a higher growth of 19.9% as compared to 14.6% population growth during the decade (2004 - 2014) [**Table-1.2].**

Crime rate (IPC + SLL)

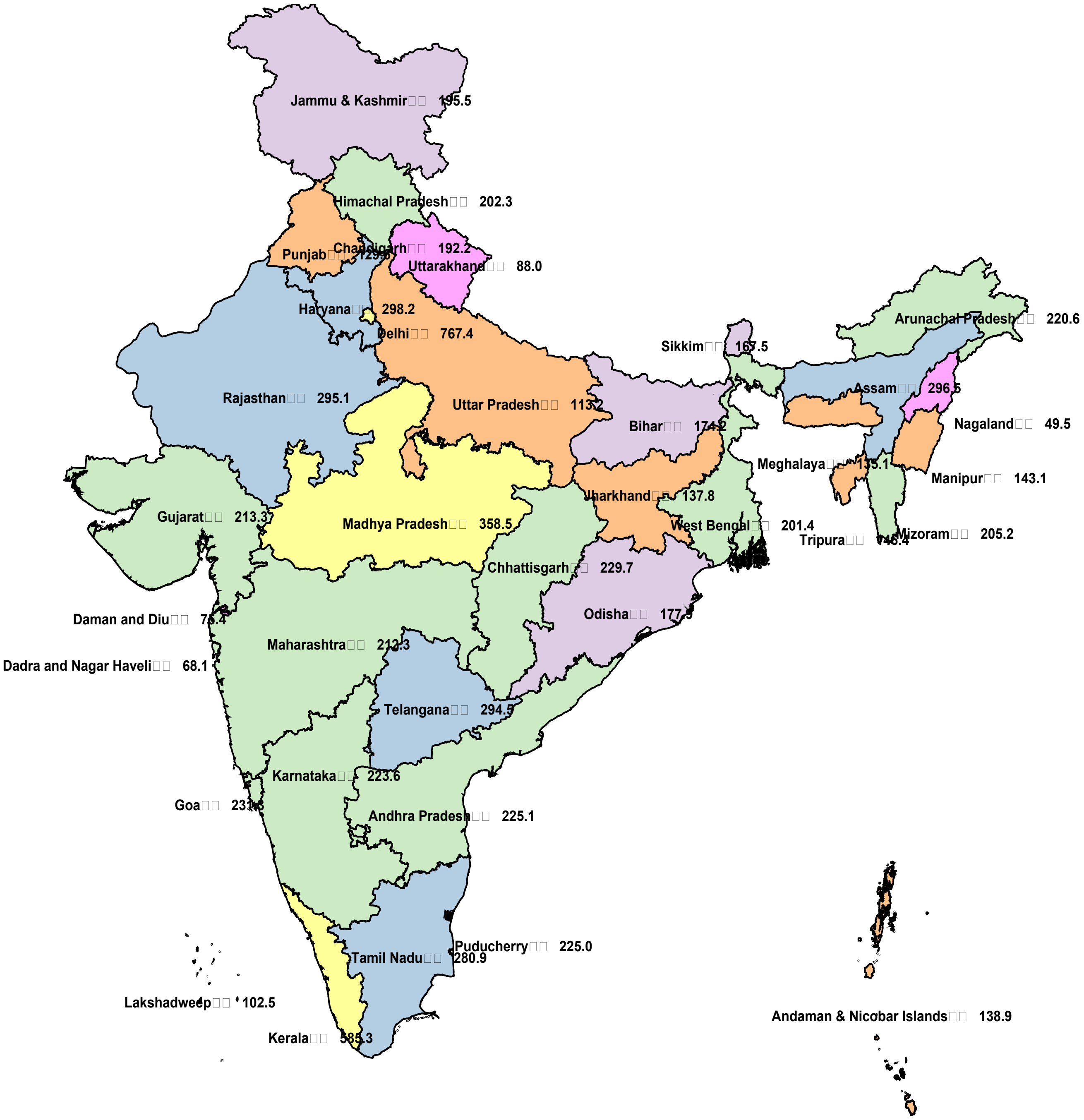
(Crime rate: 581.1)

Population is one of the important factors influencing incidence of crime. A number of socio-economic factors, besides population, could influence the crime situation at a particular place. The present analysis of crime rate is restricted to the influence of population only. Therefore, the analysis of crime rate of a particular State/UT shouldn’t be construed as the sole indicator of crime position of that particular State/UT in relation to others.

Crime rate for women related crimes has been calculated using female population only whereas for remaining, it has been calculated on the basis of total population.

The ‘crime rate’ defined as the number of crimes reported per 1,00,000 population is universally taken as a realistic indicator since it balances the effect of growth in population and size of State. The rate of total cognizable crimes in the country which showed a declining trend during the period 2004-2006 (from 555.3 in the year 2004 to 455.7 in the year 2006), thereafter shown a rising trends during 2007 - 2009 (from 504.5 in the year 2007 to 570.8 in the

RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2014
(All India 229.2)


Jammu & Kashmir 195.5
Himachal Pradesh 202.3
Punjab 129.5
Chandigarh 192.2
Uttarakhand 88.0
Haryana 298.2
Delhi 767.4
Rajasthan 295.1
Uttar Pradesh 113.2
Sikkim 167.5
Arunachal Pradesh 220.6
Assam 296.5
Nagaland 49.5
Bihar 174.2
Meghalaya 135.1
Manipur 143.1
Jharkhand 137.8
Gujarat 213.3
Madhya Pradesh 358.5
West Bengal 201.4
Tripura 146.4
Mizoram 205.2
Chhattisgarh 229.7
Daman and Diu 75.4
Odisha 177.9
Maharashtra 212.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 68.1
Telangana 294.5
Karnataka 223.6
Goa 231.6
Andhra Pradesh 225.1
Puducherry 225.0
Tamil Nadu 280.9
Lakshadweep 102.5
Kerala 585.3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 138.9

Rate of IPC Crime

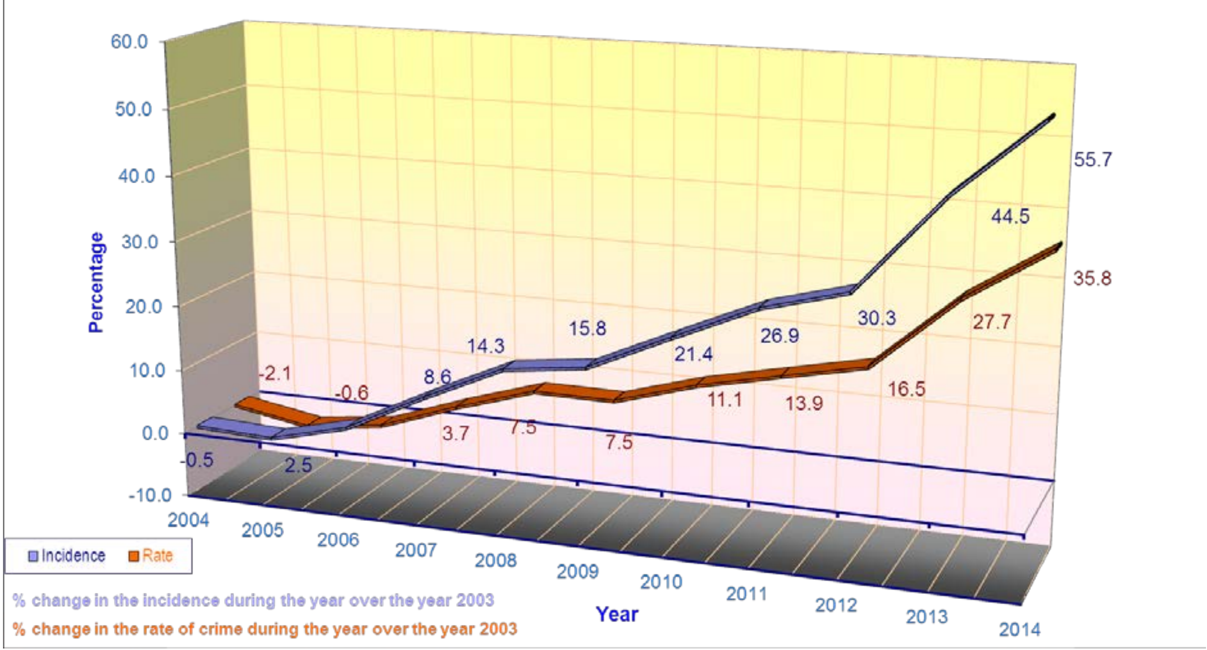
- upto 100.0
- 100.1 to 150.0
- 150.1 to 200.0
- 200.1 to 250.0
- 250.1 to 300.0
- above 300.0

Note:
Rate of IPC Crime means number of IPC crimes per one lakh population.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

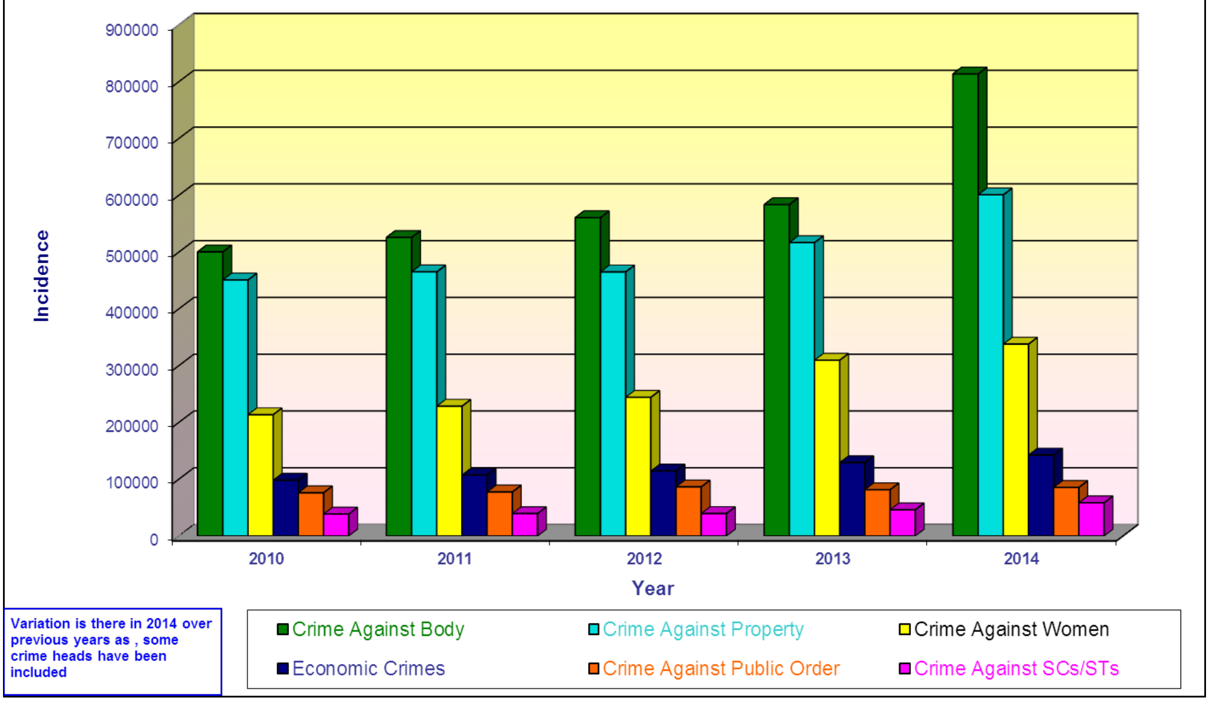
Incidence & Rate of IPC Crime Percentage Change from 2004

Figure 1.2



Categorywise Cognizable Crimes During 2010-2014

Figure 1.2A

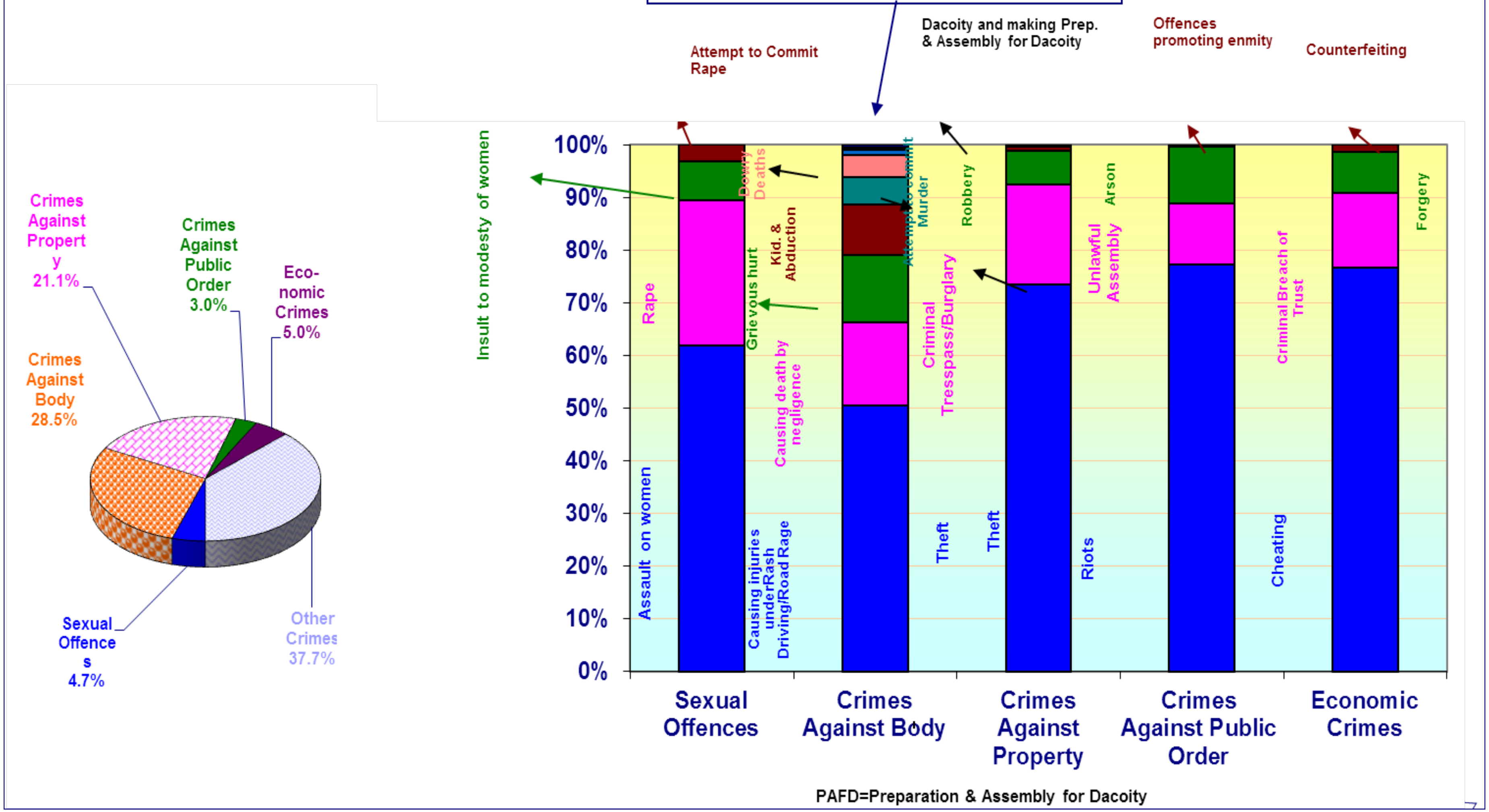


Variation is there in 2014 over previous years as , some crime heads have been included

Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes During 2014

Figure 1.3

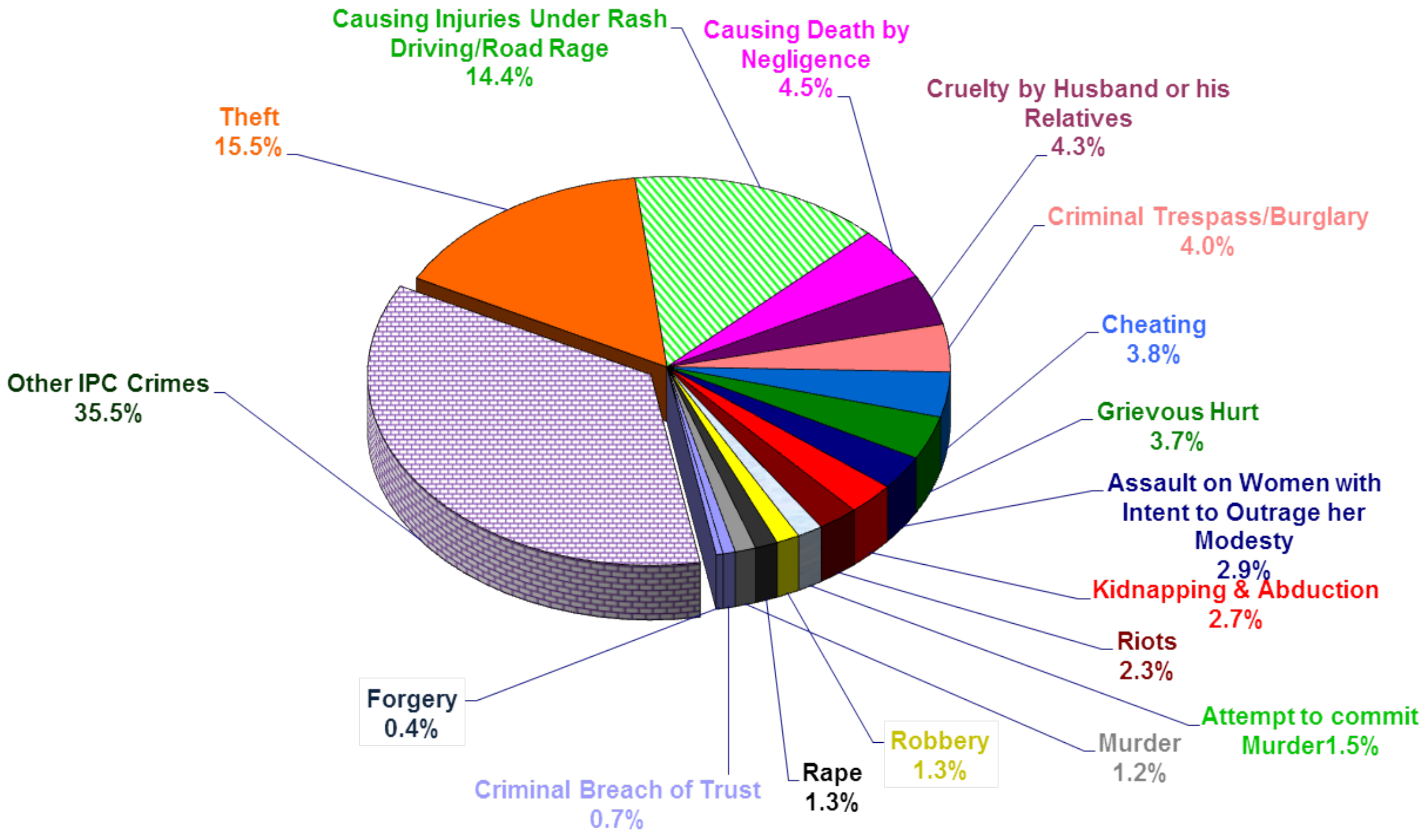
Due to space limitation, this cluster of graph area consists of crimes i.e. Dowry Deaths, Attempt to Commit C.H., Culpable Homicide not amounting tro Murder and Human Trafficking for crimes against body



PAFD=Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity

Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes during 2014

Figure 1.4



year 2009), which again slightly decreased to 569.3 in the year 2010 and further to 516.7 in 2011 and 497.9 in 2012. It rose to 540.4 in 2013. During last two years (2013 - 2014), it has shown a rising trend (from 540.4 in the year 2013 to 581.1 in the year 2014). The sudden drop in crime rate from 555.3 in the year 2004 to 455.8 in the year 2005 may be attributed to the exclusion of certain non-cognizable crimes by Kolkata Police in 2005 data, which were being included inadvertently under the crime-head 'Other SLL crimes' prior to the year 2005. The crime rate in respect of IPC crimes has increased by 6.4% during 2014 over 2013, from 215.5 in the year 2013 to 229.2 in the year 2014 and for SLL crimes, an increase of 8.3% was reported during 2014 over 2013 (from 324.9 in 2013 to 351.9 in 2014).

Crime incidence- IPC

(Incidence: 28,51,563)

A total of 28,51,563 cases registered under various sections of IPC crimes were reported in the country during the year 2014 against 26,47,722 in the year 2013 recording an increase of 7.7% in the year 2014 over 2013. The share of IPC crimes to total cognizable crimes in percentage terms, has slightly increased from 33.8% in the year 2010 which further increased to 37.2% in 2011, 39.5% in 2012 and 39.9% in 2013, however, it decreased to 39.4% in 2014. Thus showing mixed trends during the five-year period from 2010 to 2014.

Madhya Pradesh has reported highest percentage share of total such reported cases (9.6%) followed by Maharashtra (8.8%), Uttar Pradesh (8.4), Rajasthan (7.4%), Kerala (7.3%), Tamil Nadu (6.8%), West Bengal (6.5%), Bihar (6.2%) and Delhi (5.5%) in the country during the year 2014. Details are presented in **Table-1.4**.

Crime rate – IPC

(Crime rate: 229.2)

The IPC crime rate has increased by 35.8% during the decade 2004-2014 from 168.8 in the year 2004 to 229.2 in the year 2014. It has increased by 17.6% during the year 2014 as compared to quinquennial average (during 2009-2013). An increase of 6.4% was reported in 2014 over 2013. Delhi (767.4), Kerala (585.3), Madhya Pradesh (358.5), Haryana (298.2), Assam (296.5), Rajasthan (295.1), Telangana (294.5) and 4 other States/UTs have reported much higher crime rates as compared to the national average of 229.2 **[Table-1.4]**.

Trend analysis

IPC crimes under sexual offences

(Incidence: 1,32,939 Rate: 22.2)

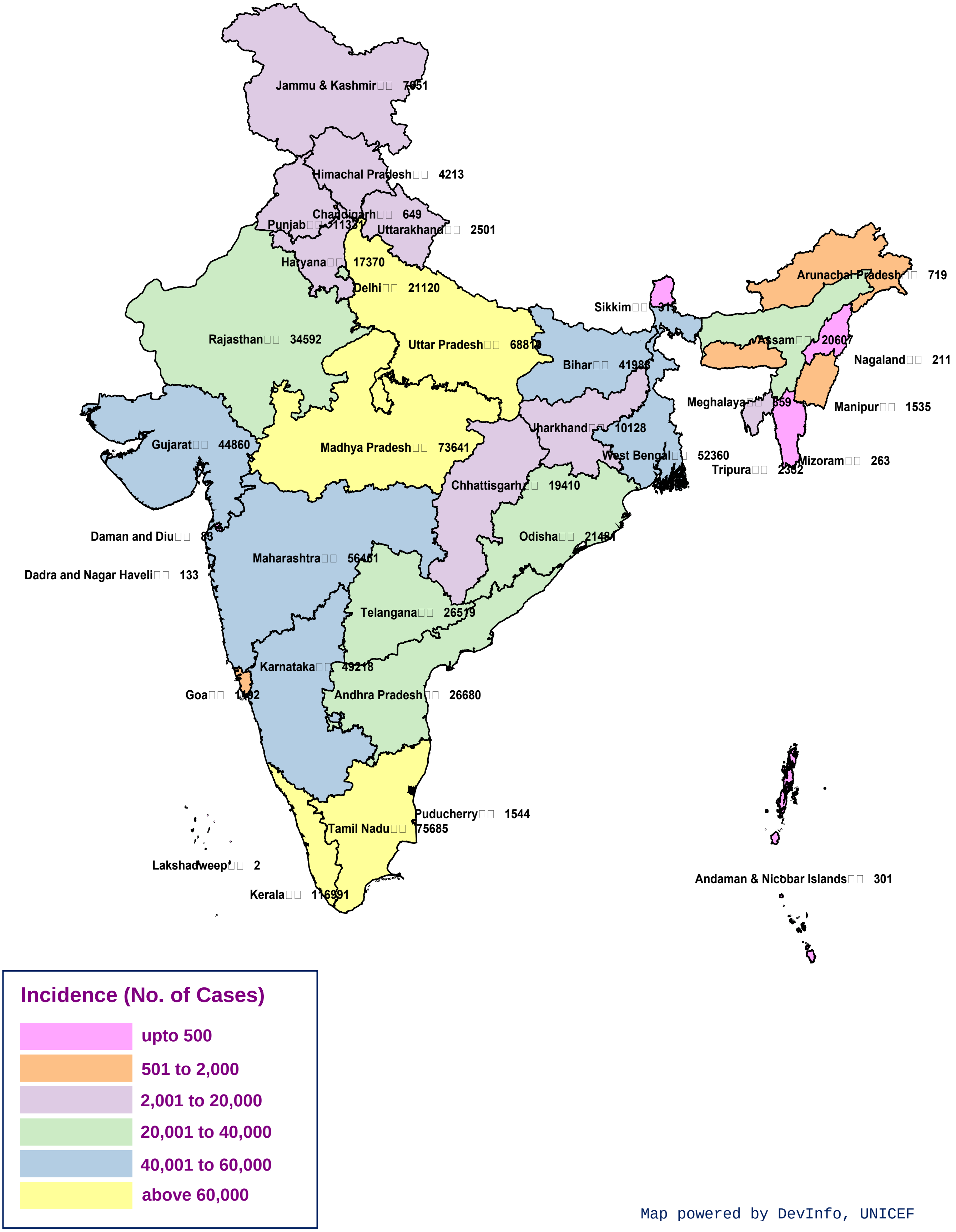
Sexual offences comprise rape, attempt to commit rape, assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and insult to the modesty of women, as defined in the beginning of the chapter. A total of 1,32,939 such cases were reported under sexual offences during 2014. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 4.7% during the year 2014. The percentage share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Tripura (14.1%) followed by Mizoram (11.5%) and Odisha (10.6%) as compared to national average of 4.7% of total IPC crimes. Details are presented in **Table-1.7**. The crime rate of sexual offences was highest in Delhi (87.0) followed by Mizoram (48.8), Tripura (42.3), Madhya Pradesh (41.8) and Goa (39.3) as compared to national rate of 22.2.

Crimes against body

(Incidence: 8,13,745 Rate: 65.4)

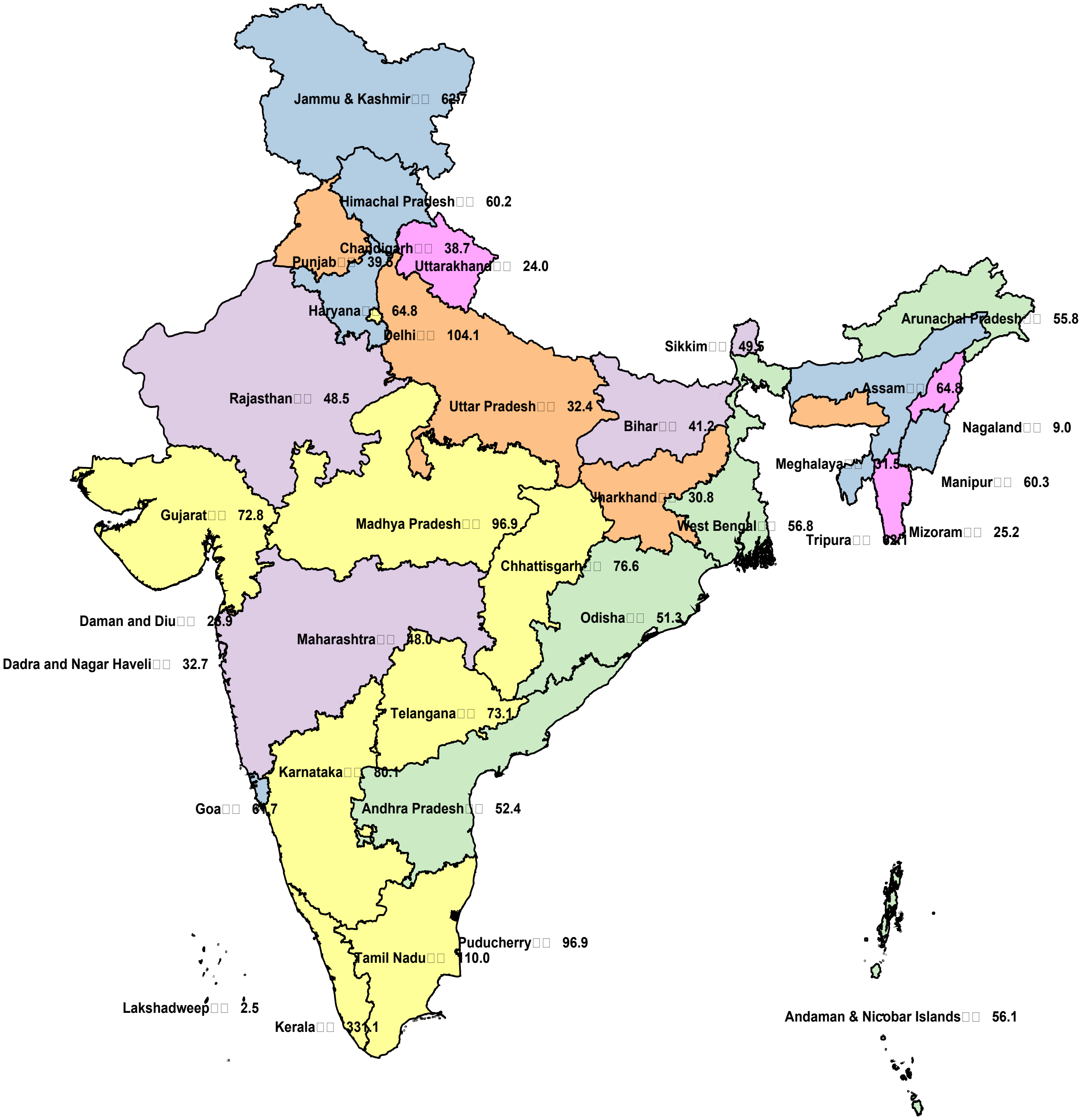
Crimes against body comprise murder, attempt to murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, attempt to culpable homicide, kidnapping & abduction, grievous hurt, causing death by negligence, causing injuries under rash driving/road rage, dowry deaths and human trafficking (under section 370/370A IPC), as defined in the beginning of the chapter.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2014
(All India 8,13,745)


Jammu & Kashmir 7051
Himachal Pradesh 4213
Chandigarh 649
Punjab 11331
Uttarakhand 2501
Haryana 17370
Delhi 21120
Rajasthan 34592
Uttar Pradesh 68810
Sikkim 315
Arunachal Pradesh 719
Assam 20607
Nagaland 211
Bihar 41988
Meghalaya 859
Manipur 1535
Jharkhand 10128
West Bengal 52360
Tripura 2352
Mizoram 263
Gujarat 44860
Madhya Pradesh 73641
Chhattisgarh 19410
Odisha 21481
Daman and Diu 83
Maharashtra 56451
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 133
Telangana 26519
Karnataka 49218
Goa 1492
Andhra Pradesh 26680
Puducherry 1544
Tamil Nadu 75685
Lakshadweep 2
Kerala 116991
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 301
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 500
501 to 2,000
2,001 to 20,000
20,001 to 40,000
40,001 to 60,000
above 60,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST BODY DURING 2014
(All India 65.4)


Jammu & Kashmir 62.7
Himachal Pradesh 60.2
Chandigarh 38.7
Punjab 39.5
Uttarakhand 24.0
Haryana 64.8
Delhi 104.1
Sikkim 49.5
Arunachal Pradesh 55.8
Assam 64.8
Rajasthan 48.5
Uttar Pradesh 32.4
Bihar 41.2
Nagaland 9.0
Meghalaya 31.5
Manipur 60.3
Jharkhand 30.8
Gujarat 72.8
Madhya Pradesh 96.9
West Bengal 56.8
Tripura 62.1
Mizoram 25.2
Chhattisgarh 76.6
Odisha 51.3
Daman and Diu 26.9
Maharashtra 48.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 32.7
Telangana 73.1
Karnataka 80.1
Goa 61.7
Andhra Pradesh 52.4
Puducherry 96.9
Tamil Nadu 110.0
Lakshadweep 2.5
Kerala 331.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 56.1

Rate of Crime

- 🟪 upto 30.0
- 🟧 30.1 to 40.0
- ▨ 40.1 to 50.0
- 🟩 50.1 to 60.0
- 🟦 60.1 to 70.0
- 🟨 above 70.0

Note:
Rate of Crime against Body means number of crimes against body per one lakh population.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

A total of 8,13,745 such cases were reported under crimes against body during 2014. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 28.5% during the year 2014. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Kerala (56.6%) as compared to national average of 28.5% of total IPC crimes. Details are presented in **Table-1.8**. The rate of crimes against body was highest in Kerala (331.1 per lakh population) followed by Tamil Nadu (110.0) and Delhi (104.1) compared to national rate of 65.4.

Crimes against property

(Incidence: 6,00,861 Rate: 48.3)

These crimes comprise dacoity, making preparation & assembly to commit dacoity, robbery, criminal trespass/burglary and theft. A total of 6,00,861 cases were reported during the year 2014 as compared to 5,16,648 such cases during the year 2013, showing an increase of 16.3%. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes at the national level was 21.1% during the year 2014. The share of these crimes to total IPC crimes was reported highest in Mizoram (62.4%) followed by Delhi (61.4%) and Chandigarh (45.5%) compared to national average of 21.1%. The share of such crimes in the country shows an increase of 8.2% from 19.5% in the year 2013 to 21.1% in 2014. Details are presented in **Table-1.9**.

Crimes against public order

(Incidence: 85,537 Rate: 6.9)

Riots, arson, unlawful assembly and offences promoting enmity between different groups are the major components of crimes against public order which constitute 3.0% of total IPC crimes. Incidence of crimes under this head has increased by 5.0% from 81,483 cases in the year 2013 to 85,537 cases in the year 2014. The rate of such crimes has marginally increased from 6.6 in the year 2013 to 6.9 in the year 2014. The rate of such crime was reported highest in Lakshadweep at 20.3 followed by Kerala (19.5) and Sikkim (19.2) compared to national average of 6.9. **Table-1.10** may be seen for details.

Economic crimes

(Incidence: 1,42,560 Rate: 11.5)

These crimes comprise criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery and counterfeiting. The rate of such crimes has increased 10.5 in the year 2013 to 11.5 in the year 2014. These crimes have accounted for 5.0% of the total IPC crimes. Daman & Diu (18.5%) followed by Rajasthan (12.5%) and A & N Island (11.0%) have reported the highest share of these crimes to its IPC component. Rajasthan has highest crime rate of 36.8 followed by Delhi (28.2) compared to national average of 11.5. **Table 1.11** may be seen for details.

Trend analysis - major IPC crimes

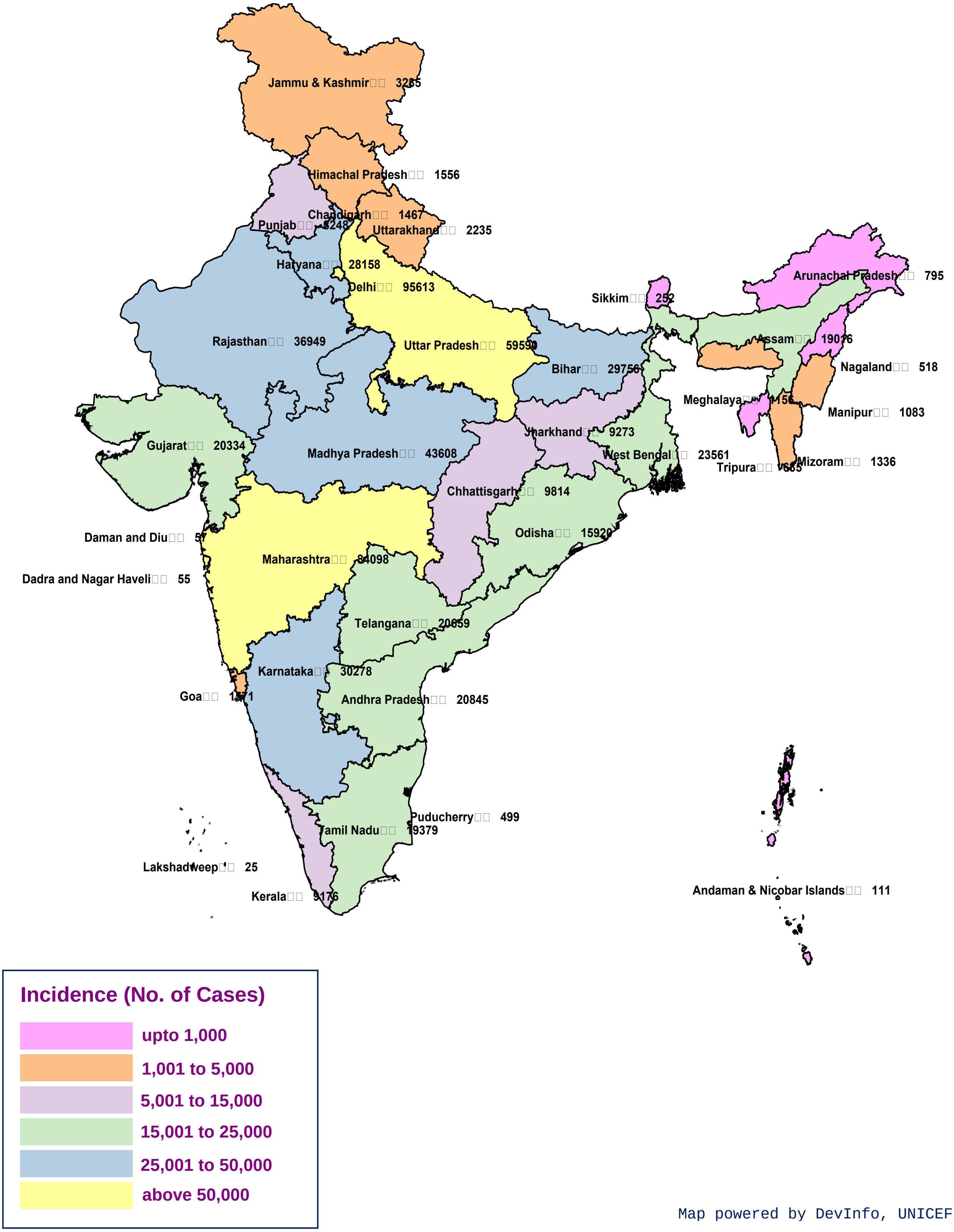
The components of violent crimes such as murder, attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, rape, kidnapping & abduction, dacoity, its preparation & assembly, robbery, riots, arson and dowry death have been separately analysed in the **Chapter-3** on violent crimes. The crime head-wise analysis indicating 5 and 10 year trends for remaining crimes are discussed below.

Criminal Trespass/Burglary (Section 457 to 460 IPC)

(Incidence: 1,14,646 Rate: 9.2)

Criminal trespass/burglary offences with 1,14,646 cases in 2014 showed a rise of 9.8% as compared to 1,04,401 cases in 2013. The trend analysis of criminal trespass/burglary cases reported at the national level revealed that there was an increase in such cases by 24.0% during 2014 as compared to the 2004 level and a rise of 21.4% as compared to the average of last 5 years (2009 - 2013) [**Table-1.3]**.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PROPERTY DURING 2014
(All India 6,00,861)


Jammu & Kashmir□□ 3235
Himachal Pradesh□□ 1556
Chandigarh□□ 1467
Punjab□□ 8248
Uttarakhand□□ 2235
Haryana□□ 28158
Delhi□□ 95613
Sikkim□□ 252
Arunachal Pradesh□□ 795
Rajasthan□□ 36949
Uttar Pradesh□□ 59590
Assam□□ 19076
Bihar□□ 29756
Nagaland□□ 518
Meghalaya□□ 1156
Manipur□□ 1083
Jharkhand□□ 9273
Gujarat□□ 20334
Madhya Pradesh□□ 43608
West Bengal□□ 23561
Tripura□□ 685
Mizoram□□ 1336
Chhattisgarh□□ 9814
Daman and Diu□□ 57
Odisha□□ 15920
Maharashtra□□ 84098
Dadra and Nagar Haveli□□ 55
Telangana□□ 20659
Karnataka□□ 30278
Goa□□ 1571
Andhra Pradesh□□ 20845
Puducherry□□ 499
Tamil Nadu□□ 19379
Lakshadweep□□ 25
Kerala□□ 9176
Andaman & Nicobar Islands□□ 111
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 1,000
1,001 to 5,000
5,001 to 15,000
15,001 to 25,000
25,001 to 50,000
above 50,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Maharashtra has reported the maximum number of burglary cases (17,171 cases) among States/UTs, accounting for 15.0% of such cases at the national level. Every one lakh population in the country experienced, on average, nearly 9.2 burglaries in the year 2014. The highest rate of 33.9 burglaries per lakh population was reported from Delhi during the year 2014

Theft (Sec. 379 to 380 IPC)

(Incidence: 4,40,915 Rate: 35.4)

Theft cases have shown an increase of 61.5% during the year 2014 as compared to the year 2004 and an increase of 29.3% increase in the year 2014 as compared to quinquennial average of last 5 years (2009 to 2013). This increase is 18.3% in the year 2014 compared to the year 2013.

Maharashtra has reported highest number of 56,283 cases of thefts during the year 2014 which accounted for 12.8% of the total thefts cases reported in the country. On an average, 35 theft cases were reported for every 1,00,000 population in the country during 2014. Delhi has reported highest rate of thefts cases at 388.3 followed by Chandigarh (75.2) and Haryana(75.8) during the year 2013.

'Auto theft' has accounted for 42.1% (1,85,626 cases) of the total theft cases and there was an increase of 12.0% in the year 2014 as compared to the year 2013 (1,65,690 cases). Theft other than automobile has shown an increase of 23.4% from 2,06,932 in 2013 to 2,55,289 in 2014. The maximum auto thefts were reported in Uttar Pradesh (29,561 cases) followed by Delhi (23,384 cases), Maharashtra (20,433 cases), Rajasthan (17,015 cases), Madhya Pradesh (15,323 cases) and Haryana (14,637 cases), they accounted for 15.9%, 12.6%, 11.0%, 9.2%, 8.3% and 7.9% of total such cases reported at all India level respectively. Delhi has reported much higher rate at 115.3 as compared to the national rate of 14.9 of auto thefts per 1,00,000 population.

Criminal breach of trust (Sec. 406-409 IPC)

(Incidence:19,982 Rate: 1.6)

A total of 19,982 cases of criminal breach of trust were reported in the country during the year 2014 which were 1.8% more than those of the year 2013 (19,627 cases). An increase of 41.0% from the 2004 level and an increase of 13.5% from the average of last 5 years (2009 - 2013) were reported as per 10-year & 5-year trend analysis.

Uttar Pradesh has reported 4,074 such cases accounting for 20.4% of total such cases at the national level. Assam has reported high rate of 6.1 followed by Goa at 4.2 as compared to 1.6 at the national level.

Cheating (Section 420 IPC)

(Incidence:1,09,354 Rate: 8.8)

A total of 1,09,354 cheating cases were reported in the country during the year 2014 showing an increase of 110.5% from the 2004 level and an increase of 1.9% as compared to the previous year 2013 (1,07,330 cases). Rajasthan has reported the highest number of 21,191 cases accounting for 19.4% of total such crimes in the country. Rajasthan has also reported the highest rate of such crimes (29.7) in comparison to national rate of 8.8.

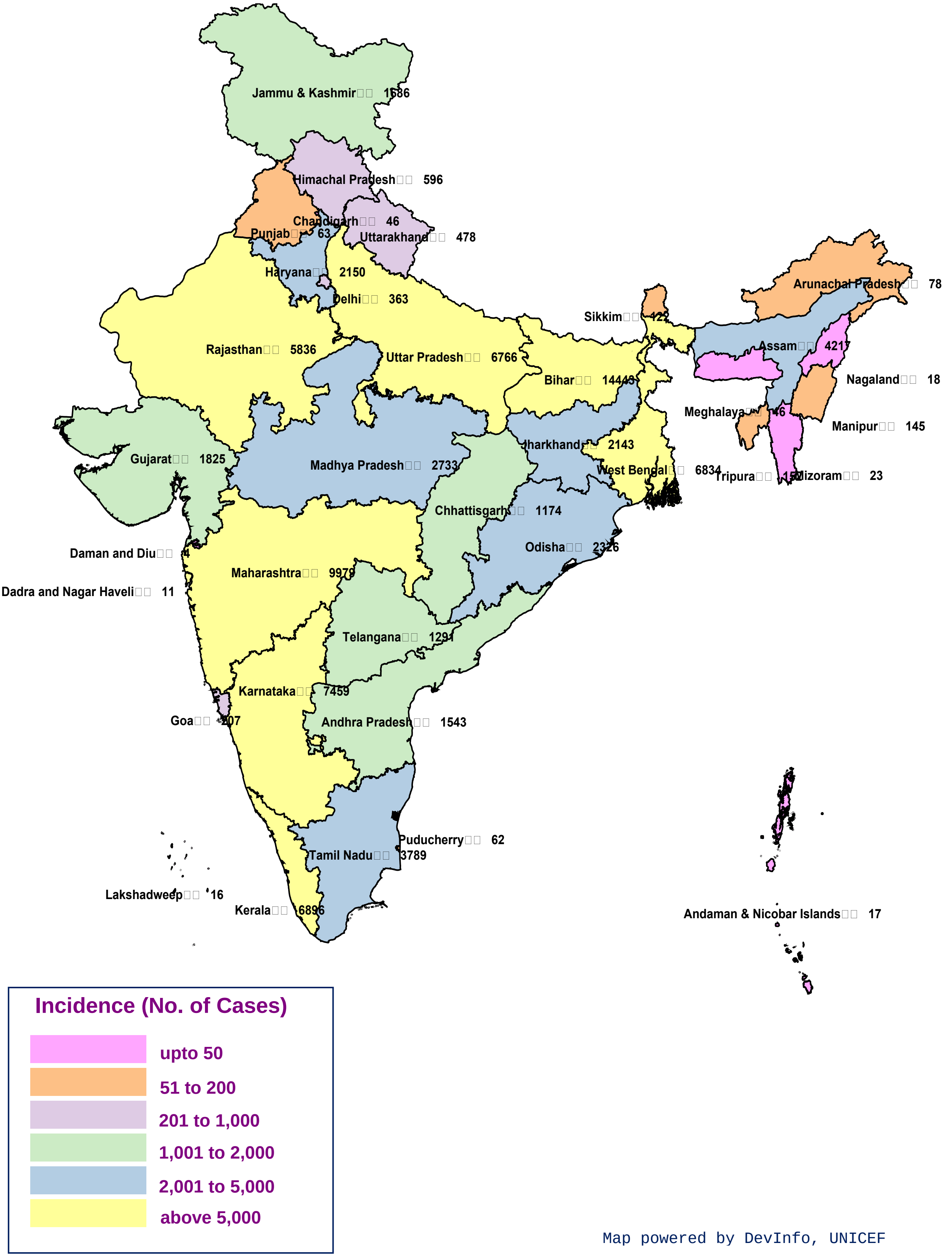
Forgery (Section 468 & 471 IPC)

(Incidence: 11,245 Rate: 0.9)

Data on forgery cases has been collected for the first time in 2014, thus no comparison can be made for this crime head.

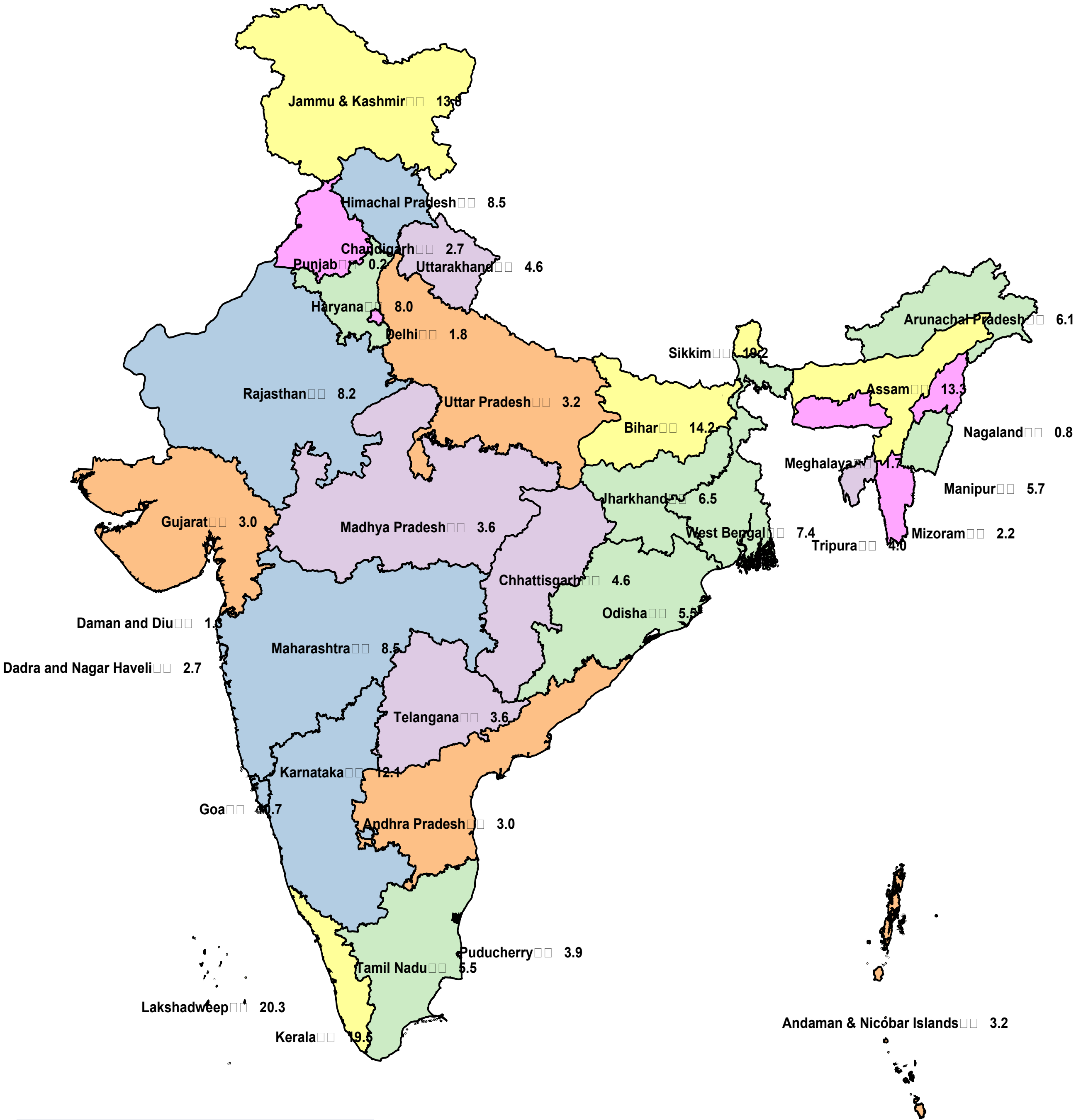
A total of 11,245 cases of forgery were reported during the year 2014. Rajasthan has reported the highest

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2014
(All India 85,537)


Jammu & Kashmir 1686
Himachal Pradesh 596
Chandigarh 46
Punjab 63
Uttarakhand 478
Haryana 2150
Delhi 363
Arunachal Pradesh 78
Sikkim 122
Rajasthan 5836
Uttar Pradesh 6766
Assam 4217
Bihar 14443
Nagaland 18
Meghalaya 46
Manipur 145
Jharkhand 2143
Gujarat 1825
Madhya Pradesh 2733
West Bengal 6834
Tripura 15
Mizoram 23
Chhattisgarh 1174
Daman and Diu 4
Odisha 2326
Maharashtra 9979
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 11
Telangana 1291
Karnataka 7459
Goa 207
Andhra Pradesh 1543
Puducherry 62
Tamil Nadu 3789
Lakshadweep 16
Kerala 6896
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 17
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 50
51 to 200
201 to 1,000
1,001 to 2,000
2,001 to 5,000
above 5,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2014
(All India 6.9)


Jammu & Kashmir 13.8
Himachal Pradesh 8.5
Chandigarh 2.7
Punjab 0.2
Uttarakhand 4.6
Haryana 8.0
Delhi 1.8
Arunachal Pradesh 6.1
Sikkim 19.2
Rajasthan 8.2
Uttar Pradesh 3.2
Assam 13.3
Bihar 14.2
Nagaland 0.8
Meghalaya 1.7
Manipur 5.7
Jharkhand 6.5
Gujarat 3.0
Madhya Pradesh 3.6
West Bengal 7.4
Mizoram 2.2
Tripura 4.0
Chhattisgarh 4.6
Odisha 5.5
Daman and Diu 1.3
Maharashtra 8.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 2.7
Telangana 3.6
Karnataka 12.1
Goa 10.7
Andhra Pradesh 3.0
Puducherry 3.9
Tamil Nadu 5.5
Lakshadweep 20.3
Kerala 19.5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 3.2

Rate of Crime

- upto 2.5
- 2.6 to 3.5
- 3.6 to 5.0
- 5.1 to 8.0
- 8.1 to 13.0
- above 13.0

Note:
Rate of Crime against Public Order means number of crimes against Public Order per one lakh population.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

number of 4,316 cases of forgery accounting for 38.4% of total such crimes in the country. Rajasthan has also reported the highest rate of such crimes (6.1) in comparison to national rate of 0.9.

Counterfeiting (Section 231 - 254 & 489-A to 489-E IPC)

(Incidence: 1,979 Rate: 0.2)

A total of 1,979 cases of counterfeiting were reported during the year 2014 showing a decline of 15.8% as compared to previous year (2,349 cases). An increase of 29.4% from the year 2004 level and a decrease of 21.0% from the average quinquennial years (2009 - 2013) were reported as per 10-year and 5-year trend analysis. Maximum cases of counterfeiting were reported in West Bengal (359 cases) followed by Bihar 310 cases) accounting for 18.1% and 15.7% respectively of total such cases during 2014.

Grievous Hurt (Sections 325,326,326A & 326 B IPC)

(Incidence: 1,05,201 Rate: 8.5)

In previous editions, data was captured under 'grievous hurt' whereas in this edition data on 'Grievous Hurt' only has been collected. Thus no valid comparison w.r.t. previous years can be made.

A total of 1,05,201 cases of hurt were reported during 2014. West Bengal (17,877 cases) followed by Bihar (17,351 cases), Madhya Pradesh (12,113 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (10,867 cases) have accounted for 17.0%, 16.5%, 11.5% and 10.3% respectively of total such crimes reported at all India level during 2014. Tripura has reported the highest rate of such crimes (32.3) in comparison to national rate of 8.5.

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Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)

(Incidence: 82,235 Rate: 13.7)

A total of 82,235 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty were reported in the country during the year 2014, showing an increase of 16.3% over the year 2013 (70,739 cases). An increase of 137.9% from the 2004 level and an increase of 72.5% from the average of last 5 years (2009 - 2013) were reported as per 10-year & 5-year trend analysis. Maharashtra with 10,001 cases accounting for 12.2% of total cases reported in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (11.7%) and Uttar Pradesh (10.5%). Delhi has reported the highest rate (47.9) of such crimes in comparison to the national average of 13.7.

Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)

(Incidence: 9,735 Rate: 1.6)

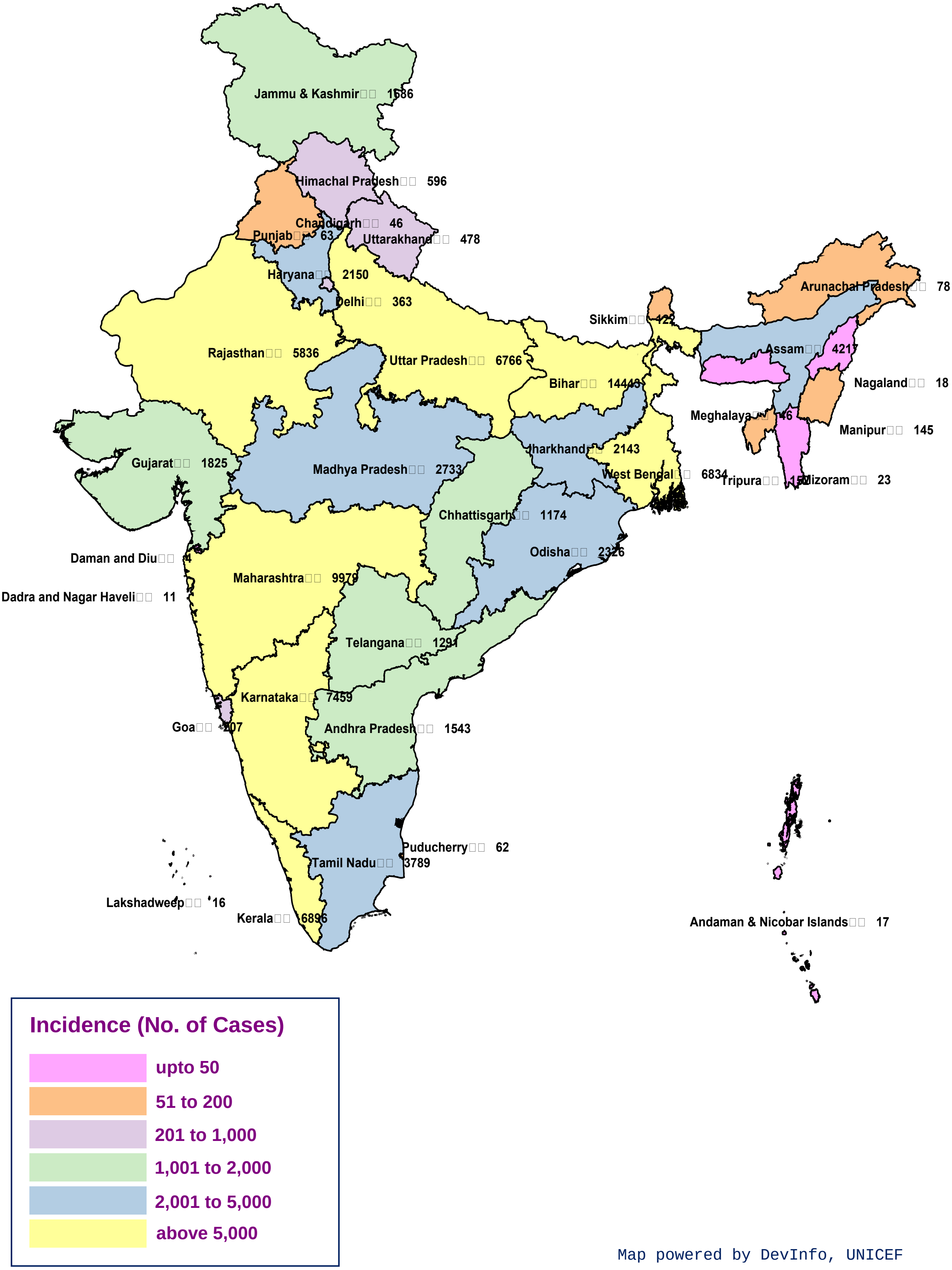
A total of 9,935 cases of insult to the modesty of women were reported in the country during the year 2014 showing a decrease of 22.7% as compared to the previous year (12,589 cases). 5-year trend analysis also showed a decrease of 5.1% over the average of quinquennial l years 2009 – 2013. Andhra Pradesh (2,649 cases) followed by Maharashtra (1,575 cases) Delhi (1,361 cases) and Telangana (1,142 cases) have accounted for 27.2%, 16.2%, 14.0% and 11.7% respectively of total such cases reported in the country during the year 2014. Delhi has reported highest crime rate of 15.1 as compared to 1.6 at all India level.

Cruelty by husband or his relatives (Section 498-A IPC)

(Incidence: 1,22,877 Rate: 20.5)

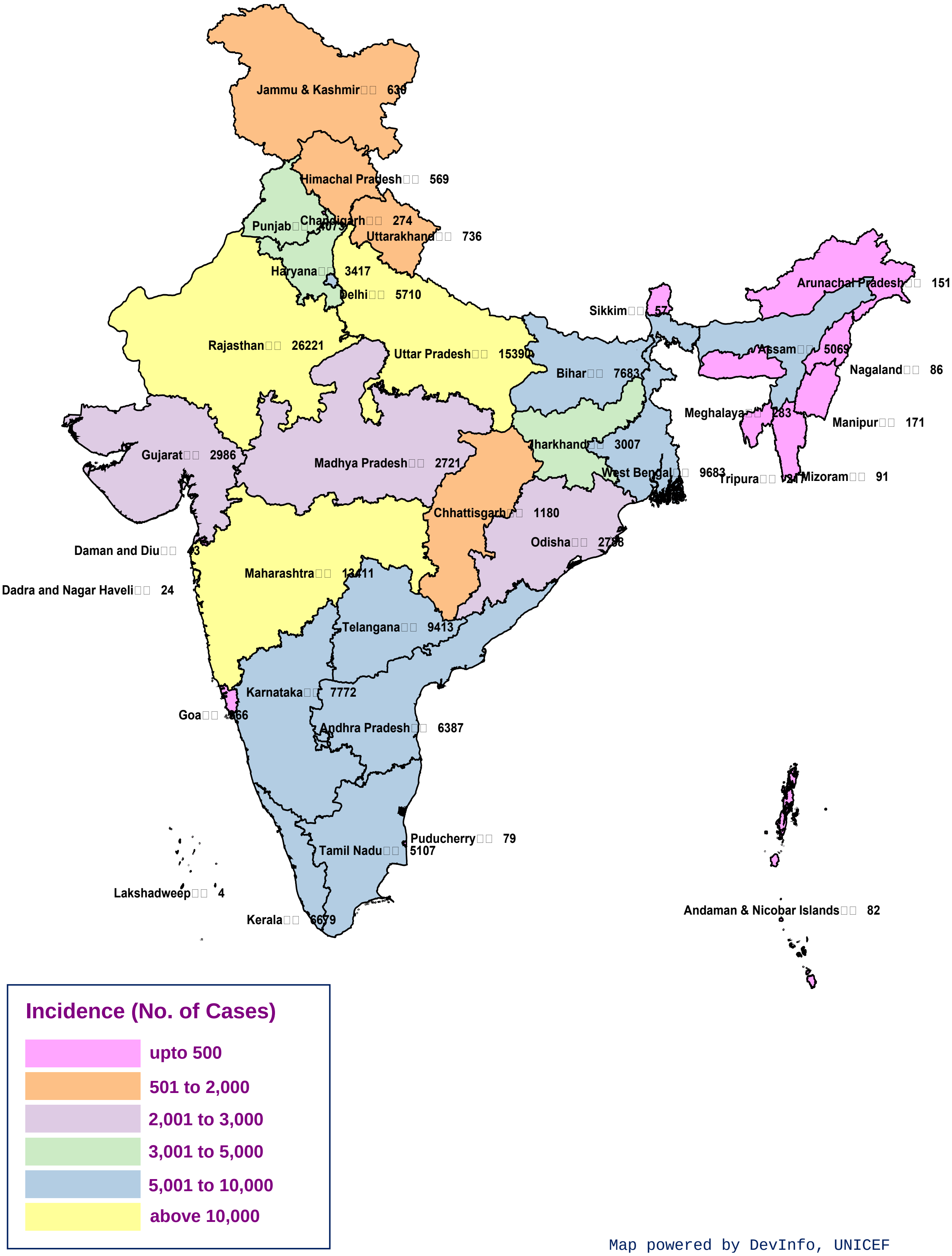
A total of 1,22,877 cases were reported in the country during the year 2014 showing an increase of 3.4% over 2013 (1,18,866 cases) and an increase of 20.9% over the average of last 5 years (2009 - 2013). 18.9% of such crimes in the country were reported from West Bengal alone (23,278 cases) followed by 12.9% in Rajasthan (15,905 cases) and 8.5% in Uttar Pradesh (10,471 cases).

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER DURING 2014
(All India 85,537)


Jammu & Kashmir 1586
Himachal Pradesh 596
Chandigarh 46
Punjab 63
Uttarakhand 478
Haryana 2150
Delhi 363
Rajasthan 5836
Uttar Pradesh 6766
Sikkim 122
Bihar 14443
Arunachal Pradesh 78
Assam 4217
Nagaland 18
Meghalaya 46
Manipur 145
Tripura 15
Mizoram 23
Jharkhand 2143
West Bengal 6834
Gujarat 1825
Madhya Pradesh 2733
Chhattisgarh 1174
Odisha 2326
Daman and Diu 4
Maharashtra 9979
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 11
Telangana 1291
Karnataka 7459
Goa 207
Andhra Pradesh 1543
Puducherry 62
Tamil Nadu 3789
Lakshadweep 16
Kerala 6896
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 17
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 50
51 to 200
201 to 1,000
1,001 to 2,000
2,001 to 5,000
above 5,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

INCIDENCE OF IPC ECONOMIC CRIMES DURING 2014
(All India 1,42,560)


Jammu & Kashmir 630
Himachal Pradesh 569
Punjab 4073
Chandigarh 274
Uttarakhand 736
Haryana 3417
Delhi 5710
Arunachal Pradesh 151
Sikkim 57
Rajasthan 26221
Uttar Pradesh 15390
Assam 5069
Bihar 7683
Nagaland 86
Meghalaya 283
Manipur 171
Gujarat 2986
Jharkhand 3007
Madhya Pradesh 2721
West Bengal 9683
Tripura 217
Mizoram 91
Chhattisgarh 1180
Odisha 2788
Daman and Diu 43
Maharashtra 13411
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 24
Telangana 9413
Karnataka 7772
Goa 466
Andhra Pradesh 6387
Puducherry 79
Tamil Nadu 5107
Lakshadweep 4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 82
Kerala 6679
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 500
501 to 2,000
2,001 to 3,000
3,001 to 5,000
5,001 to 10,000
above 10,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Assam has reported the highest crime rate of 62.1 followed by West Bengal (51.9) and Rajasthan (46.7) as compared to national average of 20.5.

Importation of girls from foreign country (Sec. 366-B IPC)

(Incidence: 13 Rate: negligible)

A total of 13 cases of importation of girls from foreign country were reported in the country during the year 2014 as compared to 31 cases in the year 2013, thus showing a decrease of 58.1% over 2013.

Causing death by negligence (Sec. 304A IPC)

(Incidence: 1,28,771 Rate: 10.4)

A total of 1,28,771 cases were reported in the country during the year 2014 thus showing an increase of 15.5% over the year 2013 (1,11,517 cases). Tamil Nadu has reported the highest number of 14,704 cases followed by Uttar Pradesh (14,619 cases) and Maharashtra (12,619 cases). These three States together accounted for 32.6% of total such cases reported in the country during 2014.

Besides above mentioned crime heads, NCRB has collected data on various other crime heads, detailed may be seen in tables.

A total of 8,192 cases of extortion and 1,148 cases of unnatural offences were reported in the country during 2014. Other IPC crimes (9,43,511 cases) accounting for 33.1% of total IPC crimes during 2014.

Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

(Incidence: 43,77,630 Rate: 351.9)

Cases under these 'Acts' generally represent preventive policing i.e. reporting of crimes generally indicates better policing efforts. Mostly the Central Acts on special subjects which are applicable in the whole country are considered for the purpose of crimes reported under SLL. Local Acts are also clubbed together in 'Other SLL' crimes.

A total of 43,77,630 SLL crimes were reported in the country during the year 2014 showing an increase of 9.6% over the year 2013 (39,92,656 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis shows, 4.3% increase from the 2004 level and 6.0% increase over the average of last 5 years (2009 – 2013). The rate of crime has also increased from 324.9 in 2013 to 351.9 in the year 2014. 10-year and 5-year trends for each crime are presented in **Table-1.12**.

Trend analysis

Arms Act, 1959

(Incidence: 55,255 Rate: 4.4)

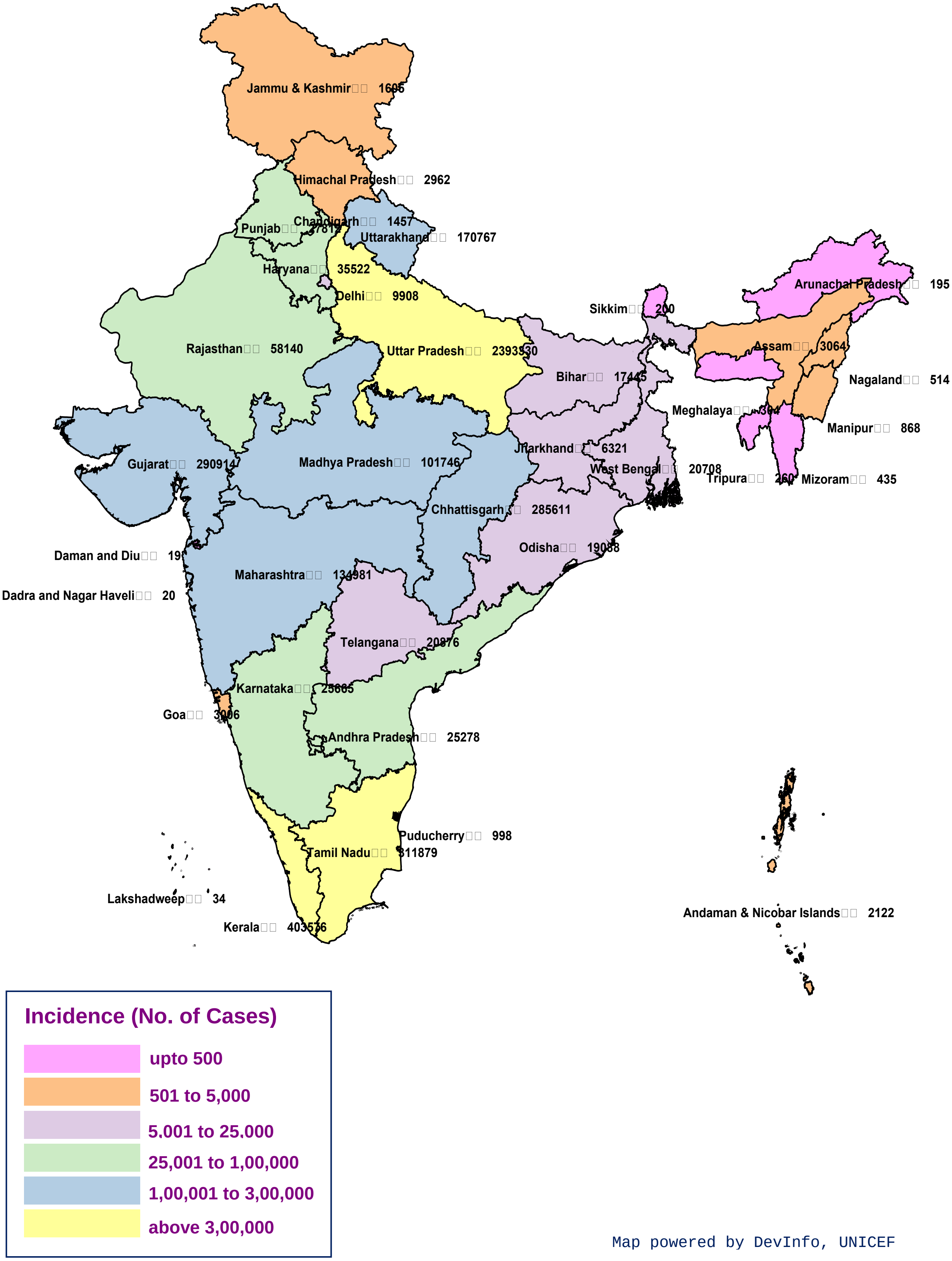
A total of 55,255 cases under Arms Act were reported in the country during the year 2014 showing an increase of 1.6% over the previous year (54,362 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis shows, 25.8% increase from the 2004 level and 15.7% decrease over the average of last 5 years (2009 – 2013). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of 25,097 cases which accounted for 45.4% followed by Madhya Pradesh (21.0%) of the total such cases reported in the country. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest crime rate at 15.3 followed by Uttar Pradesh (11.8) compared to 4.4 at the national level.

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

(Incidence: 46,923 Rate: 3.8)

A total of 46,923 cases under this Act were registered in the year 2014 showing an increase of 35.3% over previous year (34,668 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis showed 70.0% increase from the year 2004 level and 57.8% increase from the average of last 5 years (2009 – 2013). Maharashtra (14,622

INCIDENCE OF SLL CRIMES DURING 2014
(All India 43,77,630)


Jammu & Kashmir 1605
Himachal Pradesh 2962
Chandigarh 1457
Punjab 27812
Uttarakhand 170767
Haryana 35522
Delhi 9908
Arunachal Pradesh 195
Sikkim 200
Rajasthan 58140
Uttar Pradesh 239330
Assam 3064
Bihar 17445
Nagaland 514
Meghalaya 304
Manipur 868
Jharkhand 6321
Gujarat 290914
Madhya Pradesh 101746
West Bengal 20708
Tripura 260
Mizoram 435
Chhattisgarh 285611
Daman and Diu 19
Odisha 19038
Maharashtra 134981
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 20
Telangana 20876
Karnataka 25665
Goa 3906
Andhra Pradesh 25278
Puducherry 998
Tamil Nadu 311879
Lakshadweep 34
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 2122
Kerala 403576
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 500
501 to 5,000
5,001 to 25,000
25,001 to 1,00,000
1,00,001 to 3,00,000
above 3,00,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

cases) and Punjab (14,483 cases) have reported 31.2% and 30.9% of the total such cases respectively during 2014. Punjab has reported highest crime rate of 50.5 compared to the national average of 3.8.

Gambling Act, 1867

(Incidence: 1,25,494 Rate:10.1)

The incidence under this Act showed a decrease of 4.7% over the previous year (1,31,634 cases). 10-year and 5-year trend analysis shows, 34.2% decrease from the 2004 level and 15.9% decrease over the average of last 5 years (2009 – 2013). In percentage terms, 17.6% of the total cases registered in the country were reported from Madhya Pradesh (22,050 cases). The crime rate was reported highest in Chhattisgarh (36.8) as compared to 10.1 at the national level.

Excise Act, 1944

(Incidence: 1,86,012 Rate:15.0)

The cases under the Excise Act showed an increase of 25.8% over the year 2004 and 5.8% over the previous year. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest cases (51,646 cases) accounting for 27.8% of the total cases reported under this Act. Among the States, highest crime rate was reported from Madhya Pradesh (68.0) followed by Chhattisgarh (56.3) and Haryana (50.5). Among the UTs, A&N Islands (363.3) has reported highest crime rate among UTs as compared to national average of 15.0.

Prohibition Act

(Incidence: 4,67,111 Rate: 37.5)

The cases reported under this Act have accounted for 10.7% of total SLL crimes in the country and shows an increase of 11.2% over the previous year (4,20,113 cases). The crimes under this Act have risen by 23.3% over the year 2004 and increased by 16.3% over the average of last 5 years (2009 - 2013). The highest number of cases under this Act were reported from Gujarat (2,37,608 cases) followed by Tamil Nadu (1,07,171 cases), Maharashtra (62,772 cases) and Kerala (51,989 cases). These four States together accounted for 98.4% of the total such cases registered in the country. The rate was highest at 385.8 in Gujarat followed by 155.8 in Tamil Nadu and 147.1 in Kerala as against the national average of 37.5.

Explosives & Explosive Substances Act, 1884 & 1908

(Incidence: 3,843 Rate:0.3)

The incidence under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act showed a decrease of 9.5% from the year 2004 level and decrease of 4.0% over the average of last 5 years (2009 - 2013). A marginal decline of 0.8% in such cases was also observed in 2014 over 2013 (3,875). The highest number of 689 cases accounting for 17.9% of the total cases was reported from Tamil Nadu followed by Rajasthan (15.4%) (592 cases). The crime rate of 1.9 was reported in Mizoram against the national average of 0.3.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

(Incidence: 2,617 Rate: 0.2)

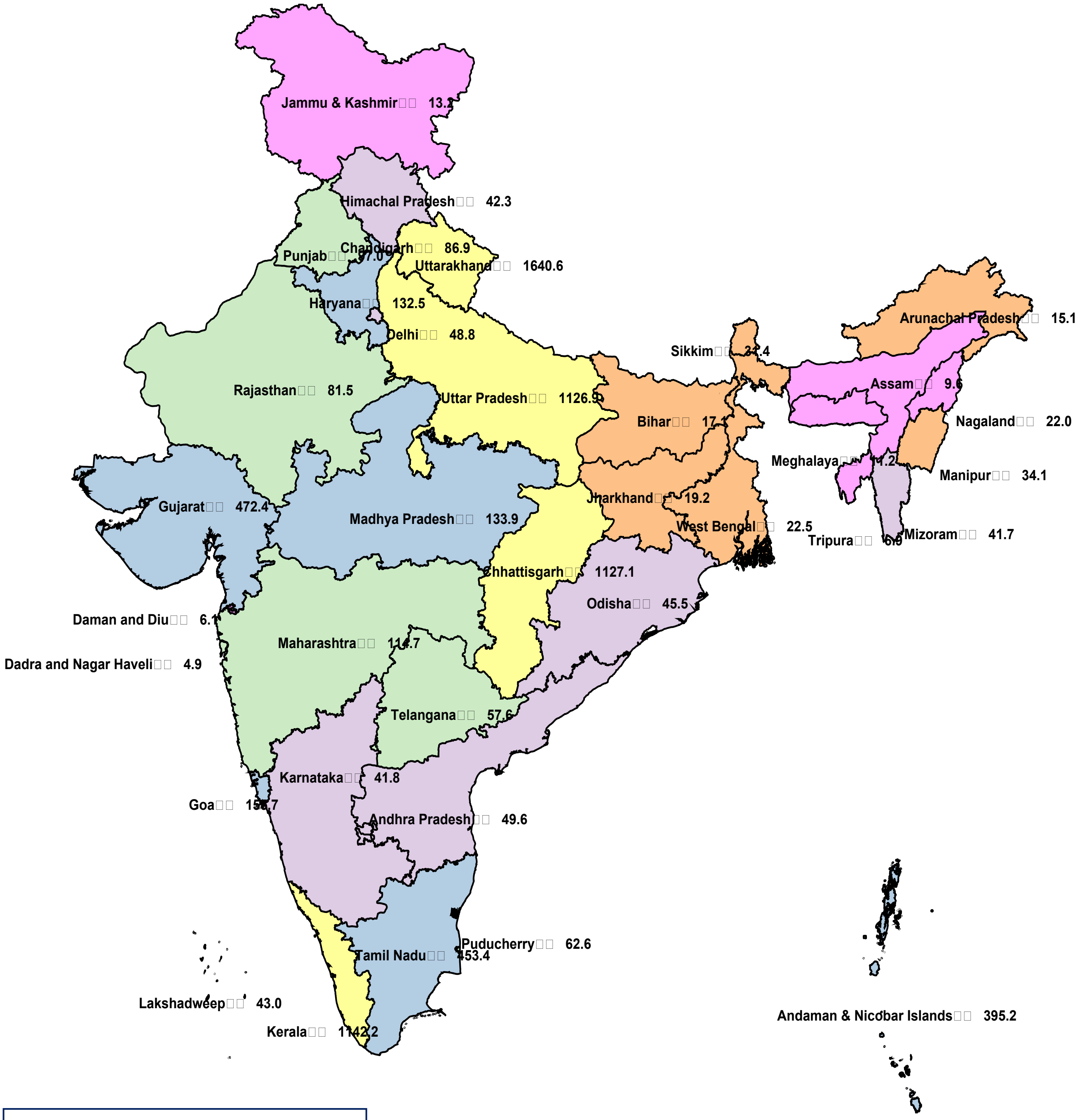
The cases under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act have declined by 54.5% during 2014 over the year 2004 level and increased by 4.3% during 2014 over average of last 5 years (2009 - 2013). An increase of 1.5% was observed during 2014 as compared to 2013. Tamil Nadu reported 19.4% (509 out of 2,617 cases) of total such cases in the country during 2014. Daman & Diu reported the highest crime rate at 2.6 against the national average of 0.2.

Indian Railways Act, 1989

(Incidence: 287 Rate: Negligible)

The cases under the Indian Railways Act have declined by 98.7% during 2014 over the year 2004 level and increased by 81.9% during 2014 over average of last 5 years (2009 - 2013). An increase of 72.9% was observed during

RATE OF SLL CRIMES DURING 2014
(All India 351.9)


Jammu & Kashmir 13.2
Himachal Pradesh 42.3
Chandigarh 86.9
Punjab 97.0
Uttarakhand 1640.6
Haryana 132.5
Delhi 48.8
Arunachal Pradesh 15.1
Sikkim 31.4
Assam 9.6
Rajasthan 81.5
Uttar Pradesh 1126.9
Bihar 17.1
Nagaland 22.0
Meghalaya 11.2
Manipur 34.1
Jharkhand 19.2
Gujarat 472.4
Madhya Pradesh 133.9
West Bengal 22.5
Tripura 6.9
Mizoram 41.7
Chhattisgarh 1127.1
Odisha 45.5
Daman and Diu 6.1
Maharashtra 114.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 4.9
Telangana 57.6
Karnataka 41.8
Goa 156.7
Andhra Pradesh 49.6
Puducherry 62.6
Tamil Nadu 453.4
Lakshadweep 43.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 395.2
Kerala 1142.2

Rate of SLL Crime

🟪	upto 15.0
🟧	15.1 to 35.0
🟪	35.1 to 50.0
🟩	50.1 to 125.0
🟦	125.1 to 500.0
🟨	above 500.0

Note:
Rate of SLL Crime means number of SLL crimes per one lakh population.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

2014 as compared to 2013. Uttar Pradesh reported 49.1% (141 out of 287 cases) of total such cases in the country during 2014.

Registration of Foreigners Act, 1930

(Incidence: 499 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 499 cases under the Registration of Foreigners Act were reported in the country during 2014. West Bengal alone has reported 77.0% (384 out of 499 cases) of the total cases reported at the national level.

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

(Incidence: 115 Rate: negligible)

The cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act have shown a decline of 69.3% over the 2004 level, an increase of 5.9% over the average of last 5 years (2009 - 2013) and an increase of 32.2% over the year 2013 (87 cases). Haryana reported 27.0% (31 out of 115 cases) of total such cases in the country during 2014.

Indian Passport Act, 1967

(Incidence: 667 Rate: 0.1)

The cases registered under the Indian Passport Act have decreased by 17.3% over the year 2004, decreased by 32.5% over the quinquennial average of 2009 - 2013, and a decrease of 28.5% over the previous year (933 cases). The highest incidents (231 cases) of such crime accounting for 34.6% of the total cases in the country were reported from Tamil Nadu during the year 2013 while the highest crime rate of 1.5 was reported in Tripura against the national average of 0.1.

Essential Commodities Act, 1955

(Incidence: 5,418 Rate: 0.4)

The cases registered under the Essential Commodities Act have increased by 11.2% over the year 2004. It decreased by 25.0% over the quinquennial average during the years 2009 - 2013 and increased by 5.3% over previous year (5,143 cases). The highest number of cases accounting for 18.4% of the total cases were reported from Maharashtra (1,005 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (965 cases) representing 17.8% of the total such cases. However, the crime rate was highest in Tripura (1.8) as compared to the national average of 0.4.

Antiquities & Art Treasures Act, 1972

(Incidence: 40 Rate: negligible)

A total of 40 cases were reported during the year 2013 showing an increase of 17.6% over previous year (34 cases). 57.5% of total such cases were reported in Telangana alone (23 out of 40 cases) during 2014.

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

(Incidence: 10,050 Rate:1.7)

The cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act have shown an increase of 179.8% over 2004, an increase of 35.1% over the quinquennial average of 2009 - 2013 and a decrease of 6.2% over the year 2013 (10,709 cases). Bihar reported highest number of such cases (2,203 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (2,133 cases), Karnataka (1,730 cases) and Jharkhand (1,538 cases) have together accounted for 75.7% of the total cases reported in the country. Jharkhand reported the highest crime rate (9.6) against the national average of 1.7.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

(Incidence: 47 Rate: Negligible)

The number of cases registered under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act has shown a decline of 96.6% over 2004 and a decline of 91.3% over the average of 5 years (2009 - 2013) and a decline of 87.0% over the year 2013. Rajasthan (18 cases) followed by Kerala (11 cases) accounted for 38.3% and 23.4% respectively of total such cases reported in the country during 2014.

Copyright Act, 1957

(Incidence: 5,236 Rate: 0.4)

The cases registered under the Copyright Act have shown a declining trend during 2004-2014. A decrease of 16.8% in 2014 over the 2004 level, a decrease of 21.0% over the 5 year average (2009 - 2013) and 14.0% decrease in 2014 over 2013 (6,087 cases). Tamil Nadu with 2,348 cases has registered 44.8% of the total such cases reported in the country.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

(Incidence: 10,009 Rate: 3.3)

Data collected under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act exclude the figures of IPC crimes reported along with this Act.

A total of 10,009 cases under this Act were registered in the country. Maximum cases were reported in Bihar (1,946 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,860 cases) and Karnataka (1,802 cases) during 2014.

Forest Act, 1927

(Incidence: 4,901 Rates:0.4)

The cases registered under this Act have shown a decrease of 76.0% over the previous year (20,407 cases). Two States namely Rajasthan (2,666 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (1,442 cases) have accounted for 83.8% of the total such cases reported in the country during the year 2014. Rajasthan has reported highest crime rate of 3.7 as against the national crime rate of 0.4.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

(Incidence: 280 Rates: Negligible)

A total of 280 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. The State of Tamil Nadu (47 cases), Karnataka (44 cases) and West Bengal (37 cases) have accounted for 45.7% of the total such cases reported in the country during the year 2014.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

(Incidence: 426 Rates: Negligible)

A total of 426 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Maximum cases of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act were reported in Kerala (140 cases) followed by Bihar (112 cases).

Information Technology Act, 2000

(Incidence: 7,201 Rates: 0.6)

A total of 7,201 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. The State of Uttar Pradesh (1,659 cases) and Karnataka (1,010 cases) have accounted for 37.1% of the total such cases reported in the country during the year 2014.

Official Secret Act, 1923

(Incidence: 11 Rates: Negligible)

A total of 11 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Gujarat, Maharashtra & Delhi have reported 5 cases, 3 cases and 1 case each respectively during 2014.

Electricity Act, 2003

(Incidence: 64,034 Rates: 5.1)

Out of 64,034 cases reported under the Electricity Act, maximum cases were reported in Uttar Pradesh (34,534 cases) and Haryana (11,517 cases). These two States accounted for 71.9% of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Highest crime rate under this Act was observed in Haryana (43.0) followed by Uttar Pradesh (16.3) as compared to all India average rate of 5.1.

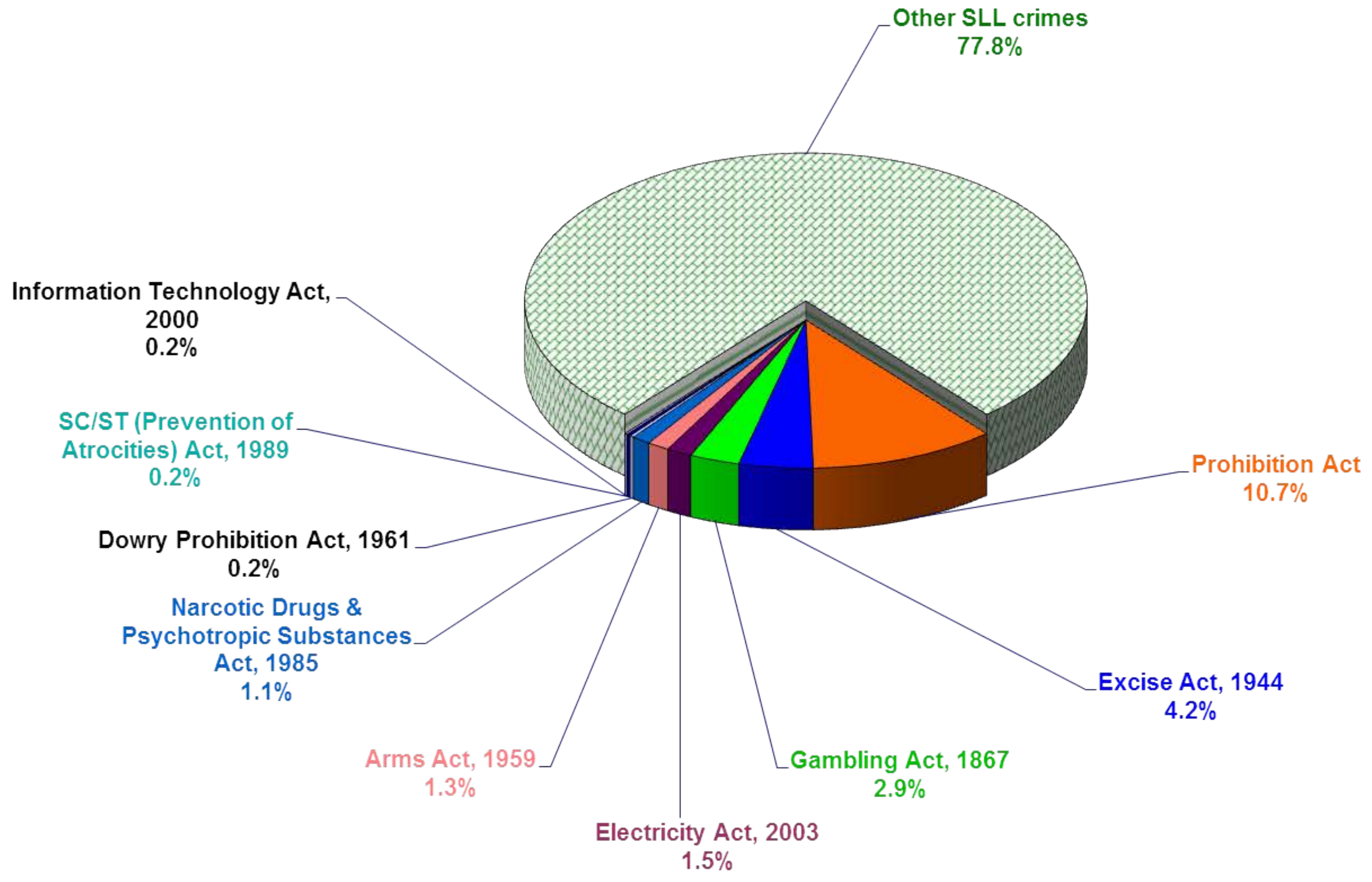
Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

(Incidence: 70 Rates: Negligible)

Out of 70 cases reported under this Act, 4 cases and 1 case were registered for crime committed on person belonging to SCs and STs respectively. Karnataka and

Figure 1.5

Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes during 2014



Tamil Nadu constituted 50.0% of total such cases (30 out of 70 cases) during 2014.

National Security Act, 1980

(Incidence: 336 Rates: Negligible)

A total of 336 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Uttar Pradesh (221 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (110 cases) together contributed 98.5% of total such cases (331 out of 336 cases) during 2014.

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967

(Incidence: 976 Rates: 0.1)

A total of 976 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Manipur (630 cases) and Assam (148 cases) together contributed 79.7% of total such cases (778 out of 976 cases) during 2014.

Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984

(Incidence: 4,220 Rates: 0.3)

A total of 4,220 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Tamil Nadu (1,607 cases) and Haryana (1,050 cases) together contributed 63.0% of total such cases (2,657 out of 4,220 cases) during 2014.

Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act, 1971

(Incidence: 77 Rates: Negligible)

A total of 77 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Kerala (20 cases) and Maharashtra (18 cases) together contributed 49.4% of total such cases (38 out of 77 cases) during 2014.

Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998

(Incidence: 2,147 Rates: 0.2)

A total of 2,147 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. The maximum cases of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act were reported in Tamil Nadu (1,962 cases) contributing 91.4% of total such cases reported at all India level.

Representation of People Act, 1951

(Incidence: 564 Rates: Negligible)

A total of 564 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. The maximum cases of the Representation of People Act, 1951 were reported in Karnataka (220 cases) contributing 39.0% of total such cases reported at all India level.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

(Incidence: 1,315 Rates: 0.1)

A total of 1,315 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Tamil Nadu (464 cases), Kerala (237 cases), Delhi (126 cases) and Rajasthan (122 cases) together contributed 72.2% of total such cases (949 out of 1,315 cases) during 2014.

Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994

(Incidence: 25 Rates: Negligible)

A total of 25 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. The maximum cases of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act were reported in Haryana (21 cases) contributing 84.0% of total such cases reported at all India level.

* * *

Chapter - 2

Crime in Mega Cities

The term 'Mega City' in context of this chapter refers to city having population of 10 lakh (1 million) or more. The number of such cities have increased from 35 in the year 2001 to 53 in the year 2011.

Mega cities are facing increased criminal activities on account of a number of socio-economic factors. This chapter deals with crime analysis relating to these cities.

The population of cities from The Population Census 2011 are used for calculating the crime Rate for these cities, as mid-year population projection for these cities is not available.

The present analysis does not aim at complete urban crime pattern in the country but is restricted to only 53 mega cities having urban population of only 1,607.24 lakh as per The Population Census 2011.

Various forms of crime

The present analysis on mega cities is restricted to 34 major specified crimes under IPC and 56 specified crimes under SLL. The city-wise details of these crimes for 53 mega cities are furnished in **Chapter-2.**

Cognizable crimes

The incidents of cognizable crimes in the mega cities during 2014 are presented in **Table-2.1 and 2.3**. As many as 18,43,862 cognizable crimes were reported in these 53 mega cities during 2014 comprising 6,16,639 cases registered under the IPC and 12,27,223 lakh cases registered under the SLL. In terms of percentage, 66.6% of total cases (IPC + SLL) during 2014 were reported under Special & Local Laws (SLL) and rest of the cases (33.4%) under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Crime rate of 1147.3 was observed in these mega cities as compared to crime rate of 581.1 at all India level, showing higher crime rate as compared to all India average.

Trend analysis - major IPC crimes

Murder

(Incidence: 3,538 Rate: 2.2)

The offences of murder with 3,538 cases in 2014 showed a rise of 2.3% as compared to 3,457 cases in 2013.

Delhi City has reported the maximum cases of murder (472 cases) followed by Bengaluru (241 cases) and Patna (205 cases) during 2014. Every one lakh population in the mega cities experienced, on average, nearly 2 murder cases in the year 2014. The highest rate of 10.0 murder per lakh population was reported from Patna during the year 2014.

Attempt to murder

(Incidence: 4,603 Rate: 2.9)

The offence of attempt to commit murder with 4,603 cases in 2014 showed a rise of 8.0% as compared to 4,262 cases in 2013.

Delhi City has reported the maximum cases of attempt to murder (675 cases) followed by Bengaluru (489 cases) and Chennai (225 cases) during 2014. Every one lakh population in the mega cities experienced, on average, nearly 3 attempt to murder cases in the year 2014. The highest crime rate (13.2) of attempt to murder per lakh population was reported from Asansol during the year 2014.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

(Incidence: 330 Rate: 0.2)

A total of 330 cases of culpable homicides not amounting to murder were reported in 53 mega cities during 2014. Delhi City has reported the maximum cases of culpable homicides not amounting to murder (49 cases) followed by Kolkata (26 cases), Bengaluru (21 cases) and Ghaziabad (20 cases) during 2014.

Attempt to commit culpable homicide

(Incidence: 1,321 Rate: 0.8)

A total of 1,321 cases of attempt to commit culpable homicides were reported in 53 mega cities during 2014. Delhi City has reported the maximum cases of attempt to culpable homicides (886 cases) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (131 cases) during 2014.

Rape

(Incidence: 5,761 Rate: 7.5)

The offence of rape with 5,761 cases in 2014 showed a rise of 17.6% as compared to 4,900 cases in 2013.

Incidents of murder were reported highest in Delhi City (1,813 cases) followed by Mumbai (607 cases) during 2014. 25.8% more registration in rape cases were experienced in Delhi city during 2014 (1,813 cases) over 2013 (1,441 cases). Every one lakh population in the mega cities experienced, on average, nearly 4 (3.6) rape cases in the year 2014. The highest rate of 23.9 rape per lakh population was reported from Delhi city followed by Kota at 21.2 as compared to 7.5 average crime rate in mega cities during 2014.

Attempt to commit rape

(Incidence: 240 Rate: 0.3)

A total of 240 cases of attempt to commit rape were reported in 53 mega cities during 2014. Delhi City has reported the maximum cases of attempt to commit rape (59 cases) during 2014.

Kidnapping & abduction

(Incidence: 15,787 Rate: 9.8)

The offence of kidnapping & abduction with 15,787 cases in 2014 showed a rise of 22.3% as compared to 12,906 cases in 2013.

Delhi City has reported the maximum cases of kidnapping & abduction (6,016 cases) followed by Bengaluru (708 cases), Jaipur (653 cases), Patna (599 cases) and Mumbai (541 cases) during 2014. Every one lakh population in the mega cities experienced, on average, nearly 10 kidnapping & abduction cases in the year 2014. The highest rate of 36.9 kidnappings & abductions per lakh population was reported from Delhi city as compared to 9.8 average crime rate in mega cities during 2014.

Dacoity

(Incidence: 517 Rate: 0.3)

The offence of dacoity with 517 cases in 2014 showed a rise of 28.9% as compared to 401 cases in 2013.

Pune City has reported the maximum cases of dacoity (92 cases) followed by Delhi city (65 cases) and Bengaluru (51 cases) during 2014. The highest rate of 2.1 under dacoity per lakh population was reported from Aurangabad as compared to 0.3 average crime rate in mega cities during 2014.

Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity

(Incidence: 674 Rate: 0.4)

The offence of dacoity with 674 cases in 2014 showed a decline of 25.1% as compared to 900 cases in 2013.

Bengaluru has reported the maximum cases of making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity (347 cases) accounting for 51.5% of total such cases reported during 2014. The highest crime rate under this offence was reported from Bengaluru (4.1) as compared to 0.4 average crime rate in mega cities during 2014.

Robbery

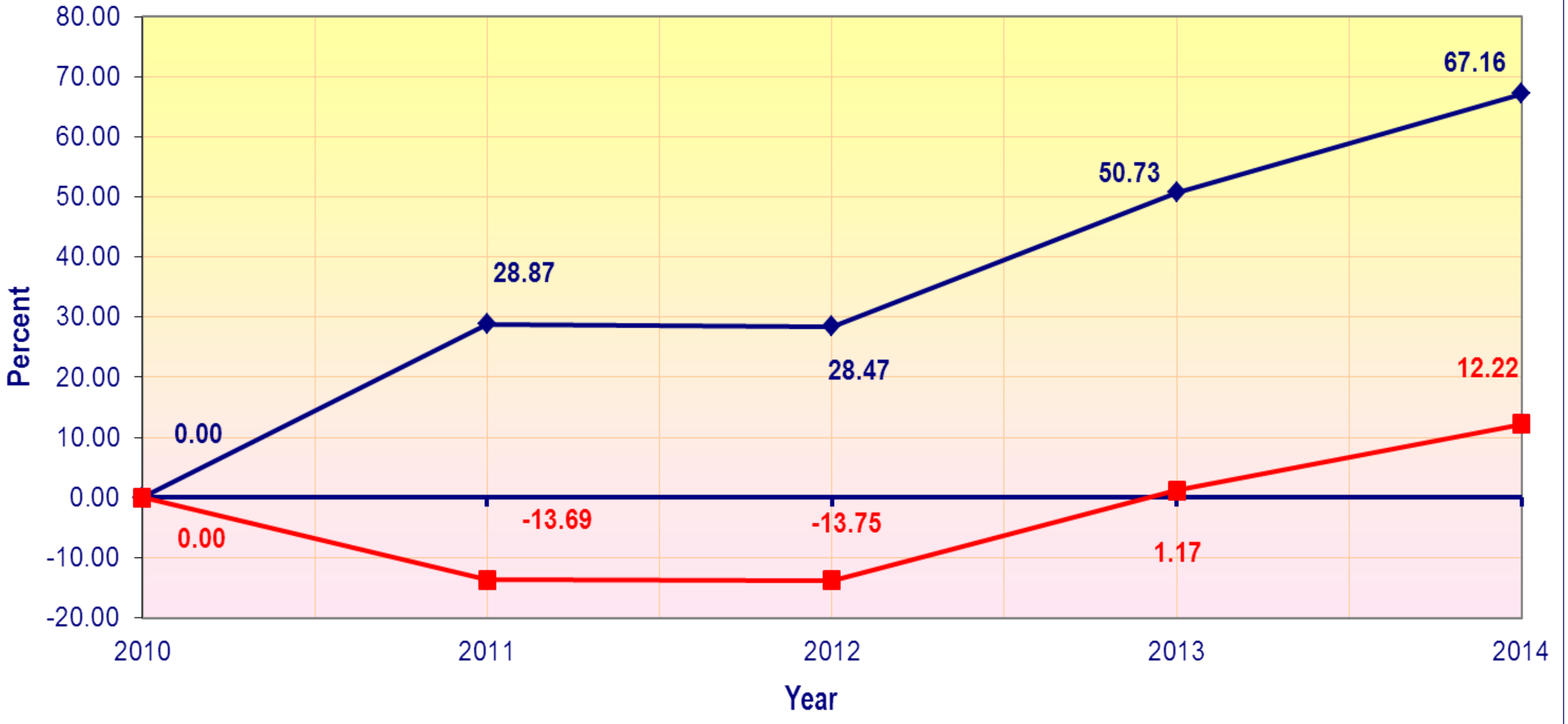
(Incidence: 14,475 Rate: 9.0)

The offence of rape with 14,475 cases in 2014 showed a decline of 44.0% as compared to 23,477 cases in 2013.

Delhi City has reported the maximum cases of robbery (5,847 cases) followed by Mumbai (2,094 cases) and Bengaluru (1,067 cases) during 2014. Every one lakh population in the mega cities experienced, on average, nearly 9 robbery cases in the year 2014. The highest rate of 35.8 robberies per lakh population was reported from Delhi city compared to 9.0 average crime rate in mega cities during 2014.

Incidence & Rate of IPC Crimes (Mega Cities) Percentage Change from 2010

Figure 2.1

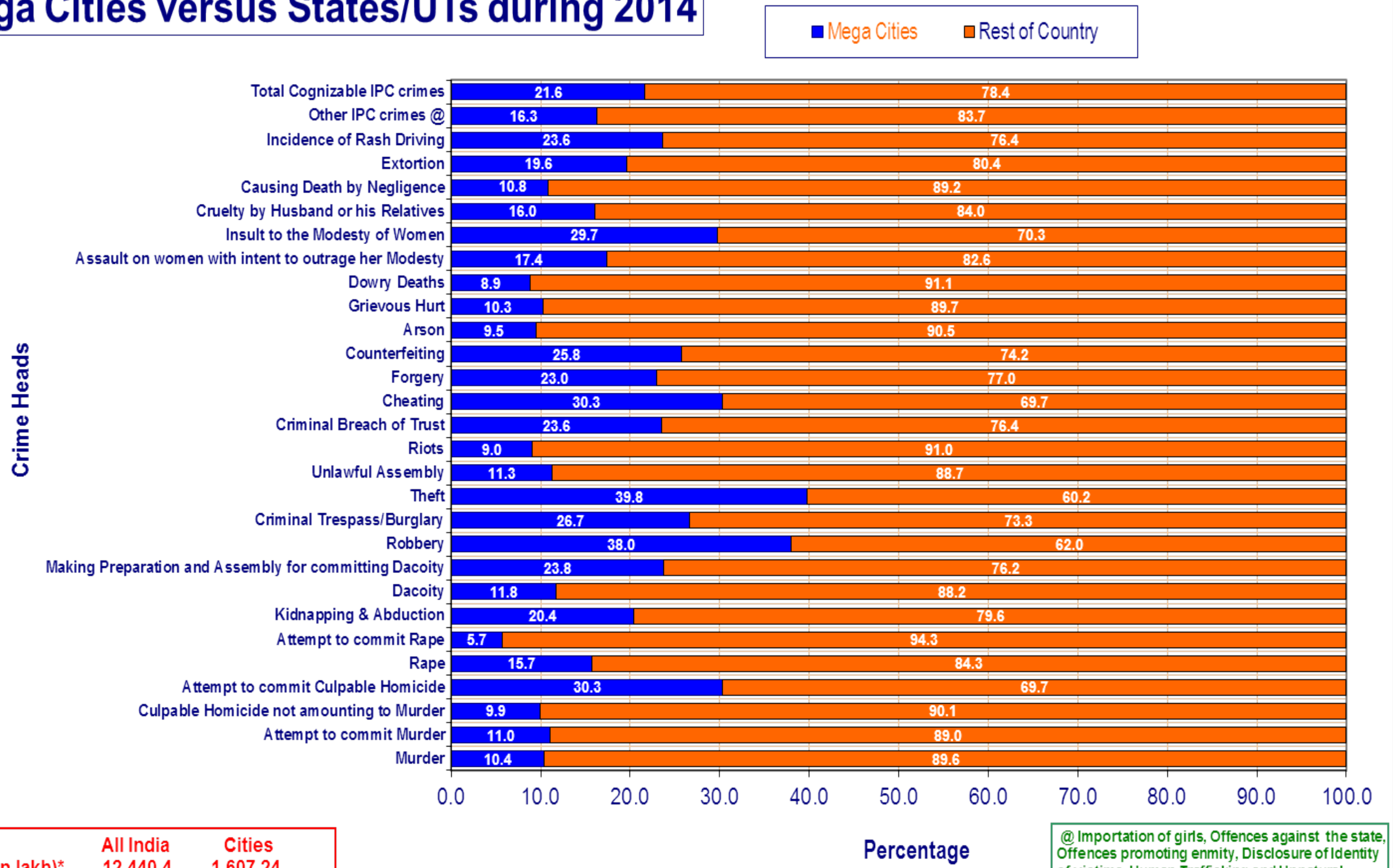


% variation (Rate) indicates percentage change in rate of crimes reported under IPC during the year over the year 2010

% variation (Incidence) indicates percentage change in cases reported under IPC during the year over the year 2010

Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes in Mega Cities versus States/UTs during 2014

Figure 2.2



	All India	Cities
Population (in lakh)*	12,440.4	1,607.24
Incidence	28,51,563	6,16,639
Rate	229.2	383.7

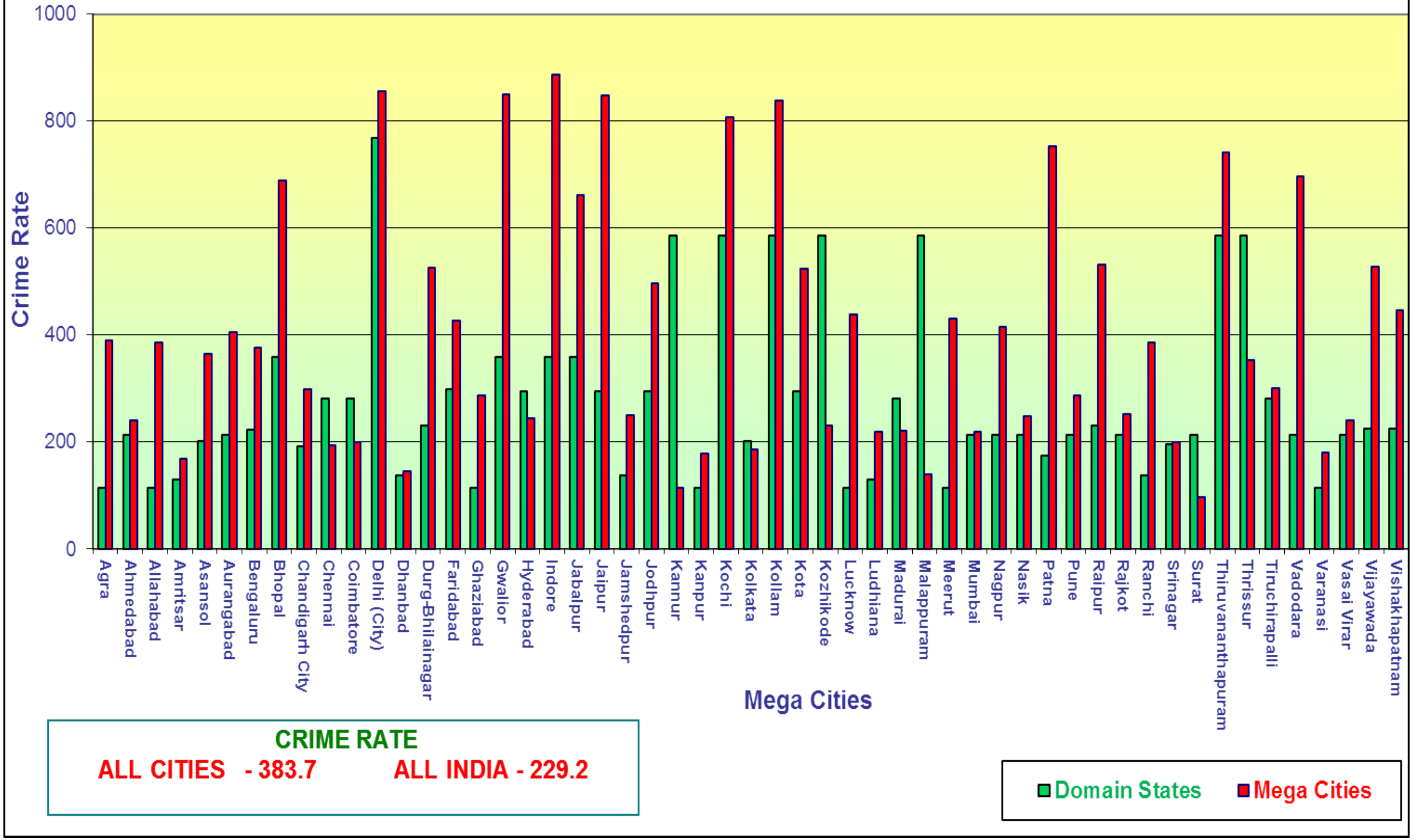
*The population figures of States/UTs is based on 2014 projected population

*The population figures of Mega Cities is based on 2011 population census data

@ Importation of girls, Offences against the state, Offences promoting enmity, Disclosure of Identity of victims, Human Trafficking and Unnatural offences have been clubbed with Other IPC Crimes

Figure 2.3

IPC Crime Rate during 2014 (Mega Cities versus Domain States)

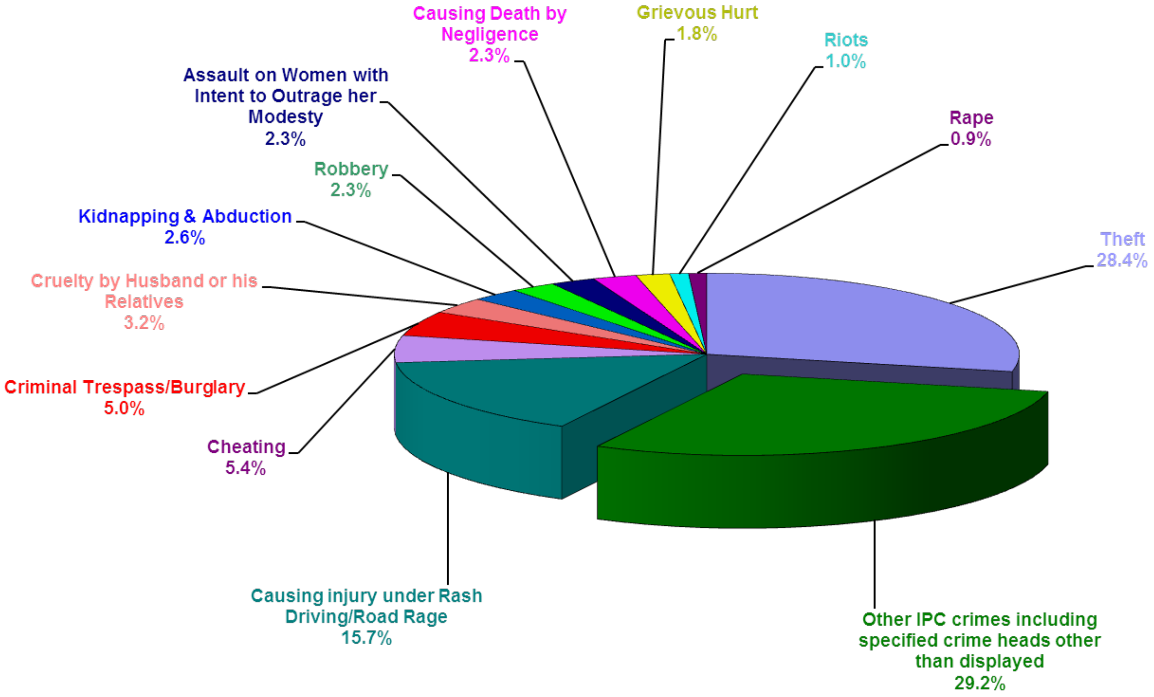


CRIME RATE

ALL CITIES - 383.7   **ALL INDIA - 229.2**

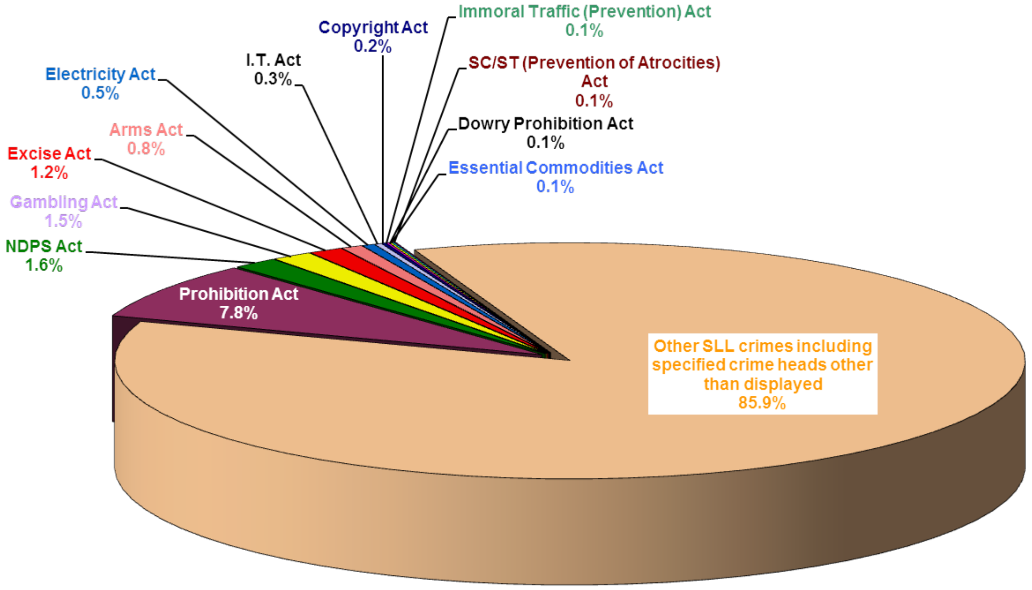
Percentage Distribution of IPC Crimes in Cities During 2014

Figure 2.4



Percentage Distribution of SLL Crimes in Cities during 2014

Figure 2.5



Criminal Trespass/Burglary

(Incidence: 30,574 Rate: 19.0)

Criminal trespass/burglary offences with 30,574 cases in 2014 showed a rise of 30.2% as compared to 23,477 cases in 2013.

Delhi City has reported the maximum number of burglary cases (8,839 cases) followed by Mumbai (3,055 cases) among mega cities. Every one lakh population in the mega cities experienced, on average, nearly 19.0 criminal trespass/burglaries in the year 2014. The highest rate of 64.1 burglaries per lakh population was reported from Indore during the year 2014.

Theft

(Incidence: 1,75,328 Rate: 109.1)

Theft cases have shown an increase of 5.8% during the year 2014 compared to the year 2013 (1,26,248 cases).

Delhi city has reported highest number of 71,937 theft cases during the year 2014 which accounted for 41.0% of the total thefts cases reported in the country. On an average, 109 theft cases were reported for every 1,00,000 population in the country during 2014. Delhi has reported highest rate of thefts cases at 440.9 followed by Indore (272.9) during the year 2014.

'Auto theft' has accounted for 44.8% (78,603 cases) of the total theft cases. Theft other than automobile has shown an increase of 66.1% in 2014. The maximum auto thefts were reported in Delhi city (21,321 cases) followed by Jaipur (5,113 cases) and Bengaluru (5,075 cases), these three cities together accounted for 40.1% of total such cases reported. Indore has reported much higher rate (203.5) as compared to the national rate of 48.9 of auto thefts per 1,00,000 population.

Unlawful assembly

(Incidence: 1,116 Rate: 0.7)

A total of 1,116 cases of unlawful assembly were reported in 53 mega cities during 2014. Jaipur (347 cases) followed by Kochi (140 cases), Chennai (124 cases) and Kolkata (113 cases) have reported the maximum cases of unlawful assembly during 2014.

Riots

(Incidence: 5,963 Rate: 3.7)

A total of 5,963 cases of riots were reported in 53 mega cities during 2014. Patna (470 cases) followed by Mumbai (409 cases), Bengaluru (388 cases), Kolkata (315 cases) and Kollam (301 cases) have reported the maximum cases of riots during 2014. A total 207 cases of communal riots in Faridabad were reported during 2014. A total of 16 cases in Delhi city and 11 cases in Hyderabad were reported under caste conflict related riots during 2014. A total of 21 cases in Thrissur, 14 cases in Kozhikode and 13 cases in Hyderabad of student related riots were reported during 2014.

Criminal breach of trust

(Incidence: 4,707 Rate: 2.9)

A total of 4,707 cases of criminal breach of trust were reported in mega cities during the year 2014 which were 2.0% more than 4,615 cases as reported in 2013.

Mumbai followed by Delhi city has reported 672 and 593 cases respectively of total such cases reported in 53 mega cities during 2104. Lucknow has reported high rate of 15.8 followed by Faridabad at 14.2 compared to 2.9 average crime rate in mega cities.

Cheating

(Incidence: 33,111 Rate: 20.6)

A total of 33,111 cases under cheating were reported in these 53 mega cities during the year 2014, showing an increase of 10.1% in 2014 over 2013 (30,085 cases). Jaipur has reported the highest number of cheating cases (4,634 cases) accounting for 14.0% of total such crimes. The highest rate of such crimes (150.8) in comparison to 20.6 average crime rate in mega cities was reported also from Jaipur.

Forgery

(Incidence: 2,583 Rate: 1.6)

Data on forgery cases have been collected 2014 only, thus no comparison can be made for this crime head.

A total of 2,583 cases of forgery were reported during the year 2014. Mumbai with 980 cases has reported the highest number of forgery cases, accounting for 38.1% of total such crimes. Jodhpur has also reported the highest rate of such crimes (46.7) in comparison to 1.6 average crime rate in mega cities.

Counterfeiting

(Incidence: 510 Rate: 0.3)

A total of 510 cases of counterfeiting were reported during the year 2014, showing a decline of 26.2% as compared to previous year (691 cases). Maximum cases of counterfeiting were reported in Chennai (74 cases) followed by Delhi city (72 cases), these two Cities together accounted for 28.6% of total such cases during 2014.

Grievous hurt

(Incidence: 10,811 Rate: 6.7)

In previous editions, data was captured under 'Hurt' (which included both simple hurt as well as grievous hurt) whereas in this edition data on 'Grievous Hurt' only has been collected. Thus no valid comparison w.r.t. previous years can be made.

A total of 10,811 cases of grievous hurt were reported during 2014. Patna (2,515 cases) followed by Mumbai (2,006 cases) have together accounted for 41.8% of total such crimes reported during 2014. A total of 45 cases of acid attacks were also reported, Delhi city (20 cases) has reported highest such cases during 2014. Patna has reported the highest rate under grievous hurt (122.9) in comparison to 6.7 average crime rate in mega cities.

Dowry deaths

(Incidence: 749 Rate: 1.0)

A total of 749 cases of dowry deaths were reported during the year 2014, showing a decrease of 5.5% over the year 2013 (793 cases). Delhi city with 127 cases accounting for highest such cases. Gwalior has reported the highest rate (5.5) of such crimes in comparison to average crime rate of 1.0 in mega cities.

Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty

(Incidence: 14,277 Rate: 18.6)

A total of 14,277 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty were reported during the year 2014, showing an increase of 19.8% over the year 2013 (11,913 cases). Delhi city with 3,810 cases accounting for 26.7% of total cases reported followed by Mumbai (1,626 cases). Gwalior has reported the highest rate (53.0) of such crimes in comparison to average crime rate of 18.6 in mega cities.

Insult to the modesty of women

(Incidence: 2,894 Rate: 3.8)

A total of 2,894 cases of insult to the modesty of women were reported during the year 2014, showing a decrease of 14.2% as compared to the previous year (3,375 cases). Delhi city (1,111 cases) followed by Mumbai (363 cases) have accounted for 38.4% and 12.5% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Vijayawada has reported highest crime rate of 28.6 as compared to average crime rate of 3.8 in mega cities.

Cruelty by husband or his relatives

(Incidence: 19,687 Rate: 25.7)

A total of 19,687 cases of cruelty by husband or his relatives were reported of 5.3% as compared to the previous year (20,795 cases). Delhi city (2,840 cases) followed by Hyderabad (1,289 cases) have accounted for 14.4% and 6.5% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Kota has reported highest crime rate of 114.0 as compared to 25.7 average crime rate in mega cities.

Importation of girls from foreign country

(Incidence: 4 Rate: negligible)

A total of 4 cases (2 cases in Kolkata and 1 case each in Nasik & Ranchi) were reported during the year 2014 showing a decrease of 55.6% as compared to the previous year (9 cases). Nasik and Ranchi has reported crime rate of 0.1% and 0.2% respectively.

Causing death by negligence
(Incidence: 13,960   Rate: 8.7)

A total of 13,960 cases of causing death by negligence were reported in 53 mega cities during the year 2014, showing an increase of 8.7% as compared to the previous year (12,846 cases). Delhi city (1,608 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Chennai (1,083 cases), they accounted for 11.5% and 7.8% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Jaipur has reported highest crime rate of 26.1 compared to 8.7 average crime rate in mega cities.

Most of the deaths due to negligence were due to rash/negligent driving accounted for 93.4% of total such deaths (13,037 out of 13,960).

Crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)
(Incidence: 12,27,223 Rate: 763.6)

Cases under these 'Acts' generally represent preventive policing i.e. reporting of crimes generally indicates better policing efforts. Mostly the Central Acts on special subjects which are applicable in the whole country are considered for the purpose of crimes reported under SLL. Local Acts are also clubbed together in 'Other SLL' crimes.

A total of 12,27,223 SLL crimes were reported during the year 2014, showing an increase of 2.0% over the year 2013 (12,03,514 cases).

Trend analysis

Arms Act, 1959
(Incidence : 9,498   Rate : 5.9)

A total of 9,498 cases under the Arms Act were reported during the year 2014, showing a decrease of 7.6% as compared to the previous year (10,277 cases). Ghaziabad (with 1,118 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Bhopal (with 1,017 cases), they accounted for 11.8% and 10.7% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Kota has reported highest crime rate of 67.6 compared to 5.9 average crime rate in mega cities..

Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act
(Incidence: 19,874   Rate: 12.4)

A total of 19,874 cases under Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act were reported during the year 2014, showing an increase of 164.5% as compared to the previous year (7,514 cases). Mumbai (14,274 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Amritsar (1,382 cases) have accounted for 38.2% and 14.3% respectively of total such case reported during the year 2014. Amritsar has reported highest crime rate of 116.7 compared to 12.4 average crime rate in mega cities.

Gambling Act, 1867
(Incidence: 17,900   Rate: 11.1)

A total of 17,900 cases under Gambling Act were reported in the country during the year 2014, showing a decrease of 0.1% as compared to the previous year (17,923 cases). Bhopal (1,415 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Jaipur (1,253 cases) have accounted for 7.9% and 7.0% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Kota has reported highest crime rate of 105.0 compared to 11.1 average crime rate in mega cities.

Excise Act
(Incidence: 14,980   Rate: 9.3)

A total of 14,980 cases under Excise Act were reported in the country during the year 2014 showing a decrease of 12.1% as compared to the previous year (17,040 cases). Bhopal (2,248 cases) registered highest such cases followed by Faridabad (1,735 cases) have accounted for 15.0% and 11.6% of such cases respectively of total such cases reported in 53 mega cities during the year 2014. Faridabad has reported highest crime rate of 123.5 compared to 9.3 average crime rate in mega cities.

Prohibition Act
(Incidence: 95,631   Rate: 59.5)

A total of 95,631 cases under the Prohibition Act were reported in the country during the year 2014, showing an increase of 15.6% as compared to the previous year

(82,940 cases). Surat (35,743 cases) recorded highest cases under the Prohibition Act followed by Vadodara (13,071 cases), they accounted for 37.4% and 13.7% of such cases respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Surat has also reported highest crime rate of 779.6 as compared to crime rate of 59.5 average crime rate in mega cities.

Explosives & Explosive Substances Act,

(Incidence: 423 Rate: 0.3)

A total of 423 cases under the Explosives & Explosive Substances Act were reported in 53 mega cities during the year 2014 showing an increase of 12.3% compared to the previous year (377 cases). Allahabad (122 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Jabalpur (43 cases), they accounted for 28.8% and 10.2% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Allahabad has also reported highest crime rate of 10.0 as compared to crime rate of 0.3 average crime rate in mega cities.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act

(Incidence: 1,245 Rate: 1.6)

A total of 1,245 cases under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act were reported in 53 mega cities during the year 2014, showing an increase of 2.4% as compared to the previous year (1,216 cases). Chennai (249 cases) registered highest cases followed by Bengaluru (213 cases), they accounted for 20.0% and 17.1% of total such cases respectively during the year 2014. Vijayawada has reported highest crime rate of 16.2 as compared to crime rate of 1.6 average crime rate in mega cities.

Indian Railways Act

(Incidence: 8 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 8 cases under the Indian Railways Act were reported in the country during the year 2014, showing a decrease of 27.3% as compared to the previous year (11 cases).

Registration of Foreigners Act

(Incidence: 22 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 22 cases under the Registration of Foreigners Act were reported in the country during the year 2014 showing a decrease of 89.1% as compared to the previous year (201 cases). Mumbai (6 cases) recorded highest such cases reported during the year 2014.

Protection of Civil Rights Act

(Incidence: 8 Rate: negligible)

A total of 8 cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act were reported in the country during the year 2014 showing an increase of 14.3% as compared to the previous year (7 cases). Ahmedabad (4 cases with rate of 0.1%) recorded highest cases reported during the year 2014.

Indian Passport Act

(Incidence: 251 Rate: 0.2)

A total of 251 cases under Indian Passport Act were reported in these 53 mega cities during the year 2014 showing a decrease of 16.4% as compared to the previous year (300 cases). Chennai (88 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Tiruchirapalli (34 cases), they accounted for 35.0% and 13.5% of total such cases respectively during the year 2014. Tiruchirapalli has reported highest crime rate of 3.3 as compared to 0.2 average crime rate in mega cities.

Essential Commodities Act

(Incidence: 960 Rate: 0.6)

A total of 960 cases under the Essential Commodities Act were reported during the year 2014 showing an increase of 35.6% as compared to the previous year (708 cases). Srinagar (134 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Delhi City (127 cases) and have accounted for 14.0% and 13.2% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Srinagar has reported highest crime rate of 10.5 as compared to 0.6 at cities average level.

Antiquities & Art Treasures Act

(Incidence: 2 Rate: negligible)

A total of 2 cases (1 case each in Bengaluru & Delhi City) under the Antiquities & Art Treasures Act were reported in 53 mega cities during the year 2014 as against 5 cases in the previous year.

Dowry Prohibition Act

(Incidence: 1,235 Rate: 1.6)

A total of 1,235 cases under the Dowry Prohibition Act were reported in 53 mega cities during the year 2014 showing a decrease of 23.5% as compared to the previous year (1,614 cases). Bengaluru (774 cases) recorded highest such cases followed by Jamshedpur (168 cases), they accounted for 62.7% and 13.6% respectively of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Jamshedpur has reported highest crime rate of 26.3 as compared to crime rate of 0.8 average crime rate in mega cities.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act

(Incidence: 21 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 21 cases under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act were reported during the year 2014, showing a decrease of 47.5% as compared to the previous year (40 cases). Jaipur (10 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Chennai & Kochi (4 cases each) and have accounted for 47.6% and 19.0% of total such cases respectively during the year 2014.

Copyright Act, 1957

(Incidence: 1,977 Rate: 1.2)

A total of 1,977 cases under the Copyright Act were reported during the year 2014, showing a decrease of 10.1% as compared to the previous year (2,200 cases). Chennai (598 cases) recorded highest cases followed by Kolkata (199 cases), they accounted for 30.2% and 10.1% of total such cases respectively during the year 2014. Coimbatore has reported highest crime rate of 7.0 as compared to crime rate of 1.2 at cities average level.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

(Incidence: 798 Rate: 0.5)

Data being collected under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act have only i.e. it exclude the figures of IPC crimes incongruence with the SC/ST (POA) Act. A total of 798 cases under this Act were registered in the 53 mega cities. Maximum cases were reported in Bengaluru (159 cases) followed by Hyderabad (151 cases) during 2014.

Forest Act

(Incidence: 172 Rate: 0.1)

The cases registered under this Act have shown an increase of 67.0% over the previous year (103 cases). Two cities namely Bengaluru (58 cases) and Delhi city (41 cases) have accounted for maximum cases under this Act during the year 2014. Kota has reported highest crime rate of 1.2 compared to 0.1 average crime rate in mega cities.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act

(Incidence: 18 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 18 cases were reported under this Act during 2014 as against 14 cases during the previous year. Bengaluru (6 cases) have accounted for maximum cases of such cases reported during the year 2014.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

(Incidence: 53 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 53 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Maximum cases of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act were reported in Kollam (17 cases) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (14 cases).

Information Technology Act

(Incidence: 3,151 Rate: 2.0)

A total of 3,151 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Maximum cases of the Information Technology Act were reported in Bengaluru (675 cases) followed by Hyderabad 386 cases) during the year 2014.

Official Secret Act

(Incidence: 7 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 7 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Chennai reported maximum cases under this Act (5 cases) during 2014.

Electricity Act

(Incidence: 5,550 Rate: 3.5)

A total of 5,550 cases reported under the Electricity Act. Maximum cases under this Act were reported in Agra (1,358 cases) followed by Delhi city (1,064 cases). These two cities together accounted for 43.6% of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Highest crime rate under this Act was observed in Agra (77.8) followed by Ghaziabad (37.3) compared to 3.5 average crime rate in mega cities.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act
(Incidence: 16 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 16 cases reported under this Act. All these 16 cases were registered "against others".

Wildlife Protection Act
(Incidence: 68 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 68 cases reported under this Act. Maximum cases of the Wildlife Protection Act were reported in Bengaluru & Pune (14 cases each) followed by Delhi city (11 cases) during 2014.

National Security Act
(Incidence: 42 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 42 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Indore (19 cases) followed by Kanpur (12 cases) reported maximum cases under this Act during 2014.

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act
(Incidence: 29 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 29 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Srinagar (15 cases) and Agra (9 cases) together contributed 82.8% of total such cases (24 out of 29 cases) during 2014.

Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act
(Incidence: 416 Rate: 0.3)

A total of 416 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Chennai (71 cases) and Thiruvananthapuram (48 cases) together contributed 28.6% of total such cases (119 out of 416 cases) during 2014.

Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act
(Incidence: 16 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 16 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Kollam (3 cases) reported maximum cases under the Act.

Lotteries (Regulation) Act
(Incidence: 398 Rate: 0.2)

A total of 398 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. The maximum cases of the Lotteries (Regulation) Act were reported in Coimbatore (163 cases) followed by Chennai (134 cases).

Foreigners Act
(Incidence: 147 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 147 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. The maximum cases of the Foreigners Act were reported in Bengaluru (91 cases) followed by Kolkata (20 cases) contributing 76.2% of total such cases reported in 53 mega cities during 2014.

Representation of People Act
(Incidence: 53 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 53 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. The maximum cases of the Representation of People Act, 1951 were reported in Bengaluru (27 cases) followed by Hyderabad (7 cases) contributing 64.20% of total such cases reported in 53 mega cities during 2014.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
(Incidence: 428 Rate: 0.3)

A total of 428 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Delhi City (121 cases) followed by Jaipur (65 cases) together contributed 43.5% of total such cases (186 out of 428 cases) during 2014.

Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act
(Incidence: 3 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 3 cases (2 cases in Faridabad and 1 cases in Surat) were reported under this Act during 2014.

* * *

Chapter-3

Violent Crimes

Violent crimes induce a sense of insecurity and fear in the community. The frequency and the magnitude of such crimes also affect the public peace.

The following IPC crimes reported to the Police authorities have been grouped as 'Violent Crimes' for the purpose of crime analysis in this chapter.

I. Violent crimes affecting body

Murder, Attempt to commit murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder, Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide, Dowry deaths and Kidnapping & Abduction;

II. Violent crimes affecting property

Dacoity, Making preparation & assembly for committing dacoity and Robbery;

III. Violent crimes affecting public safety

Riots and Arson;

IV. Violent crimes affecting women

Rape and Attempt to commit rape.

Percentage distribution of violent crimes during 2010 -2014

The percentage share of violent crimes increased from 11.3% in 2013 to 11.6% in 2014. Out of the total 3,30,754 violent crimes reported in the country during the year 2014, 51.1% crimes were violent crimes affecting body (1,69,154 cases). During the year 2014, violent crimes affecting the property were 13.7% (45,300 cases); those affecting the public safety were 22.5% (75,331 cases) and violent crimes against women (Rape and Attempt to commit rape) were 12.4% (40,969 cases) of the total violent crimes.

Trend of violent crimes (2010 – 2014)

The quantum of total violent crimes is continuously increasing from 2010 to 2014. However, the share of violent crimes in total IPC crimes has remained almost static at 11.0% during 2010 – 2011, thereafter rose to 11.5% in 2012, but it marginally declined to 11.3% in 2013. It rose again to 11.6% in 2014. The share of violent crimes affecting body showed a rising trend during 2010-2011, declined in 2012, then increased in 2013 and 2014. The share of violent crimes affecting women has increased from 9.2% in 2010 to 9.4% in 2011 and again decreased to 9.1% in

Table-3(A)

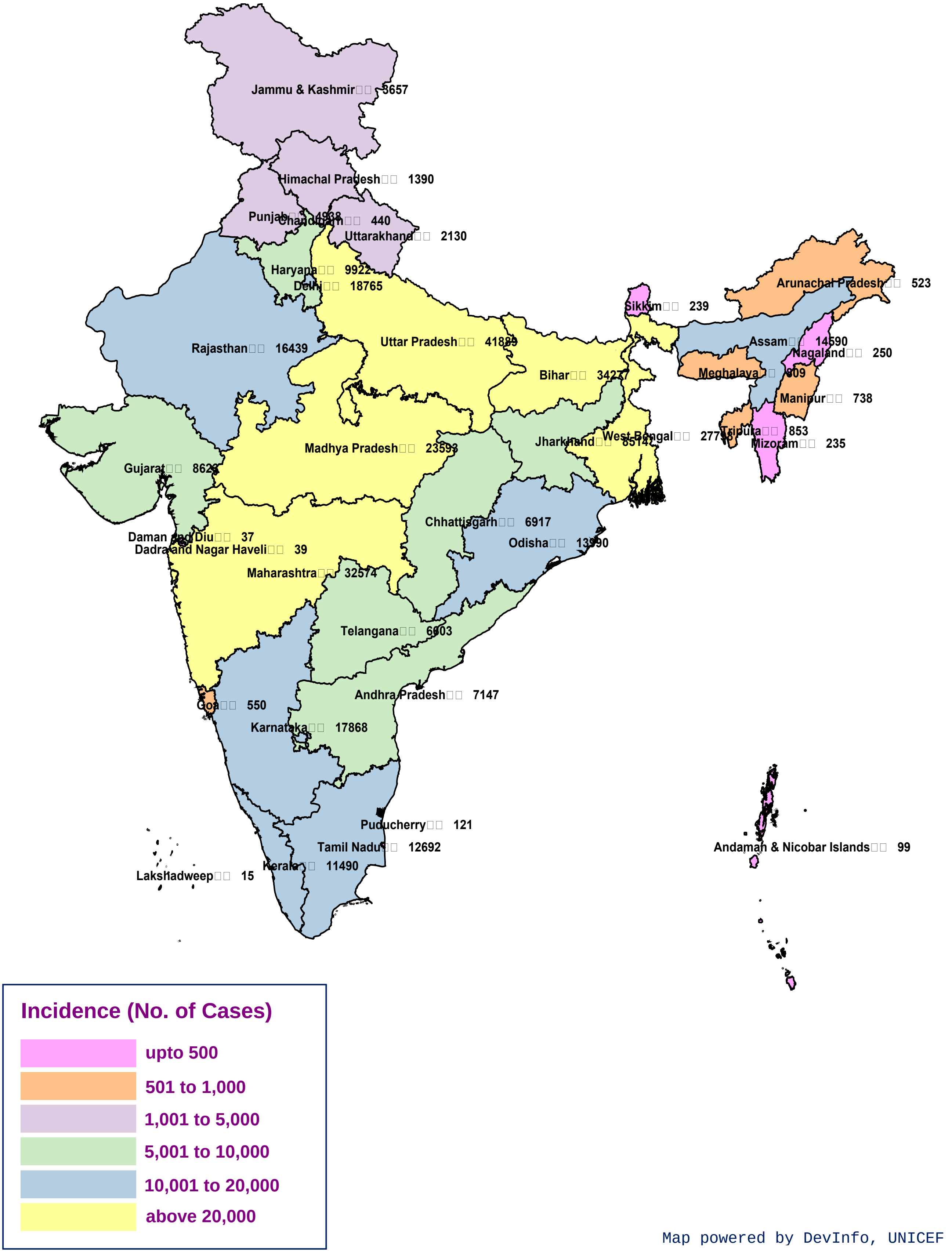
Violent crimes reported during 2010 – 2014

Sl. No.	Crimes	Years				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	**Total Violent crimes**	**2,41,986** **[10.9]**	**2,56,329** **[11.0]**	**2,75,165** **[11.5]**	**3,00,357** **[11.3]**	**3,30,754** **[11.6]**
1.1	Affecting body	11,33,69 (46.8)	12,26,79 (47.9)	1,29,017 (46.9)	1,45,542 (48.5)	1,69,154 (51.1)
1.2	Affecting property	30,366 (12.5)	31,880 (12.4)	34,756 (12.6)	39,625 (13.2)	45,300 (13.7)
1.3	Affecting public safety	76,079 (31.4)	77,564 (30.3)	86,469 (31.4)	81,483 (27.1)	75,331 (22.5)
1.4	Affecting women	22,172 (9.2)	24,206 (9.4)	24,206 (9.1)	33,707 (11.2)	40,969 (12.4)

Note: 1. **[ ]** Bracketed figures represent the percentage share of crimes to total IPC crimes

2. **( )** Bracketed figures represent the percentage share of crimes to total violent crimes

INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2014
(All India 3,30,754)


Jammu & Kashmir 3657
Himachal Pradesh 1390
Punjab 4938
Chandigarh 440
Uttarakhand 2130
Haryana 9922
Delhi 18765
Rajasthan 16439
Uttar Pradesh 41889
Bihar 34277
Sikkim 239
Arunachal Pradesh 523
Assam 14590
Nagaland 250
Meghalaya 809
Manipur 738
Tripura 853
Mizoram 235
West Bengal 27798
Jharkhand 8514
Gujarat 8623
Madhya Pradesh 23593
Chhattisgarh 6917
Odisha 13990
Daman and Diu 37
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 39
Maharashtra 32574
Telangana 6603
Andhra Pradesh 7147
Goa 550
Karnataka 17868
Puducherry 121
Tamil Nadu 12692
Kerala 11490
Lakshadweep 15
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 99
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 500
501 to 1,000
1,001 to 5,000
5,001 to 10,000
10,001 to 20,000
above 20,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

2012, thereafter increased to 11.2% in 2013 and 12.4% in 2014. The pattern of violent crimes affecting public safety and affecting property has shown a mixed trend during this period.

Incidence of violent crimes

(Incidence- 3,30,754 Rate- 26.6)

A total of 3,30,754 cases of violent crimes were reported in the country during the year 2014 compared to 3,00,357 cases in 2013, recording an increase of 10.1%. The share of violent crimes to the total IPC crimes during the year 2014 was 11.6%. Details can be seen in **Table-3(A).**

Trend of violent crimes

The State and UT-wise incidents of violent crimes and their rate during 2014 are presented in **Table-3.1.** During the year 2014, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra have reported high incidence with 41,889 cases, 34,277 cases and 32,574 cases respectively contributing 12.6%, 10.4% and 9.8% of the total violent crimes respectively reported in the country.

The crime rate (26.6) of total violent crimes in the country has shown an increase of 9.0% during the year 2014 over the year 2013. The crime rates recorded for various categories of violent crimes for the years 2010 - 2014 at the All-India level are given in **Table-3(B).** The rate of total violent crimes has shown an increasing trend from 2010 to 2014.

The highest crime rate of violent crimes was reported in Delhi (92.5) followed by Assam (45.9), Arunachal Pradesh (40.6), Sikkim (37.6) and Haryana (37.0). The lowest crime rate was reported in Puducherry (7.6), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (9.6) and Nagaland (10.7) as compared to 26.6 at the national level.

Share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes

The violent crimes constituted 10.9% of total IPC crimes reported in 2010. The share of violent crime marginally increased to 11.0% in 2011 and further increased to 11.5% in 2012 and decreased to 11.3% in 2013 and in 2014, it increased to 11.6%.

The share of violent crimes to total IPC crimes was highest in Uttarakhand (23.3%) followed by Sikkim (22.4%), Meghalaya (22.0%), Nagaland (21.6%) and Manipur (20.3%) against the national average of 11.6%. The comparative national level details are presented in **Table-3.1**.

Trend analysis of various violent crimes

Murder

(Incidence… 33,981 Rate…2.7)

The incidence of murder (33,981 cases) has increased by 2.3% in 2014 as compared to the previous year (33,201 cases). The highest cases (5,150 cases) of murder, accounting for 15.2% of total cases were reported from Uttar Pradesh. Bihar has reported 3,403 cases accounting for 10.0% of total murder cases. The rate of crime was highest in Arunachal Pradesh (6.7) followed by Meghalaya (5.8) and Jharkhand (5.0) as compared to the national average rate of 2.7 (See **Table 1.6**).

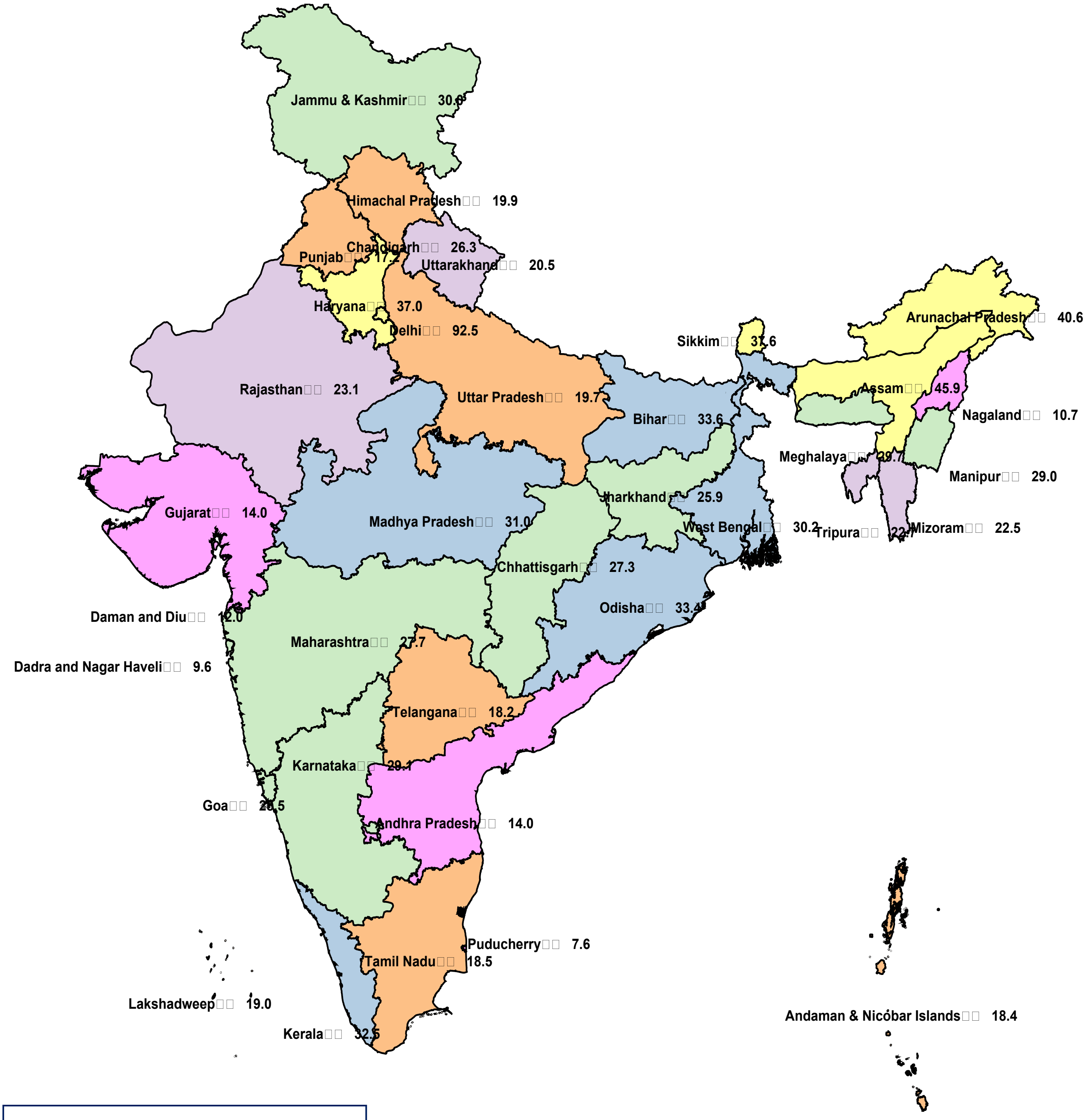
Table-3 (B)

Crime rate of violent crimes during 2010 - 2014

SL	Crime rate for violent crimes (IPC)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*
1.	Affecting body	9.6	10.1	10.6	11.9	13.6
2.	Affecting property	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.6
3.	Affecting public safety	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.7	6.1
4.	Affecting women	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.3
	Total crimes	**20.4**	**21.2**	**22.7**	**24.4**	**26.6**

‘*’Some additions and modifications in crime heads have been done in 2014

RATE OF VIOLENT CRIMES DURING 2014
(All India 26.6)


Jammu & Kashmir 30.6
Himachal Pradesh 19.9
Chandigarh 26.3
Punjab 17.2
Uttarakhand 20.5
Haryana 37.0
Delhi 92.5
Sikkim 37.6
Arunachal Pradesh 40.6
Rajasthan 23.1
Uttar Pradesh 19.7
Bihar 33.6
Assam 45.9
Nagaland 10.7
Meghalaya 29.7
Manipur 29.0
Gujarat 14.0
Jharkhand 25.9
Madhya Pradesh 31.0
West Bengal 30.2
Tripura 22.7
Mizoram 22.5
Chhattisgarh 27.3
Odisha 33.4
Daman and Diu 12.0
Maharashtra 27.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 9.6
Telangana 18.2
Karnataka 29.1
Goa 26.5
Andhra Pradesh 14.0
Puducherry 7.6
Tamil Nadu 18.5
Lakshadweep 19.0
Kerala 32.5
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 18.4

Rate of Crime

- ■ upto 15.0
- ■ 15.1 to 20.0
- ■ 20.1 to 25.0
- ■ 25.1 to 30.0
- ■ 30.1 to 35.0
- ■ above 35.0

Note:
Rate of Violent Crimes means number of Violent crimes per one lakh population.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Figure 3.1

State/UT-wise IPC Crime Rate* During 2014

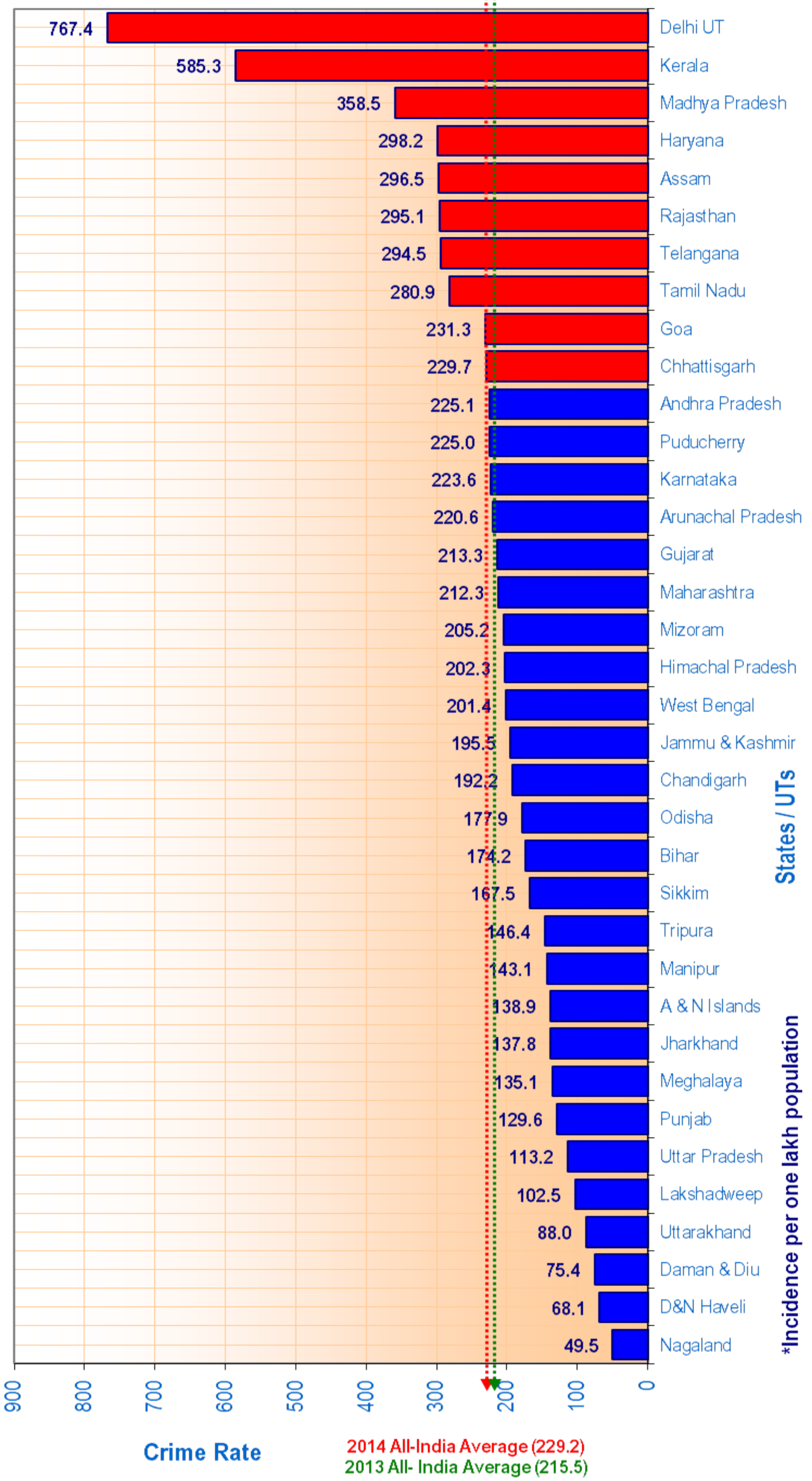
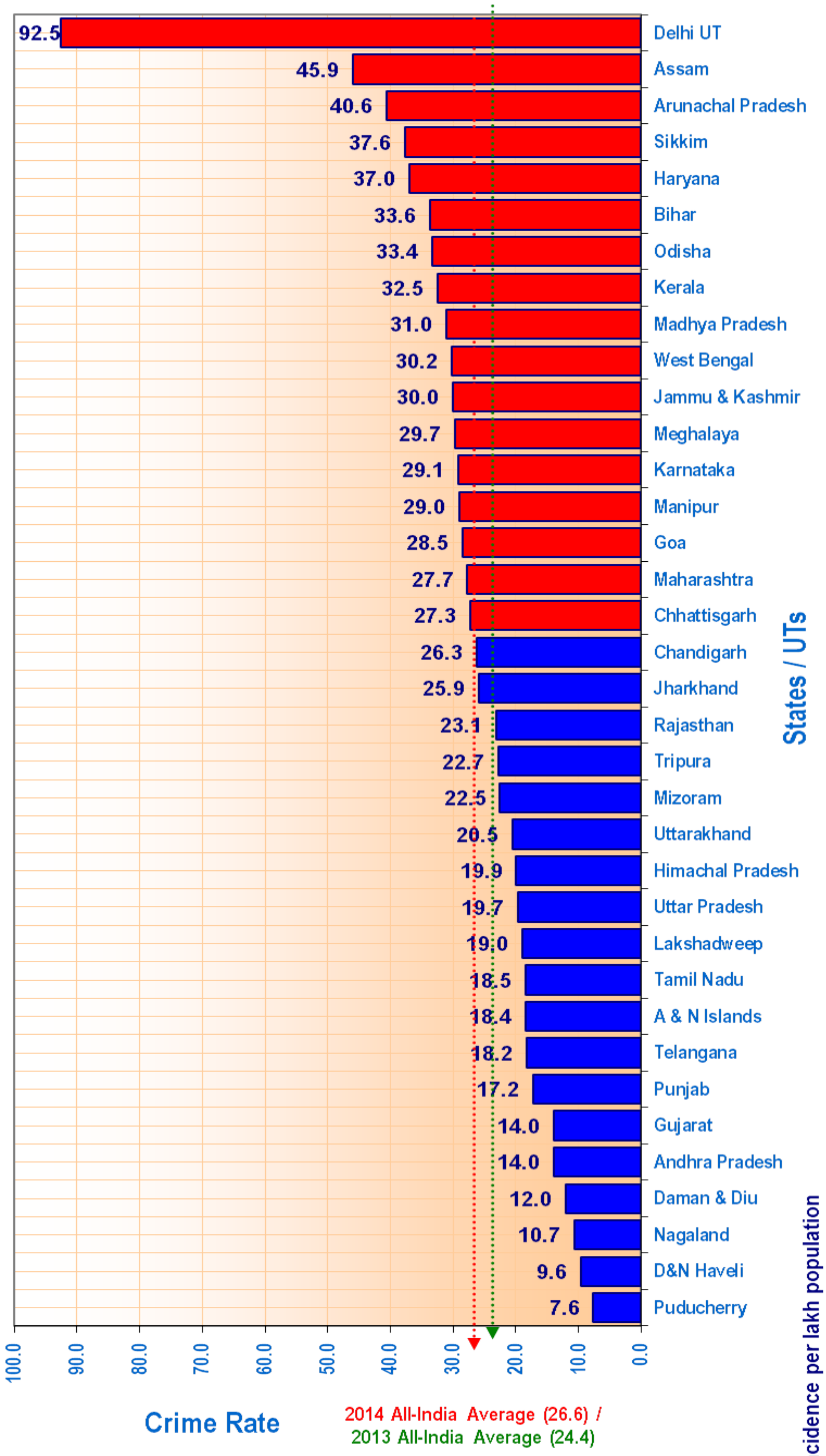


Figure 3.2

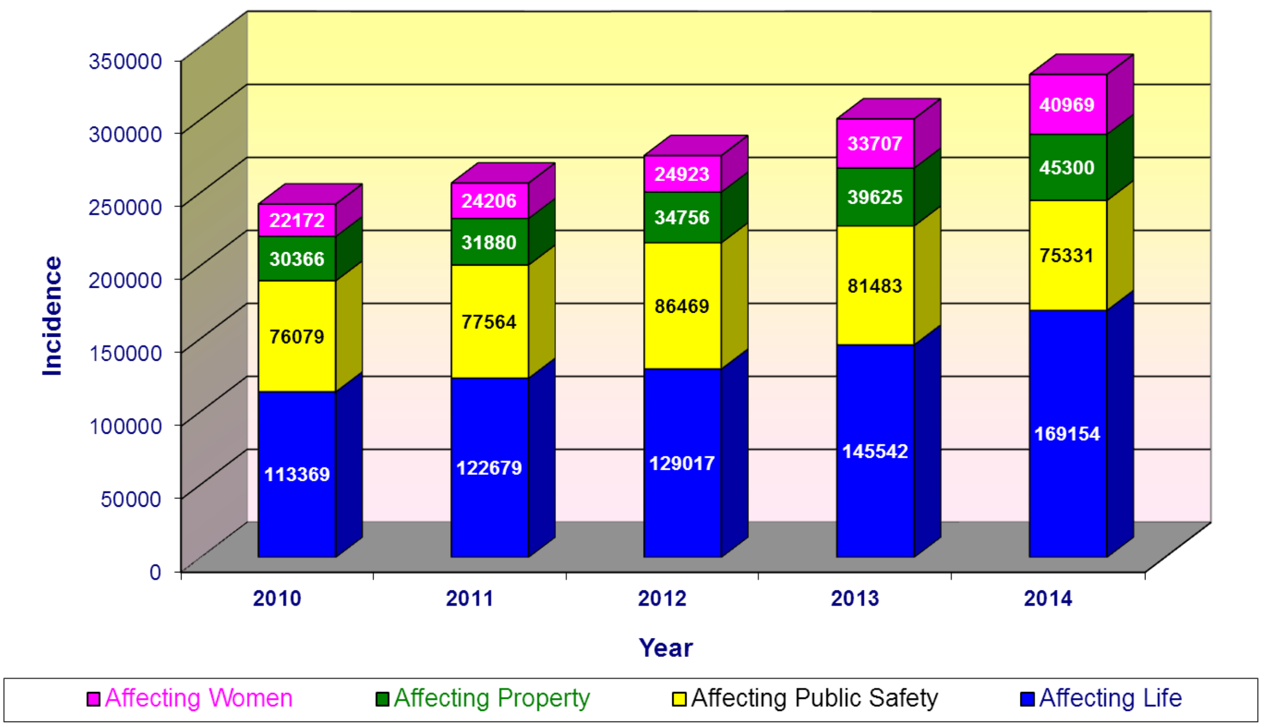
State/UT-wise Violent Crime Rate* during 2014



* Incidence per lakh population

Category-wise Violent Crimes during 2010 - 2014

Figure 3.4



Motives of murder

The prominent motives behind murders were 'personal vendetta or enmity' and 'property dispute', which accounted for 8.6% and 8.2% of total murder cases respectively. The other significant causes were: ‘gain’ (5.0%), ‘love affairs / sexual causes’ (3.8%) and ‘illicit relationship’ (3.5%). Bihar has accounted for 19.3% murders (329 out of 1,702 cases reported at All-India level) for ‘gain’ and 34.4% (954 out of 2,771 cases) murder due to ‘property dispute’. Madhya Pradesh has reported 11.4% (333 out of 2,912 cases) of murder due to personal vendetta or enmity. 32.3% (413 out of 1280 cases) of murders due to dowry were reported from Odisha. 44.9% (22 out of 49 cases) of murders due to lunacy were reported from Madhya Pradesh. 30.1% (47 out of 156 cases) of murders due to witchcraft were reported from Jharkhand. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal together accounted for 75% (2 cases each out of 16 cases) of murders due to child/human sacrifice.

Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan together accounted for 66.7% (2 cases each out of 12 cases) of murder cases in communal clashes. Tamil Nadu accounted for 41% (18 out of 44 cases) and Bihar accounted for 32.4% (22 out of 68 cases) of murders due to caste related issues and class conflict respectively. Andhra Pradesh accounted for 17.2% (11 out of 64 cases) of murders due to political reasons. 25% (7 out of 28 cases) of murders due to honour killing were reported from Madhya Pradesh. 28.0% (54 out of 193 cases) of murders were during committing rape and 23.0% (300 out of 1,307 cases) of murders due to love affairs were reported from Uttar Pradesh. Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh together accounted for 54.5% (3 cases each out of 11 cases) of murders after gang rape. Maharashtra accounted for 18.6% (223 out of 1,196 cases) of murder due to illicit relation and 14.7% (20 out of 136 cases) of murders due to kidnapping and abduction.

Attempt to commit murder

(Incidence... 41,791 Rate... 3.4)

During 2014, the cases of attempt to commit murder (41,791 cases) have increased by 18.0% over the previous year (35,417).

West Bengal has registered the highest (7,248 cases) cases of attempt to commit murder cases followed by Bihar with 5,223 cases. The crime rate was the highest in Manipur (8.9) against the national average of 3.4 in 2014.

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

(Incidence......3,332 Rate... 0.3)

The cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder have declined by 1.4% during 2014 (3,332) over previous year (3,380). Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of 1,412 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder accounting for 42.4% of such cases reported at the national level during 2014.

Motives of culpable homicide (C.H.) not amounting to murder

'Property dispute', 'gain' and 'personal vendetta or enmity' were the major motives reported under culpable homicide not amounting to murder accounting for 2.8%, 1.6% and 1.5% of total such cases during 2014. Bihar has accounted for the highest number of culpable homicide not amounting to murder cases for 'gain' (37.7%), 'property dispute' (50.0%) and 'dowry' (33.3%). Uttar Pradesh accounted for 16.0% cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder (8 out of 50 cases) due to 'personal vendetta or enmity".

A total of 3,088 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, which accounted for 92.7% of total cases, could not be classified under the specified category of motives.

Attempt to commit culpable homicide (C.H.)

(Incidence... 4,358 Rate... 0.4)

The cases of attempt to commit C.H. not amounting to murder accounted for 1.3% (4,358 out of 3,30,754 cases) of total violent crimes during 2014. Kerala has reported the highest number of 1,433 cases accounting for 32.9% of such cases reported at national level during 2014.

Rape

(Incidence...36,735 Rate... 6.1)

The number of rape cases showed a significant increase of 101.5% over the year 2004 level, an increase of 45.3% over the quinquennial average of 2009 - 2013 and an increase of 9.0% over the previous year (33,707 cases). Madhya Pradesh has recorded the highest incidents of rape (5,076 cases) accounting for 13.8% of all the rape cases reported in the country, followed by Rajasthan 10.2% (3,759 cases). Mizoram followed by Delhi has reported the highest crime rate of 23.7 and 23.2 per one lakh female population respectively against the national average of 6.1 during the year 2014.

Attempt to commit rape

(Incidence...4,234 Rate... 0.7)

The cases of attempt to commit rape accounted for 1.3% (4,234 out of 3,30,754 cases) of total violent crimes during 2014. West Bengal has reported the highest number of 1,656 cases accounting for 39.1% of such cases reported at national level during 2014.

Kidnapping & abduction

(Incidence... 77,237 Rate... 6.2)

A total of 77,237 cases of 'kidnapping & abduction' were reported during the year 2014, showing an increase of 231.1% over the 2004 level (23,327 cases), an increase of 67.9% over the quinquennial average of 2009 - 2013 and an increase of 18.0% over the previous year (65,461 cases). The highest incidents of kidnapping & abduction were reported from Uttar Pradesh (12,361 cases) accounting for 16.0% of the total cases reported in the country.

Dacoity

(Incidence... 4,395 Rate... 0.4)

The incidents of dacoity showed a decline of 17.2% over the 2004 level (5,311 cases), an decrease of 0.5% over the quinquennial average of 2009 - 2013 and an decrease of 3.2% over the previous year (4,539 cases). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of dacoities (885 cases) accounting for 20.1% of the total such cases reported in the country. Bihar with 538 cases was the next in order accounting for 12.2% of the total cases in the country. The crime rate was highest in Meghalaya (2.1) against the national average of 0.4.

Making preparation & assembly for committing dacoity

(Incidence… 2,834 Rate… 0.2)

The incidents of making preparation & assembly for committing dacoity (2,834 cases) during the year 2014 registered an increase of 21.1% over 2004 level (2,340 cases), a decline of 3.1% over the quinquennial average of 2009 – 2013 and 10.3% over the previous year (3,159 cases). West Bengal has reported the highest number (1,131 cases) of such incidence accounting for 40.0% of total such cases at the national level. The crime rate of 1.2 was reported in West Bengal against the national average of 0.2.

Robbery

(Incidence… 38,071 Rate… 3.1)

The incidence of robbery (38,071) showed an increase of 106.3% during 2014 over the 2004 level (18,458 cases), an increase of 46.7% over the quinquennial average of 2009 - 2013 and an increase of 19.2% over the previous year (31,927 cases). The highest number of incidents (9,466 cases) accounting for 25.0% were reported from Maharashtra. Delhi UT has also reported the highest crime rate of 31.9 against the national average of 3.1.

Riots

(Incidence…66,042 Rate… 5.3)

The incidents of rioting (66,042 cases) have increased by 10.1% during the year 2014 over the year 2004 level, declined by 4.5% over the quinquennial average of 2009 – 2013 and decreased by 8.4% over the previous year (72,126 cases). The highest numbers of such incidents (13,566 cases) were reported from Bihar accounting for 20.5% followed by Maharashtra accounting for 11.8% (7,760 cases) of total such cases reported in the country. The crime rate was highest in Kerala (16.5) against the national average of 5.3.

Arson

(Incidence… 9,289 Rate…..0.7)

The cases of arson during the year 2014 have shown an increase of 7.5% over the 2004 level; a decrease of 2.2% over the quinquennial average of 2009 – 2013 and a decline of 0.7% over the year 2013 (9,357 cases). Maharashtra (1,180 cases) has reported the highest number of cases accounting for 12.7% followed by Madhya Pradesh at 9.3% (865 cases) of the total such cases at the national level. The highest crime rate was reported in Sikkim & Lakshadweep (6.3 each) against the national average of 0.7.

Dowry death

(Incidence… 8,455 Rate… 1.4)

The incidents of dowry death during the year 2014 (8,455 cases) have increased by 20.3% over the 2004 level, increased by 1.4% over quinquennial average of 2009 - 2013 and increased by 4.6% over previous year (8,083 cases). Uttar Pradesh, like previous year, has reported the highest number of such incidents (2,469 cases) followed by Bihar (1,373 cases). The crime rate for dowry deaths was highest in Bihar 2.8 per one lakh female population against the national rate of 1.4 during 2014.

Victims of various crime under IPC

So far information on victims of violent crimes viz. murder, C.H. not amounting to murder, kidnapping & abduction and rape was being collected and published in the Crime in India report. A need was felt to enlarge the ambit of data collection on victims of various IPC crimes and Special and Local Law. Hence for the first time data for the year 2014 was collected on victims of all important heads of IPC crimes as well as Special & Local Act in 2014. Under the IPC offences the highest number of victims were reported in Madhya Pradesh (2,87,450) followed by Maharashtra (2,59,265) during 2014. Similarly a total of 4,05,427 victims under Special & Local Laws were reported in Kerala. The detailed information can be seen in **Table 1.6 and 1.13.** Age-wise and gender-wise detailed information on victims of murder, C.H. not amounting to murder and rape is collected separately. A detailed analysis on these three heads is as under:

Table-3 (C)

Age & gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the year 2014

Sl. No.	Age groups*	2014			% Share (2014)
		Male	Female	Total	
1.	Below 6 years	239	279	518	1.5%
2.	6 – below 12 years	227	175	402	1.1%
3.	12-below 16 years	286	162	448	1.3%
4.	16-below 18 years	363	222	585	1.7%
5.	18-below 30 years	9,613	3,821	13,434	38.2%
6.	30-below 45 years	10,174	3,144	13,318	37.9%
7.	45-below 60 years	4,235	1,057	5,292	15.1%
6.	60 Years & Above	778	364	1,142	3.2%
	Total	**25,915**	**9,224**	**35,139**	**100.0%**

* Revised in 2014

Victims of murder

The age-wise and gender-wise profile of victims of murder for the year 2014 at all-India level can be seen in **Table-3(C).** The State/UT-wise such details are presented in **Table-3.*3***.

Almost one-sixth (21.4%) of the total murder victims below 6 years of age belonged to Maharashtra (111 out of 518 victims), 105 out of 402 victims, 169 out of 448 victims, 241 out of 585 victims, 2,250 out of 13,434 victims and 1,741 out of 13,318 victims of murder in the age group of 6 –below 12 years, 12- below 16 years, 16- below 18 years, 18 – below 30 years and 30 – below 45 years respectively were from Uttar Pradesh.

The number of murder victims has increased by 3.7% during the year 2014 (from 33,901 victims in 2013 to 35,139 victims in 2014). The share of female victims was 26.3% of the total murder victims (9,224 out of 35,139) during the year 2014. The share of victims in the young age-group (18 yrs - below 30 years) was maximum at 38.2% (13,434 out of 35,139 victims) followed by those in the age-group 30 yrs - below 45 years (37.9%) (13,318 out of 35,139 victims).

Victims of culpable homicide not amounting to murder

The age-wise and gender-wise profile of the victims of culpable homicide not amounting to murder for the year 2013 and 2014 at all India level are presented in **Table 3(D).**

The share of female victims (559) of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was 15.0% of the total 3,716 victims during the year 2014. The victims in the age group 18-below 30 years and 30-below 45 years accounted for 40.0% and 37.8% respectively of

Table-3(D)

Age & gender-wise profile of victims of C.H. not amounting to murder during 2014

Sl. No.	**Age groups***	**2014**			**Percentage Share**
		Male	**Female**	**Total**	
1.	Below 6 years	29	21	50	1.3%
2.	6 – below 12 years	33	6	39	1.0%
3.	12-below 16 years	41	9	50	1.3%
4.	16-below 18 years	69	25	94	2.5%
5.	18 –below 30 years	1,278	207	1,485	40.0%
6.	30-below 45 years	1,222	182	1,404	37.8%
7.	45-below 60 years	423	89	512	13.8%
6.	60 Years & Above	62	20	82	2.3%
	Total	**3,157**	**559**	**3,716**	**100.0%**

* Revised in 2014

Table-3 (E)

Victims of murder by fire-arms during 2010 to 2014

Year	Number of victims murdered				Proportion of victims by fire-arms
	Total victims	By licensed fire arms	By un-licensed fire arms	Total fire arms victims	
2010	33,908	340	2,723	3,064	9.0
2011	35,123	404	2,964	3,368	9.6
2012	35,122	323	3,458	3,781	10.8
2013	33,901	324	3,297	3,621	10.7
2014	35,139	540	3,115	3,655	10.4

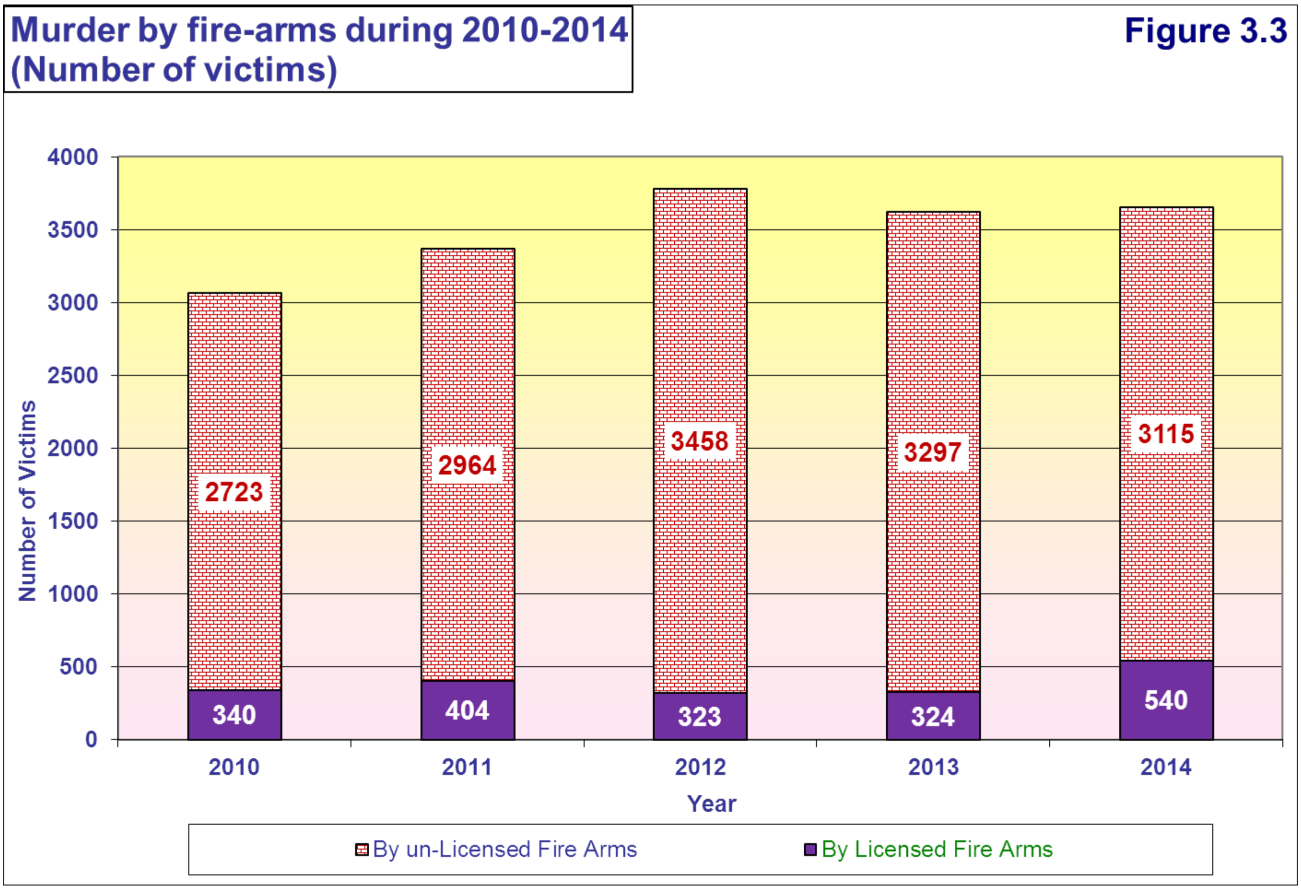
total victims under culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The State/UT wise details are presented in **Table 3.4.**

Use of fire arms in murder cases

Information on the use of fire-arms for murder has also been collected from States/UTs since the year 1999. The State/UT wise details are presented in **Table-3.5.**

The proportion of murder victims by use of fire-arms showed a mixed trend during 2010-2014 **(Table 3(E))**. A total of 3,655 victims out of 35,139 victims murdered using fire-arms. Out of these 3,655 victims, 540 victims were murdered by licensed firearms and 3,115 victims were murdered by un-licensed fire- arms. The States of Uttar Pradesh (1,510 victims) and Bihar (933 victims) have reported significant number of victims murdered by use of fire-arms. These two States accounted for 66.8% of the total victims killed using fire-arms in the year 2014.

On an average nearly 10 persons per



day murdered using fire-arms during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh which reported 15.2% of total murder cases represented almost one-third (41.3%) of the victims of murder by use of fire arms at the national Level (1,510 out of 3,655 victims killed by fire-arms).

Unidentified dead bodies

The investigating Officers (IOs) often spend considerable time in identification of un-identified dead bodies for which inquest and detailed enquiries are made for solving such cases. Such cases are subsequently registered on detection under other crime heads such as murder, C.H. not amounting to murder etc., as per the evidence collected by the police.

The number of unidentified dead bodies recovered and for which inquests had been conducted during the last five years showed a mixed trend during the period 2010 – 2014 (**Table 3(F)**)

Table - 3 (F)

Unidentified dead bodies recovered and inquest conducted during 2010 to 2014

SL	Year	No. of un-identified dead bodies recovered and inquest conducted
1.	2010	33,857
2.	2011	37,193
3.	2012	37,838
4.	2013	38,821
5.	2014	35,215

A total of 35,215 unidentified dead bodies were recovered at all India level and necessary inquests as per the law were conducted by the police. Thus, the police had to conduct inquest for around 97 such cases everyday on an average at all India level. Some States reported higher recovery of such un-identified dead bodies, these State were Maharashtra (4,860 victims), West Bengal (3,740 victims), Uttar Pradesh (3,707 victims), Delhi UT (3,115 victims) and Tamil Nadu (2.657 victims). The State/UT wise details are presented in **Table-3.6.**

* * *

Chapter-4

Disposal of cases by Police and Courts

The disposal of cases registered under various sections of IPC and SLL by police and courts have been further split to collect detail data on disposal of cases by police and courts. In the revised proformae the cases investigated by police have been further sub-categorized in which final reports were submitted declaring case as false, cases as mistake of fact or of law, or as non-cognizable and cases in which charge-sheets not laid but final reports were submitted as true cases. Besides, data on cases in which charge-sheets have been submitted, out of cases reported during the same year and out of cases reported during previous years have also been collected.

Similarly, in addition to earlier stages of trials under disposal cases by courts, data on cases disposed under plea bargaining have also been collected in 2014. Besides, data on cases convicted and acquitted/discharged have been collected as cases convicted and acquitted/discharged during the year, out of cases reported during the same year and out of cases reported during previous years.

Disposal by police
(Decadal variations)

The quantum of work-load relating to IPC cases investigated and cases disposed of by police during the last four decades are presented in **Table 4(A)**. It is observed that the cases charge-sheeted to total true cases investigated increased considerably from 54.4% in the year 1974 to 79.2% in the year 2014 although the percentage of cases in which investigation was completed to total cases for investigation has declined from 80.9% in the year 1974 to 71.9% in the year 2014.

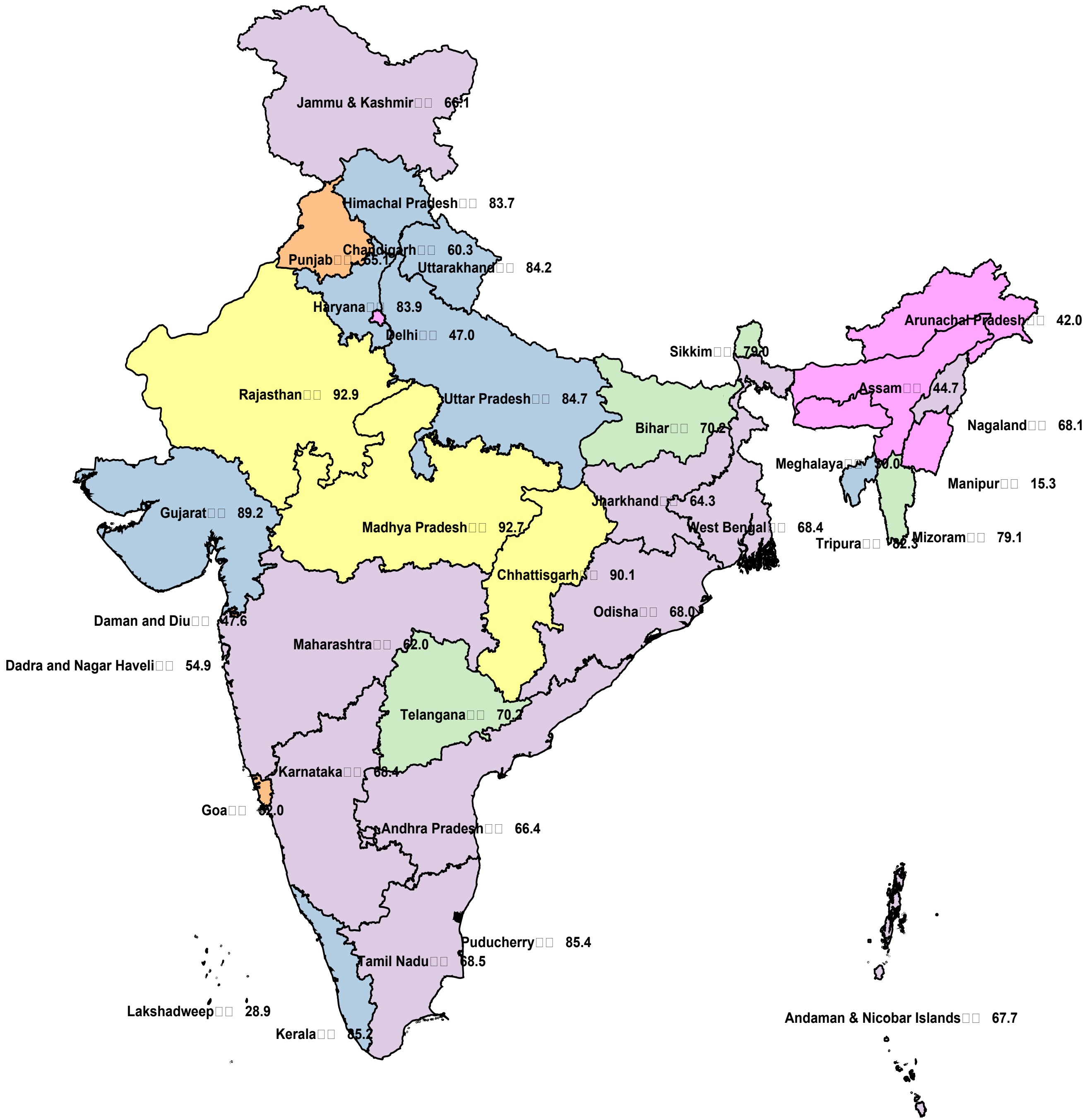
Table 4(A)

Disposal of IPC crime cases by police-decadal picture

S. No.	Year	Total no. of cases for investigation (including previous year pending cases)	No. of cases investigated				Percentage of cases	
			Found F/NC/MF#	Charge-Sheeted	Total True cases@	Total* (Col. 4+6)	Investi-gated Col.(7/3) x100	Charge-sheeted Col.(5/6) X100
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1974	14,28,435	1,25,354	5,60,167	10,30,046	11,55,400	80.0	54.4
2	1984	16,62,723	1,28,811	8,26,756	12,17,800	13,46,611	81.0	67.9
3	1994	20,77,631	1,14,877	11,09,030	14,97,368	16,12,245	77.6	74.1
4	2004	23,03,354	1,03,249	13,17,632	16,51,944	17,55,193	76.2	79.8
5	2005	23,65,658	1,00,183	13,67,268	16,93,652	17,93,835	75.8	80.7
6	2006	24,47,063	1,01,372	13,74,282	17,04,802	18,06,174	73.8	80.6
7	2007	26,26,687	1,23,434	14,75,711	18,41,411	19,64,845	74.8	80.1
8	2008	27,52,687	1,22,211	15,47,188	19,39,738	20,61,949	74.9	79.8
9	2009	28,08,468	1,26,677	15,05,951	19,20,143	20,46,820	72.9	78.4
10	2010	29,85,719	1,34,997	15,98,272	20,21,260	21,56,257	72.2	79.1
11	2011	31,46,326	1,42,804	16,89,881	21,44,193	22,86,997	72.7	78.8
12	2012	32,43,783	1,44,539	17,74,150	22,50,497	23,95,036	73.8	78.8
13	2013	34,94,804	1,54,798	18,99,576	23,89,963	25,44,761	72.8	79.5
14	2014	37,93,771	2,20,098	19,97,540	25,07,945	27,28,043	71.9	79.2

# F/NC/MF - False / Non Cognizable / Mistake of fact.
@ Including cases charge-sheeted + final report submitted.
* Excluding cases where investigation was refused.

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY POLICE DURING 2014
(All India 71.9)


Jammu & Kashmir 66.1
Himachal Pradesh 83.7
Punjab 55.1
Chandigarh 60.3
Uttarakhand 84.2
Haryana 83.9
Delhi 47.0
Rajasthan 92.9
Uttar Pradesh 84.7
Sikkim 79.0
Bihar 70.2
Arunachal Pradesh 42.0
Assam 44.7
Nagaland 68.1
Meghalaya 80.0
Manipur 15.3
Jharkhand 64.3
West Bengal 68.4
Tripura 82.3
Mizoram 79.1
Gujarat 89.2
Madhya Pradesh 92.7
Chhattisgarh 90.1
Odisha 68.0
Daman and Diu 47.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 54.9
Maharashtra 62.0
Telangana 70.2
Karnataka 68.4
Goa 52.0
Andhra Pradesh 66.4
Puducherry 85.4
Tamil Nadu 68.5
Lakshadweep 28.9
Kerala 85.2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 67.7

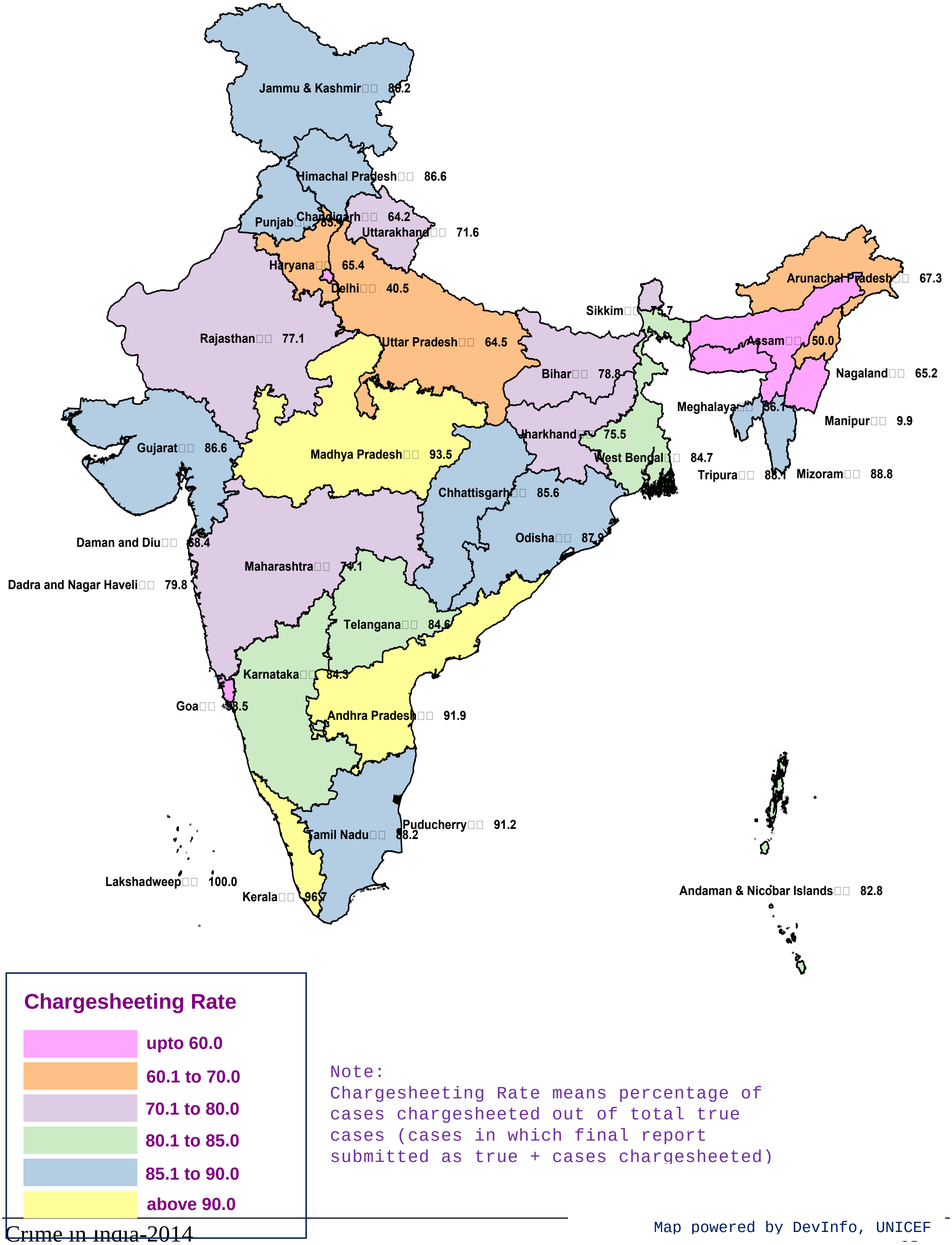
Disposal Percentage

- upto 50.0
- 50.1 to 60.0
- 60.1 to 70.0
- 70.1 to 80.0
- 80.1 to 90.0
- above 90.0

Note:
Disposal Percentage of IPC cases by police means percentage of cases investigated and cases in which investigation was not done by police out of the total cases for investigation (including pending cases) under IPC.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

CHARGESHEETING RATE OF IPC CRIMES DURING 2014
(All India 79.6)


Jammu & Kashmir□□ 88.2
Himachal Pradesh□□ 86.6
Punjab□□ 85.4
Chandigarh□□ 64.2
Uttarakhand□□ 71.6
Haryana□□ 65.4
Delhi□□ 40.5
Rajasthan□□ 77.1
Uttar Pradesh□□ 64.5
Sikkim□□ 75.7
Arunachal Pradesh□□ 67.3
Assam□□ 50.0
Nagaland□□ 65.2
Bihar□□ 78.8
Meghalaya□□ 86.1
Manipur□□ 9.9
Jharkhand□□ 75.5
West Bengal□□ 84.7
Tripura□□ 88.1
Mizoram□□ 88.8
Gujarat□□ 86.6
Madhya Pradesh□□ 93.5
Chhattisgarh□□ 85.6
Odisha□□ 87.9
Daman and Diu□□ 68.4
Maharashtra□□ 74.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli□□ 79.8
Telangana□□ 84.6
Karnataka□□ 84.3
Goa□□ 58.5
Andhra Pradesh□□ 91.9
Puducherry□□ 91.2
Tamil Nadu□□ 88.2
Lakshadweep□□ 100.0
Kerala□□ 96.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands□□ 82.8
Chargesheeting Rate
upto 60.0
60.1 to 70.0
70.1 to 80.0
80.1 to 85.0
85.1 to 90.0
above 90.0

Note:
Chargesheeting Rate means percentage of cases chargesheeted out of total true cases (cases in which final report submitted as true + cases chargesheeted)

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Figure 4.1

IPC Cases for Investigation and their Disposal by Police

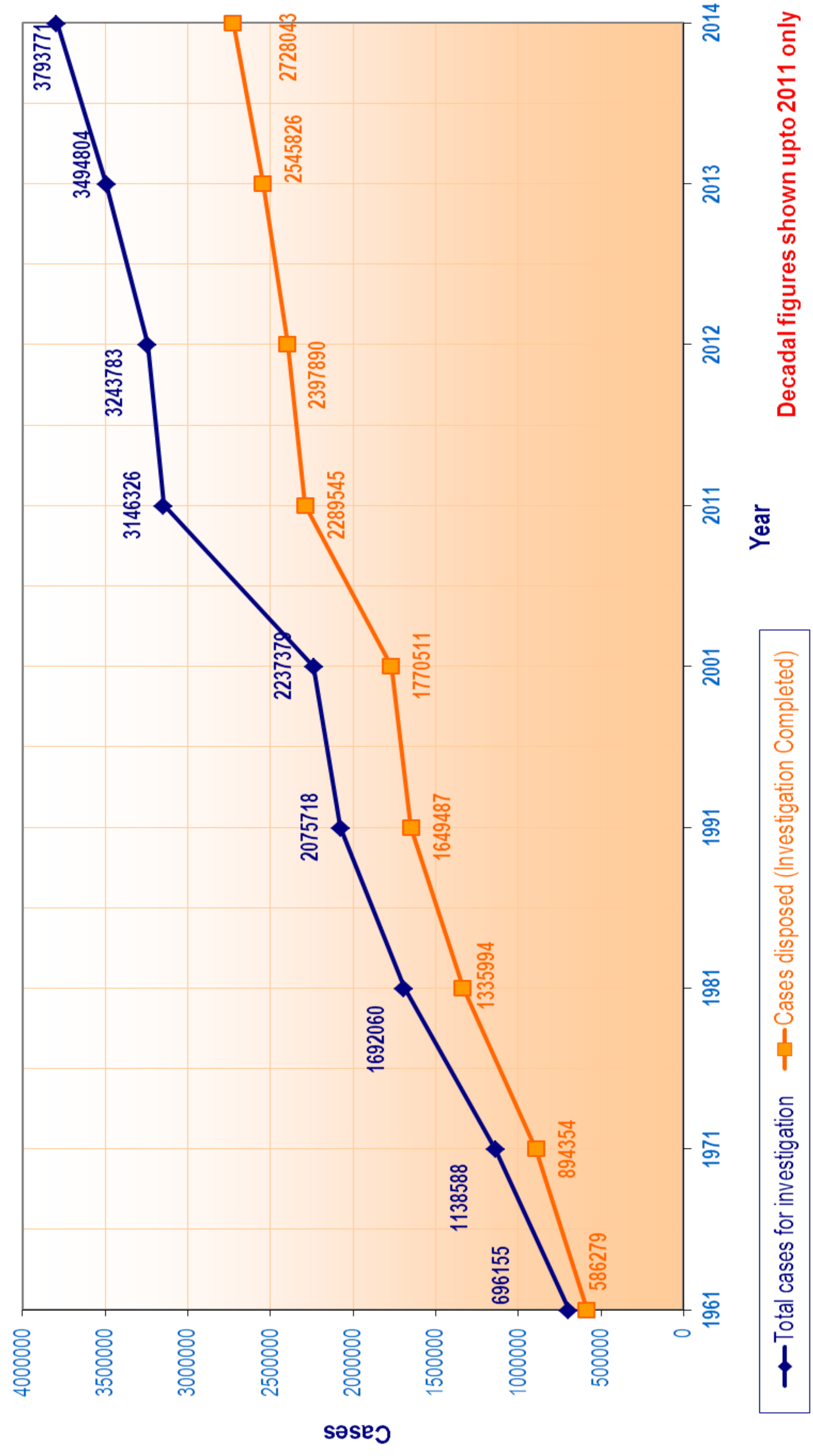
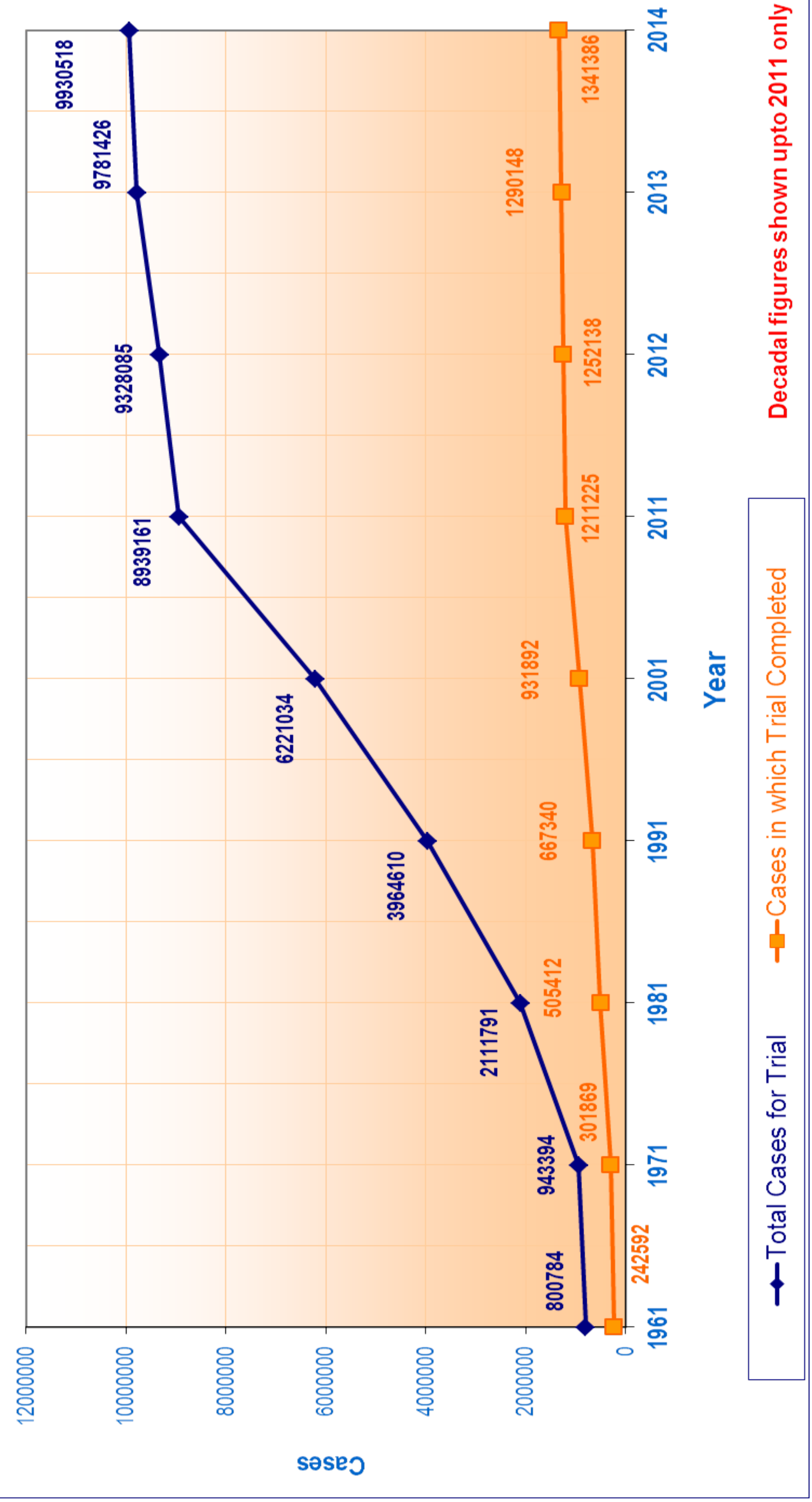


Figure 4.2

IPC Cases for Trial and their Disposal by Courts



Decadal figures shown upto 2011 only

Disposal of IPC cases by police during the year

There were 37,93,771 cases (consisting of 9,48,073 cases pending from previous years and 28,51,563 cases reported during the year) for investigation during the year 2014.

Out of these 37,93,771 cases, in 1,05,852 cases police submitted final report declaring as false, in 96,858 cases final report submitted as mistake of fact or of law during 2014. A total of 19,97,540 cases were charge-sheeted by police and in 5,10,405 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final reports as true cases were submitted. At the end of 2014, a total of 10,65,421 cases under various sections of IPC were pending for investigation. The details of crime head wise disposal may be seen in **Table 4.1.**

Out of 19,97,540 IPC crime cases in which charge-sheets were submitted during 2014, 15,53,587 cases were reported in same year i.e. in 2014 whereas 4,43,953 chargesheeted cases were reported in previous years, accounting for 77.8% and 22.2% of total charge-sheeted cases respectively.

A chargesheet rate of 79.6% was reported under total IPC crimes during 2014. The highest charge-sheeting rate of IPC cases during 2014 was observed in Kerala (96.7%), followed by Madhya Pradesh (93.5%), Andhra Pradesh (91.9%), Mizoram (88.8%) and Tripura (88.1%). The Delhi UT could submit charge-sheets in only 40.5% of cases investigated. The State/UT wise details may be seen in **Table 4.2.**

Disposal of SLL cases by police during 2014

A total of 46,37,402 cases (consisting of 2,70,642 cases pending from previous years and 43,77,630 cases reported during the year) under SLL were for investigation during 2014. After investigation by police, in 6,650 cases final reports were submitted declaring these cases as false, in 6,378 cases final reports were submitted as mistake of fact or of law and in 1,232 cases as non-cognizable were submitted by police. A total of 42,74,255 cases charge-sheets were submitted by police and in 70,293 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final reports as true cases were submitted during 2014. A total of 2,78,419 cases were pending for investigation at the end of 2014. The charge-sheeting rate was 98.4% and only 6% cases were pending investigation in respect of SLL crimes. The details may be seen in **Table 4.3.**

Out of 42,74,255 SLL crime cases in which charge-sheets were submitted during 2014, 41,22,672 cases were reported in same year i.e. 2014 whereas 1,51,583 charge-sheeted cases were reported in previous years, accounting for 96.5% and 3.5% of total charge-sheeted cases respectively.

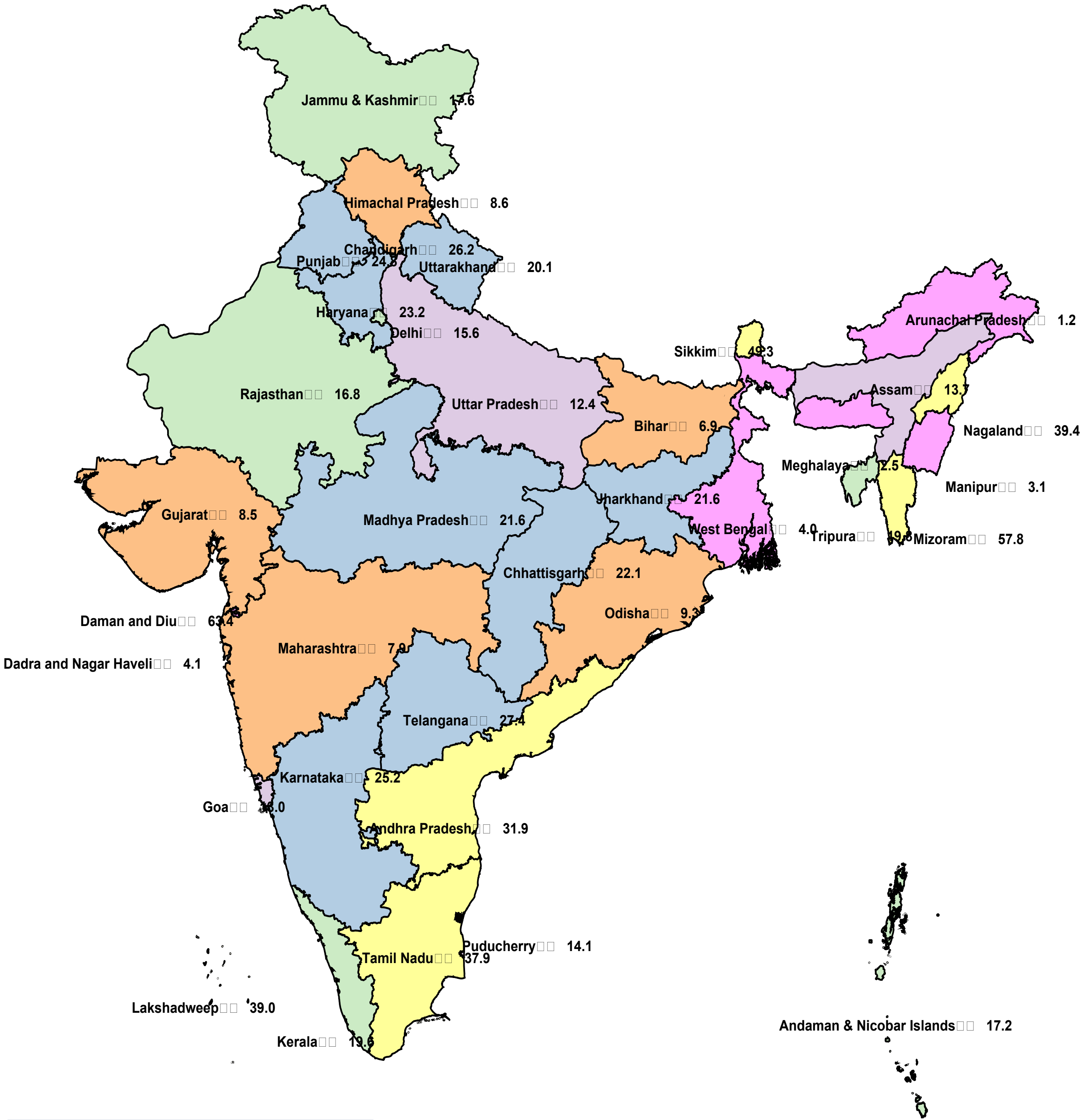
It is noteworthy that in general, States have reported much higher charge-sheeting rate of SLL crime cases as compared to IPC crime cases. Chhattisgarh (100.0%), Gujarat (99.8%), Kerala (99.2%), Madhya Pradesh (99.9%), Odisha (99.1%), Uttarakhand (99.9%) A&N Islands (99.6%), Daman & Diu (100.0%) and Lakshadweep (100.0%) have reported higher charge-sheet rate during 2014, the details may be seen in **Table 4.4.**

Disposal by Courts (Decadal variations)

The quantum of IPC cases to be tried by courts and the actual number of cases tried by courts resulting in conviction etc. during last four decades are presented in **Table 4(B).**

It was observed that the percentage of cases tried to total cases for trial during 2012 to 2014 was around 13% whereas four decades ago i.e. in 1974 this percentage was 27.8. The percentage of cases convicted to total cases tried (conviction rate) during 1974 was as high as 62.7%. The conviction rate declined in subsequent years and it stood at 40.2% in 2013. The conviction rate in respect of total IPC crimes in 2014 improved significantly and stood at 45.1%.

DISPOSAL PERCENTAGE OF IPC CRIME CASES BY COURTS DURING 2014
(All India 85.2)


Jammu & Kashmir 17.6
Himachal Pradesh 8.6
Chandigarh 26.2
Punjab 24.8
Uttarakhand 20.1
Haryana 23.2
Delhi 15.6
Rajasthan 16.8
Uttar Pradesh 12.4
Sikkim 49.3
Arunachal Pradesh 1.2
Assam 13.7
Bihar 6.9
Nagaland 39.4
Meghalaya 2.5
Manipur 3.1
Jharkhand 21.6
Gujarat 8.5
Madhya Pradesh 21.6
West Bengal 4.0
Tripura 19.8
Mizoram 57.8
Chhattisgarh 22.1
Odisha 9.3
Daman and Diu 63.4
Maharashtra 7.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 4.1
Telangana 27.4
Karnataka 25.2
Goa 13.0
Andhra Pradesh 31.9
Puducherry 14.1
Tamil Nadu 37.9
Lakshadweep 39.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 17.2
Kerala 19.6

Disposal Percentage

- 🟪 upto 5.0
- 🟧 5.1 to 10.0
- 🟪 10.1 to 15.0
- 🟩 15.1 to 20.0
- 🟦 20.1 to 30.0
- 🟨 above 30.0

Note:
Disposal Percentage of IPC crime cases by courts is the number of cases compounded/withdrawn or in which trial was completed expressed as a percentage of total number of cases for trial (including cases pending trial from previous year) under IPC.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Chapter-6

Crime against Children

Generally, the offences committed against children or the crimes in which children are the victims are considered as crime against children. Indian penal code and the various protective and preventive special and local laws specifically mention the offences wherein children are victims. The age of child varies as per the definition given in the concerned Acts and sections but age of child has been defined to be below 18 years as per The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Therefore an offence committed on a victim under the age of 18 years is construed as crime against children for the purpose of analysis in this chapter.

It is also to be borne in mind that the offences that are analysed in this chapter do not form an exclusive block of offences that are reported in the country. They are included in the IPC/SLL cases already discussed in other relevant chapters. The offences mentioned in this chapter have been culled out from various reported crimes in the country wherein the victims of the offences were children.

It is made clear that revision of proformae would have a great impact on collection of huge data on crime against children. Many recent enactments to curb crime against children effectively have been included in the proformae for collection of data. The gender wise breakup of crime against children has also been a new addition in the proforma. The list of offences under the two broadly categorised offences under the IPC and the Special and Local Acts is as follows

1) Crime against children under Indian Penal Code.

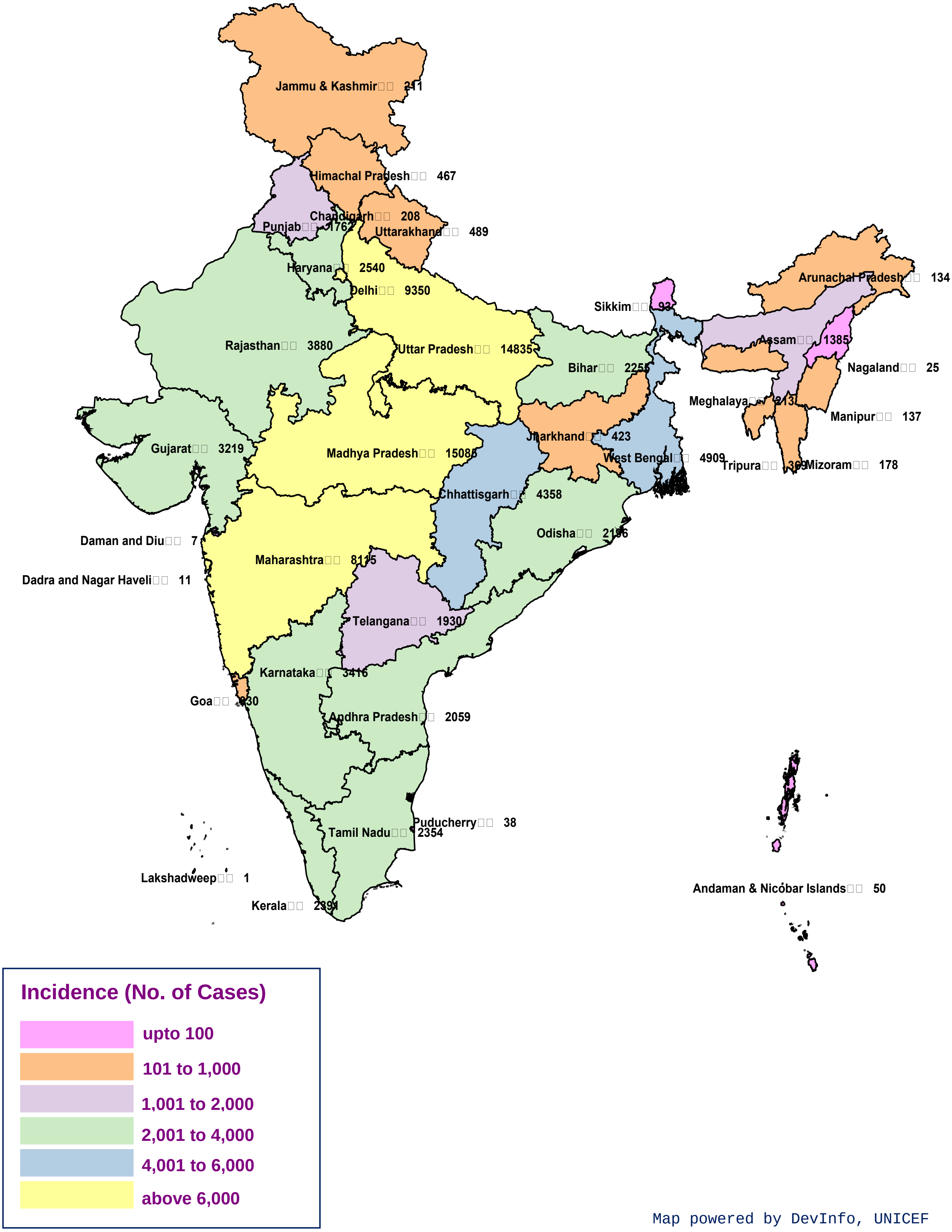
(i) Murder (Section 302 IPC)
(ii) Attempt to commit murder (Section 307 IPC)*
(iii) Infanticide (Section 315 IPC)
(iv) Rape (Section 376 IPC)
(v) Unnatural offence (Section 377 IPC)*
(vi) Assault on women (girl child) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC)*
  6.1 Sexual harassment (under section 354A IPC)*
  6.2 Assault or use of criminal force to women (girl children) with intent to disrobes (under section 354B IPC*
  6.3 Voyeurism (under section 354C IPC)*
  6.4 Stalking (under section 354D IPC)*
(vii) Insult to the modesty of women (girl children) under section 509IPC*
(viii) Kidnapping & Abduction (Section 363, 364, 364A, 366IPC) along with break of such cases committed with various purposes.
(ix) Foeticide (section 315 and 316 IPC).
(x) Abetment of suicide of child (section 305 IPC)
(xi) Exposure and abandonment (section 317 IPC)
(xii) Procuration of minor girls (section 366-A IPC)
(xiii) Importation of girls from foreign country (section 366-B IPC) (under 18 years of age)
(xiv) Buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC)
(xv) Selling of minors for prostitution (section 372 IPC)

2) Crime against children under Special and Local Laws

i) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
ii) Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994*(for persons below 18 years of age)
iii) Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986*
iv) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956*
v) Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000*
vi) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012*

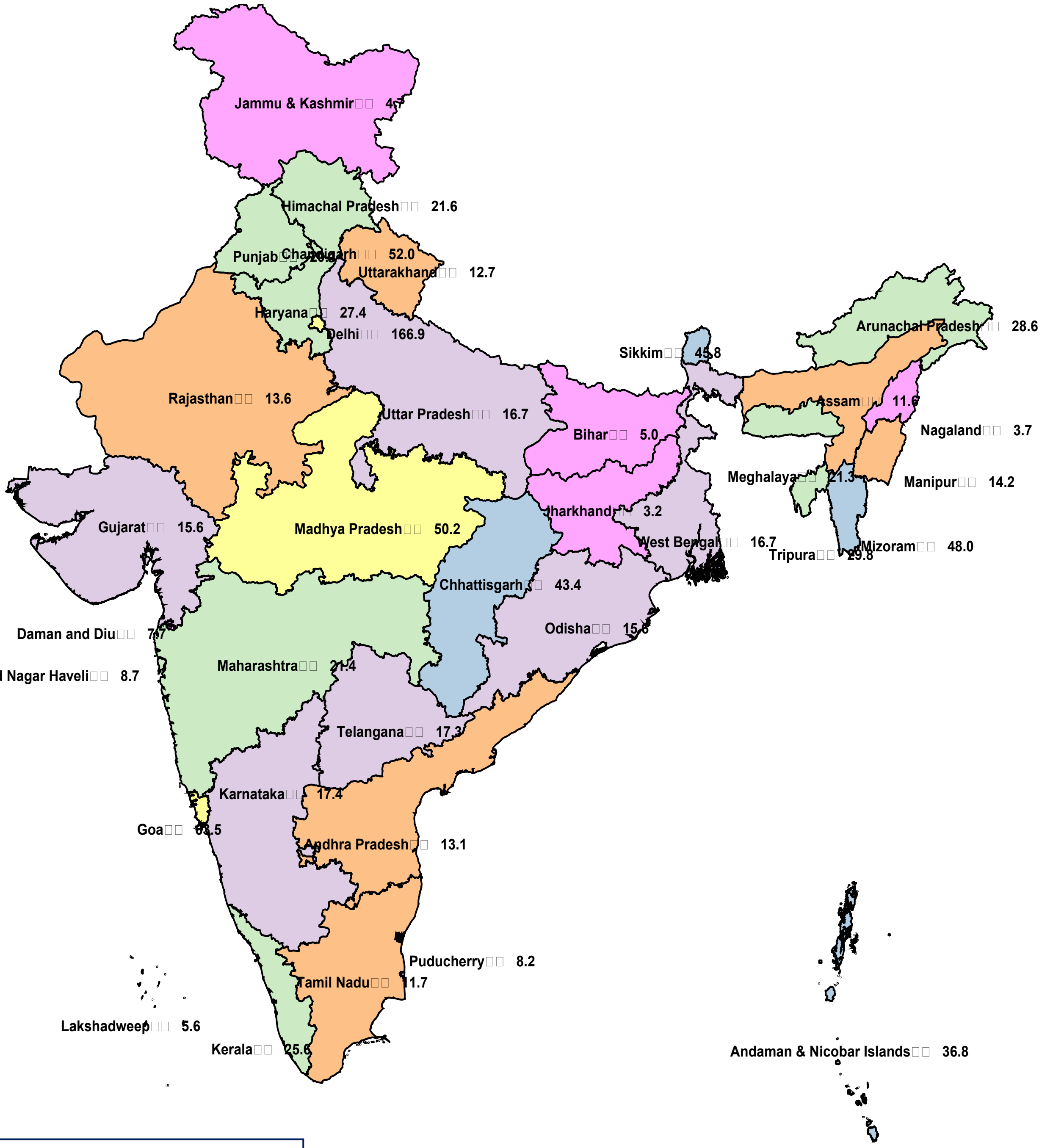
'' collected for the first time in 2014.*

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2014
(All India 89,423)


Jammu & Kashmir 211
Himachal Pradesh 467
Chandigarh 208
Punjab 1762
Uttarakhand 489
Haryana 2540
Delhi 9350
Rajasthan 3880
Uttar Pradesh 14835
Sikkim 93
Arunachal Pradesh 134
Assam 1385
Nagaland 25
Bihar 2255
Meghalaya 213
Manipur 137
Jharkhand 423
West Bengal 4909
Tripura 369
Mizoram 178
Gujarat 3219
Madhya Pradesh 15085
Chhattisgarh 4358
Odisha 2196
Daman and Diu 7
Maharashtra 8115
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 11
Telangana 1930
Karnataka 3416
Goa 230
Andhra Pradesh 2059
Puducherry 38
Tamil Nadu 2354
Lakshadweep 1
Kerala 2391
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 50
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 100
101 to 1,000
1,001 to 2,000
2,001 to 4,000
4,001 to 6,000
above 6,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2014
(All India 20.1)


Jammu & Kashmir 4.7
Himachal Pradesh 21.6
Punjab 20.[illegible]
Chandigarh 52.0
Uttarakhand 12.7
Haryana 27.4
Delhi 166.9
Rajasthan 13.6
Uttar Pradesh 16.7
Sikkim 45.8
Arunachal Pradesh 28.6
Assam 11.6
Nagaland 3.7
Bihar 5.0
Meghalaya 21.3
Manipur 14.2
Jharkhand 3.2
West Bengal 16.7
Tripura 29.8
Mizoram 48.0
Gujarat 15.6
Madhya Pradesh 50.2
Chhattisgarh 43.4
Odisha 15.6
Daman and Diu 7.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 8.7
Maharashtra 21.4
Telangana 17.3
Karnataka 17.4
Goa 63.5
Andhra Pradesh 13.1
Puducherry 8.2
Tamil Nadu 11.7
Lakshadweep 5.6
Kerala 25.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 36.8

Rate of Crime

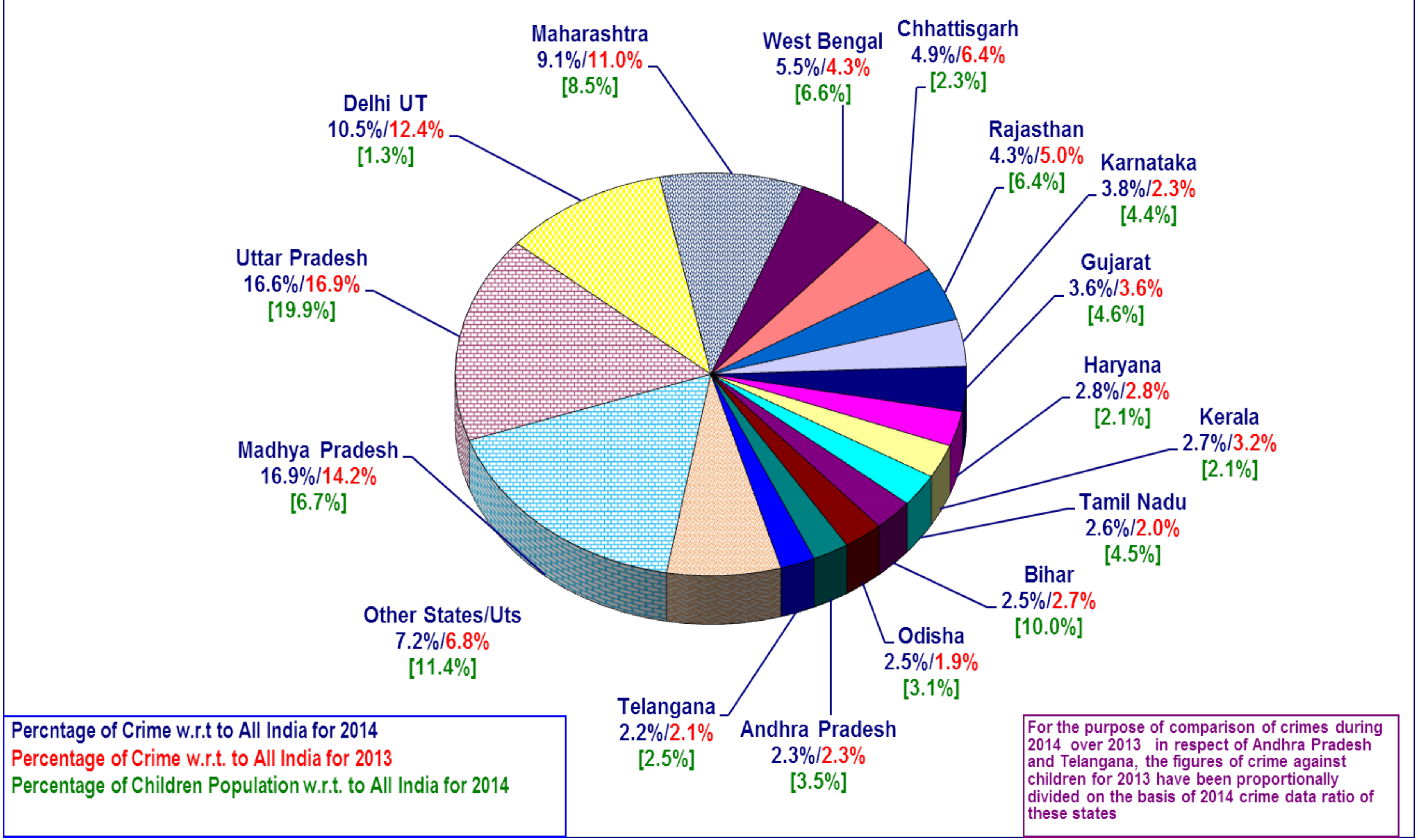
🟪	upto 10.0
🟧	10.1 to 15.0
🟪	15.1 to 20.0
🟩	20.1 to 30.0
🟦	30.1 to 50.0
🟨	above 50.0

Note:
Rate of Crime against Children means number of crimes against children per one lakh population of Children. Estimated population of Children (upto 18 years) used for calculation of Crime Rate.

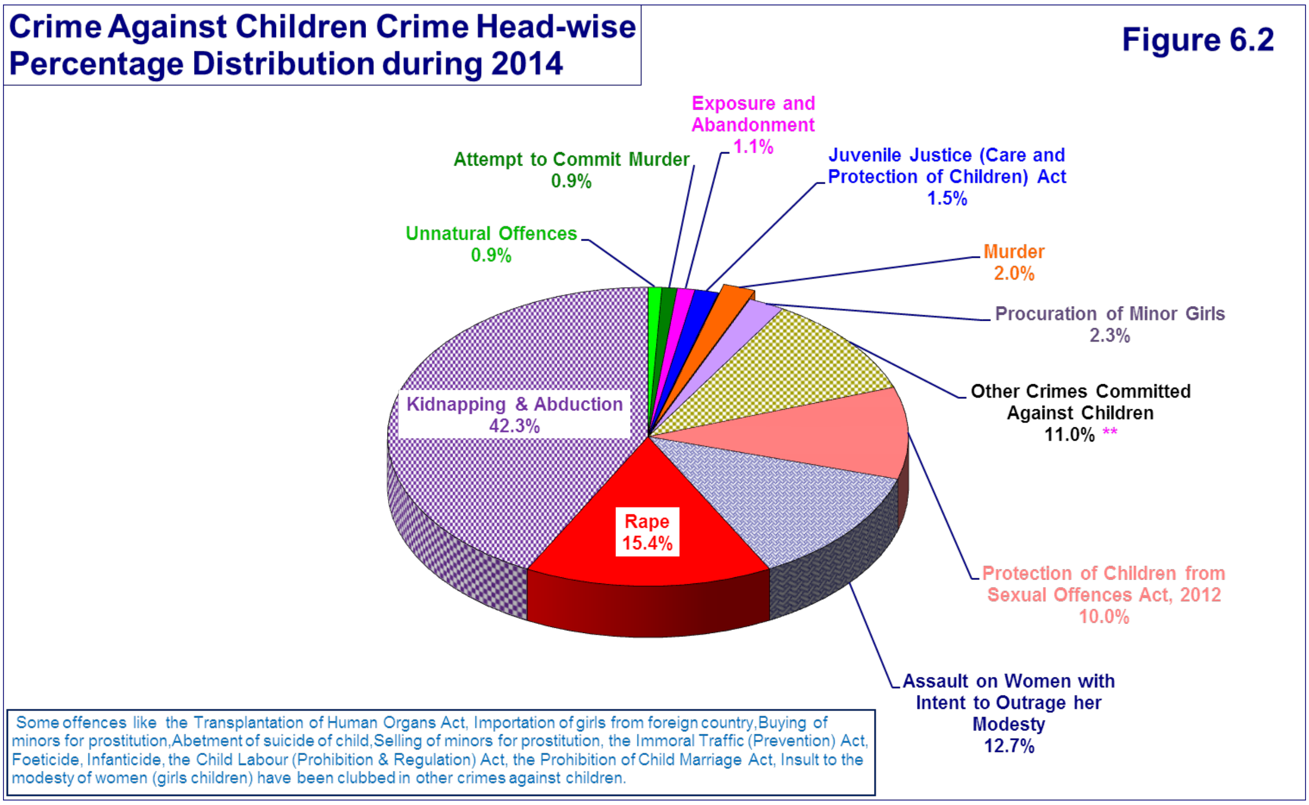
Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Crime against Children – State/UT-wise Distribution during 2014 / 2013

Figure 6.1



For the purpose of comparison of crimes during 2014 over 2013 in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the figures of crime against children for 2013 have been proportionally divided on the basis of 2014 crime data ratio of these states



Crime Against Children Crime Head-wise Percentage Distribution during 2014

Figure 6.2

Some offences like the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, Importation of girls from foreign country, Buying of minors for prostitution, Abetment of suicide of child, Selling of minors for prostitution, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Foeticide, Infanticide, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Insult to the modesty of women (girls children) have been clubbed in other crimes against children.

Incidence of crime against children

(Incidence: 89,423)

A total of 89,423 cases of crimes against children were reported in the country during 2014 as compared to 58,224 cases during 2013, showing an increase of 53.6%. Madhya Pradesh accounted for 16.9% of total crimes committed against children reported in the country. The next in order was Uttar Pradesh (16.6%), Delhi (10.5%) and Maharashtra (9.1%).

Crime rate

(Rate: 20.1)

The crime rate i.e. incidence of crimes committed against children per one lakh population of children (up to 18 years of age) was observed as 20.1 at all India level during 2014. The crime rate was highest in Delhi (166.9) followed by Goa (63.5), Chandigarh (52.0), Madhya Pradesh (50.2) and Sikkim (45.8) as compared to the national average of 20.1.

Crime head-wise analysis

The State/UT-wise and crime head-wise incidents of crimes are presented in Table-6.2.

Murder (excluding infanticide)

(Incidence: 1,817 Rate: 0.4)

A total of 1,817 cases of 'murder' of children (excluding infanticides) were reported in the country against 1,657 cases in 2013 resulting in an increase of 9.7% in 2014 over 2013. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such cases (543 cases) accounting for 29.9% of the total cases reported in the country. Mizoram, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry did not report any case of intentional homicide of children during the year 2014. Total numbers of victims were 1,953 in 1,817 cases. Crime rate was 0.4 at all India Level under this head with highest in Tripura (1.7) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (1.1).

Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC)

(Incidence: 121 Rate: Negligible)

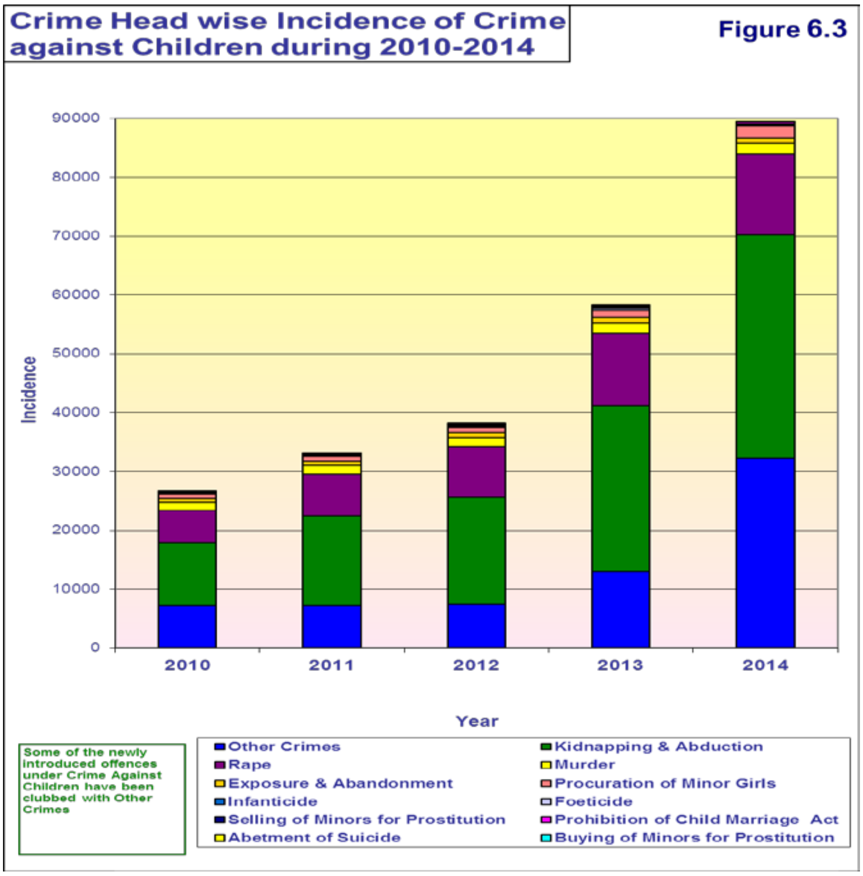
A total of 121 'Infanticide' cases were reported in the country during the 2014. The incidents increased by 47.6% in the year 2014 over 2013 (from 82 cases in 2013 to 121 in 2014). Maximum of infanticides were reported in Rajasthan (33 cases) followed by Madhya

Pradesh (14 cases) and Maharashtra (12 cases). Total numbers of victims were 121 in 121 cases. Crime rate was negligible at all India Level under this head with Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana and UT of Delhi with 0.1 crime rate each.

Rape

(Incidence: 13,766 Rate: 3.1)

A total of 13,766 cases of child rape were reported in the country during 2014 as compared to 12,363 in 2013 accounting for an increase of 11.3% during the year 2014. Maximum number of child rape cases were reported in Madhya Pradesh (2,352 cases) followed by Maharashtra (1,714 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (1,538 cases). Total numbers of victims were 13,833 in 13,766 cases. Crime rate was 3.1 at all India Level under this head with highest in Mizoram (24.5) and Sikkim (19.7).



Assault on women (girl child) with intent to outrage her modesty

(Incidence: 11,335 Rate: 2.5)

A total of 11,335 cases of 'Assault on Women' (Girl Child) with intent to outrage her Modesty were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (2831 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (2,449 cases) have accounted for highest number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 11,376 in 11,335 cases. Crime rate was 2.5 at all India Level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi (19.1) and Mizoram (8.6).

Sexual harassment (Section 354A IPC)

(Incidence: 4,593 Rate: 1.0)

A total of 4,593 cases of 'Sexual Harassment' were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (1,440 cases), Maharashtra (918 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (895 cases) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 4,617 in 4,593 cases. Crime rate was 1.0 at all India Level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi (6.3) and Mizoram (5.1).

Assault or use of criminal force to women (girl child) with intent to disrobe (Section 354B IPC)

(Incidence: 711 Rate: 0.2)

A total of 711 cases under 'Assault or use of criminal force to women (girl children) with intent to disrobe' were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (328 cases), UT of Delhi (60 casers) and Maharashtra (50 cases) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were reported as 711 in 711 cases. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India level under this head wherein the highest such crime rate was in Tripura (3.4) and followed by Mizoram (1.6).

Voyeurism (Section 354C IPC)

(Incidence: 88 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 88 cases of 'Voyeurism' were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (22 cases), Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (18 cases each) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 88 in 88 cases.

Stalking

(Incidence-1,091 Rate-0.2)

A total of 1,091 cases of 'Stalking' were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (313 cases), Maharashtra (237 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (167 cases) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 1091 in 1091 cases. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India Level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi (1.6) and followed by A&N Island (1.5).

Insult to the Modesty of Women (girl child)

(Incidence-444 Rate-0.1)

A total of 444 cases of 'Insult to the Modesty of Women' (girl children) were reported during the year 2014. Maharashtra (95 cases), Andhra Pradesh (75 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (68 cases) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 447 in 444 cases. Crime rate was 0.1 at all India Level under this head with highest in Goa (1.2) and followed by UT of Delhi (1.0).

Kidnapping & abduction

(Incidence-37,854 Rate-8.5)

A total of 37,854 cases of 'kidnapping & abduction' of children were reported during the year 2014 as compared to 28,167 cases in the previous year showing an increase of 34.4%. Delhi (6,452 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (6,339 cases) have reported high number of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 38,555 in 37,854 cases. Crime rate was 8.5 at all India level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi

Table-6 (A)

Crimes against children in the country and % variation in 2014 over 2013

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year			% Variation in 2014 over 2013
		2012	2013	2014	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Murder	1597	1657	1817	9.7
2.	Attempt to commit murder	-	-	840	-
3.	Infanticide	81	82	121	47.6
4.	Rape	8,541	12363	13766	11.3
5.	Assault on women(girls children) with intent to outrage their modesty	-	-	11335	-
6.	Insult to the modesty of women (girls children)	-	-	444	-
7.	Kidnapping & Abduction	18,266	28167	37854	34.4
8.	Foeticide	210	221	107	-51.6
9.	Abetment of suicide	144	215	56	-74.0
10.	Exposure & abandonment	821	930	983	5.7
11.	Procuration of minor girls	809	1224	2020	65.0
12.	Importation of girls from foreign country (below 18 years)	-	-	2	-
13.	Buying of girls for prostitution	15	6	14#	133.3
14.	Selling of girls for prostitution	108	100	82#	-18.0
15.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	169	222	280	-
16.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act	-	-	1	-
17.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act				-
18.	Immoral Trafficking (P) Act	-	-	86	-
19.	Juveniles Justice(C&P of Children) Act	-	-	1,315	-
20.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	-	-	8904	-
21.	Un-natural offences	-	-	765	-
22.	Other crimes	7,411	13037	8484	-34.9
23.	**Total**	**38,172**	**58224**	**89423**	53.6

'*'included for the first time in 2014; '#' data collected under minor in place of girls only

(115.2) and followed by Chandigarh (32.5).

A total of 18,682 cases of 'kidnapping & abduction' of children were registered under Section 363 IPC, with 19,184 victims and Crime rate of 4.2 at all India level. Maximum victims were from UT of Delhi (6,736 victims)

A total of 12,243 cases of 'kidnapping & abduction' of women to compel her Marriage were registered under Section 366 IPC, with 12,290 victims and Crime rate of 2.7 at all India level. Maximum victims were from Uttar Pradesh (3,817 victims)

A total of 207 cases of 'kidnapping & abduction' in order to Murder were registered under Section 364 IPC, with 207 victims. Maximum victims were from Uttar Pradesh (120 victims)

A total of 172 cases of kidnapping for ransom etc. were registered under section 364 A IPC, with 172 victims. Maximum victims were from Uttar Pradesh (37 victims)

Foeticide (Sec. 315 & 316 IPC)

(Incidence-107 Rate-Negligible)

A total of 107 cases of 'foeticide' were reported in the country during 2014 as compared to 221 cases in the year 2013 indicating a decline of 51.6%. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have reported 30 cases, 24 cases, 11 cases and 10 cases respectively of such crimes. Total numbers of victims were 107 in 107 cases. Out of 107 victims of foeticides, 53 were males, 50 were females and sex of 4 foetus were not known. Crime rate was negligible at all India Level under this head with Chandigarh (0.3), Himachal Pradesh (0.2), Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and UT of Delhi with 0.1 each.

Abetment to suicide

(Incidence- 56 Rate-Negligible)

A total of 56 cases of 'abetment to suicide' of children were reported during the year 2014 as compared to 215 cases in the year 2013 showing a decline of 74.0% during 2014. Total numbers of victims were 56 in 56 cases. Crime rate was negligible at all India Level under this head with Daman & Diu (1.1), Arunachal Pradesh, and Goa (0.2 each) and Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra (0.1 each).

Exposure & abandonment

(Incidence-983 Rate- 0.2)

A total of 983 cases were reported during 2014 as compared to 930 cases during 2013 showing an increase of 5.7% during the year 2014. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such cases (225 cases), followed by Rajasthan (213 cases). Total numbers of victims were 989 in 983 cases. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India Level under this head with highest in Daman & Diu (1.1) and followed by Chandigarh (0.8).

Procuration of minor girls

(Incidence-2,020 Rate 0.5)

2,020 cases were reported in the year 2014 as compared to 1,224 such cases in the year 2013, accounting for an increase of 65.0% over 2013. West Bengal has reported 852 such cases followed by Assam (303 cases) and Bihar (280 cases) Total numbers of victims were 2025 in 2020 cases. Crime rate was 0.5 at all India Level under this head with highest in Haryana (3.) and followed by West Bengal (2.9).

Importation of Girls from foreign country (Section 366-B IPC) (under 18 years of age)

(*Incidence-2 Rate-Negligible*)

Only two cases of 'Importation of Girls from foreign country' (Section 366-B IPC) (under 18 years of age) were reported during the year 2014 in the country. These two cases were reported from West Bengal. Total numbers of victims were 2 in 2 cases.

Buying/selling of girls for prostitution (Sec. 373/372 IPC)

(Incidence…14/82 Rate-Negligible)

14 cases of 'buying of girls under section 373 of IPC' and 82 cases of 'selling of girls under section 372 of IPC' for prostitution were reported in the country during the year 2014 against 6 and 100 such cases respectively in the year 2013. Only Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal reported cases of 'buying of girls for prostitution'. Total numbers

of victims were 18 in 14 cases.

Eight States/UT namely West Bengal, Maharashtra, Delhi, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana reported cases of 'selling of girls for prostitution' reported in the country. Total numbers of victims were 87 in 82 cases.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,

(Incidence-280 Rate-0.1)

A total of 280 cases of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 were reported during the year 2014. Tamil Nadu (47 cases) followed by Karnataka (44 cases) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 286 in 280 cases. Crime rate was 0.1 at all India Level under this head with highest in Puducherry (0.6) followed by, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (0.2 each).

Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994 (for persons below 18 years of age)

(Incidence- 01 *Rate-Negligible*)

One case of 'the Transplantation of Human Organs Act' 1994 (for persons below 18 years of age) was reported in Delhi UT during the year 2014.

Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act

(Incidence- 147 *Rate-Negligible*)

A total of 147 cases of 'Child labour' (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 were reported during the year 2014. Delhi (57 cases) followed by Maharashtra (45 cases), West Bengal (8 cases) have registered high number of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 485 in 147 cases.

Out of 147 cases of Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, 38 cases were under Offence committed against Migrants with 89 victims, 109 cases under Offence committed against Locals with 396 victims.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act

(Incidence- 86 *Rate-Negligible*)

A total of 86 cases of 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act', 1956 were reported during the year 2014. West Bengal (25 cases) and Maharashtra (13 cases) have registered high number of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 96 in 86 cases.

Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act

(Incidence- 1,315 *Rate- 0.3*)

A total of 1,315 cases of 'Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act', 2000 were reported during the year 2014. Tamil Nadu (464 cases) and Kerala (237 cases) have registered high number of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 2,400 in 1,315 cases. . Crime rate was 0.3 at all India level under this head with highest in Kerala and Chandigarh (2.5 each), Tamil Nadu (2.3), and UT of Delhi (2.2).

Unnatural Offences

(Incidence- 765 *Rate-0.2*)

A total of 765 cases of 'unnatural offences' were reported during 2014. UT of Delhi (130 cases) Haryana (108 cases) and Kerala (107 cases) have registered high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 769 in 765 cases. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India Level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi (2.3), followed by A&N Island (1.5).

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

(Incidence- 8,904 *Rate-2.0*)

A total of 8,904 cases under 'Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act', 2012 were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (3637 cases) and West Bengal (1058 cases) and Tamil Nadu (1,055 cases) have accounted for majority of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 8,990 in 8904 cases. Crime rate was 2.0 at all India Level under this head with highest in Mizoram & Sikkim (11.3 each) followed by Lakshadweep (5.6).

Attempt to Commit Murder

(Incidence- 840 *Rate-0.2*)

A total of 840 cases of ‘Attempt to Commit Murder’ were reported during the year 2014. Assam (216 cases), Jharkhand (145 cases) and Chhattisgarh (84 cases) have accounted for majority of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 894 in 840 cases. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India Level under this head with highest in Sikkim (2.0) and Assam & Jharkhand (1.8 each).

Disposal of crimes by police & courts

The general trend of disposal of IPC and SLL crimes by police & courts has been dealt in detail in **Chapter-4.** The charge-sheeting rate for all the crimes against children (IPC & SLL) is 87.6% in 2014, which is higher than charge-sheeting rate of 2013 (83.4%). The lowest charge sheet rate was found in cases of ‘exposure & abandonment’ (17.8%). The details are presented in **Table-6.3.**

The conviction rate at the national level for these crimes stood at 33.1%. The conviction rate under crime head ‘”Murder’ (44.3), Infanticide’ (42.9%) were highest during the year 2014. State/UT-wise and crime head-wise details are presented in **Table-6.3** and **Table-6.4**.

Disposal of crimes committed against children by police & courts

The details of disposal of crimes committed against children are presented in **Table-6.3** and **Table-6.4.**

77,024 cases were disposed of by police during 2014 out of 89,423 cases reported during the year. 20,097 cases in which trials were completed, 6,643 cases ended in conviction accounting for 33.1 cases conviction rate whereas the cases pendency rate is 86.1.

Disposal of persons arrested by police & courts

The details of disposal of arrested persons for committing crimes against children are presented in **Table-6.5** and **Table-6.6.** 90,824 Male and 2,636 female persons were arrested for these crimes and 77,260 males and 2,073 females were charge-sheeted by the police and correspondingly, only 8,849 males and 234 females were convicted, 17,947 males and 488 females were acquitted

* * *

Chapter - 5

Crime against Women

Although women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as 'murder', 'robbery', 'cheating', etc. only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterised as 'crimes against women'. Various new legislations have been brought and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these crimes effectively. These are broadly classified under two categories.

(1) The crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

1. Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
2. Attempt to commit rape (Sec 376/511 IPC)*
3. Kidnapping & abduction of women (Section 363,364,364A, 366 IPC)
   3.1 K&A under section 363 IPC*
   3.2 K&A in order to murder*
   3.3 K&A for ransom*
   3.4 K&A of women to compel her for marriage*
   3.5 K&A for other purposes*
4. Dowry deaths (Section 304B IPC)
5. Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354 IPC)
   5.1 Sexual harassment (Sec.354A IPC)*
   5.2 Assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec. 354C IPC)*
   5.3 Voyeurism (Sec. 354D IPC)*
   5.4 Others *
6. Insult to the modesty of women (Sec. 509 IPC)
   6.1 at office premises*
   6.2 at places related to work*
   6.3 in public transport*
   6.4 in other places*
7. Cruelty by husband or his relatives, (Sec. 498A IPC)
8. Importation of girl from foreign country (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366 B IPC)
9. Abetment of suicide of women (Sec. 306 IPC)*

'' collected for the first time in 2014.*

(2) The crimes under the Special & Local Laws (SLL)

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are –

(i) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
(ii) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
(iii) The Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987
(iv) The Protection of women from domestic Violence Act, 2005*
(v) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956#

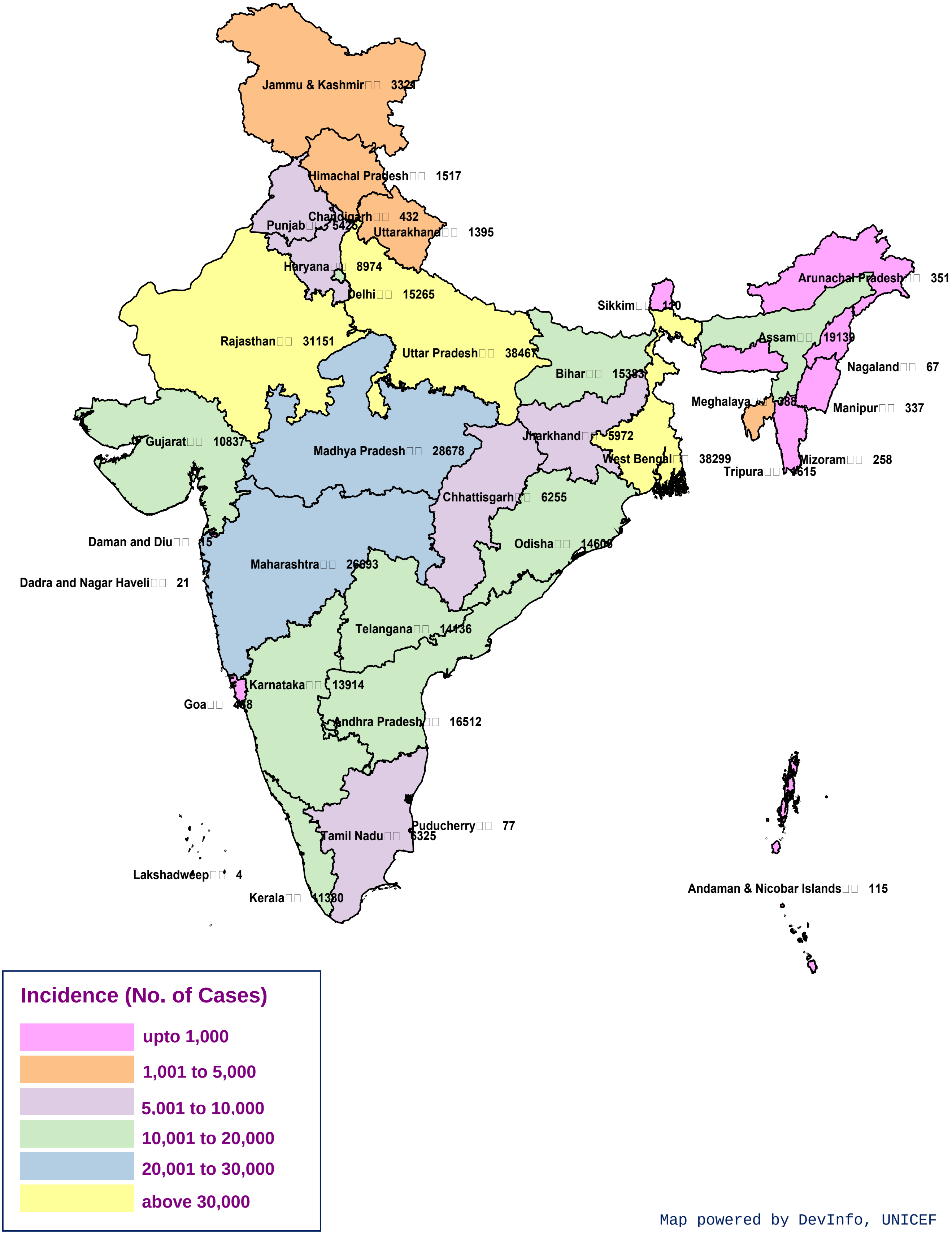
'#' women related crimes only.
'' collected for the first time in 2014*

Number of crime heads under crimes against women have increased from 11 in previous editions to 14 (as stated above) in this edition of the report. In previous edition, figures of the Immoral Traffic (P) Act were considered as part of crimes against women. However, in this edition, data pertaining to crimes committed on women only under this Act have been construed as a part of crime against women. Data have been collected under the revised proformae for '**Crime in India 2014**'.

Apart from above crime heads which are considered as crime against women, some general crimes in which women are victims have also been collected under the revised proformae. Data of the same is published on our website in '**Additional Tables for CII**'.

'**Crime rate**' for crimes committed against women has been calculated using only female population based on mid-year projected female population for the year 2014, as supplied by Registrar General of India/Population Commissioner, MHA.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2014
(All India 3,37,922)


Jammu & Kashmir 3321
Himachal Pradesh 1517
Chandigarh 432
Punjab 5425
Uttarakhand 1395
Haryana 8974
Delhi 15265
Rajasthan 31151
Uttar Pradesh 38467
Sikkim 110
Arunachal Pradesh 351
Assam 19139
Nagaland 67
Meghalaya 388
Manipur 337
Bihar 15383
Gujarat 10837
Madhya Pradesh 28678
Jharkhand 5972
West Bengal 38299
Tripura 1615
Mizoram 258
Chhattisgarh 6255
Daman and Diu 15
Odisha 14606
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 21
Maharashtra 26693
Telangana 14136
Karnataka 13914
Goa 468
Andhra Pradesh 16512
Puducherry 77
Tamil Nadu 6325
Lakshadweep 4
Kerala 11380
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 115
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 1,000
1,001 to 5,000
5.001 to 10.000
10,001 to 20,000
20,001 to 30,000
above 30,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Incidence of crimes

A total of 3,37,922 cases of crime against women (both under various sections of IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during the year 2014 as compared to 3,09,546 in the year 2013, thus showing an increase of 9.2% during the year 2014. These crimes have continuously increased during 2010 - 2014 with 2,13,585 cases reported in 2010, which increased to 2,28,649 cases in 2011, which further increased to 2,44,270 cases 2012 and 3,09,546 cases in 2013. In 2014, a total of 3,37,922 such cases were reported.

Uttar Pradesh with 16.8% share of country's women population has reported nearly 11.4% of total crimes committed against women at all India level, by reporting 38,467 cases and West Bengal accounting for nearly 7.5% of the country's women population, has accounted for 11.3% of total cases of crimes against women in the country by reporting 38,299 cases during the year 2014.

Crime rate

(Crime rate- 56.3)

The crime rate under crimes against women was reported as 56.3 in 2014. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate (169.1) compared to 56.3 at all India level during the year 2014, followed by Assam (123.4), Rajasthan (91.4), Tripura (88.0), West Bengal (85.4), Madhya Pradesh (79.0) and Telangana (78.3).

Trend analysis

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during the year 2010 to year 2014 along with percentage variation are presented in **Table-5(A)**. The crime against women during

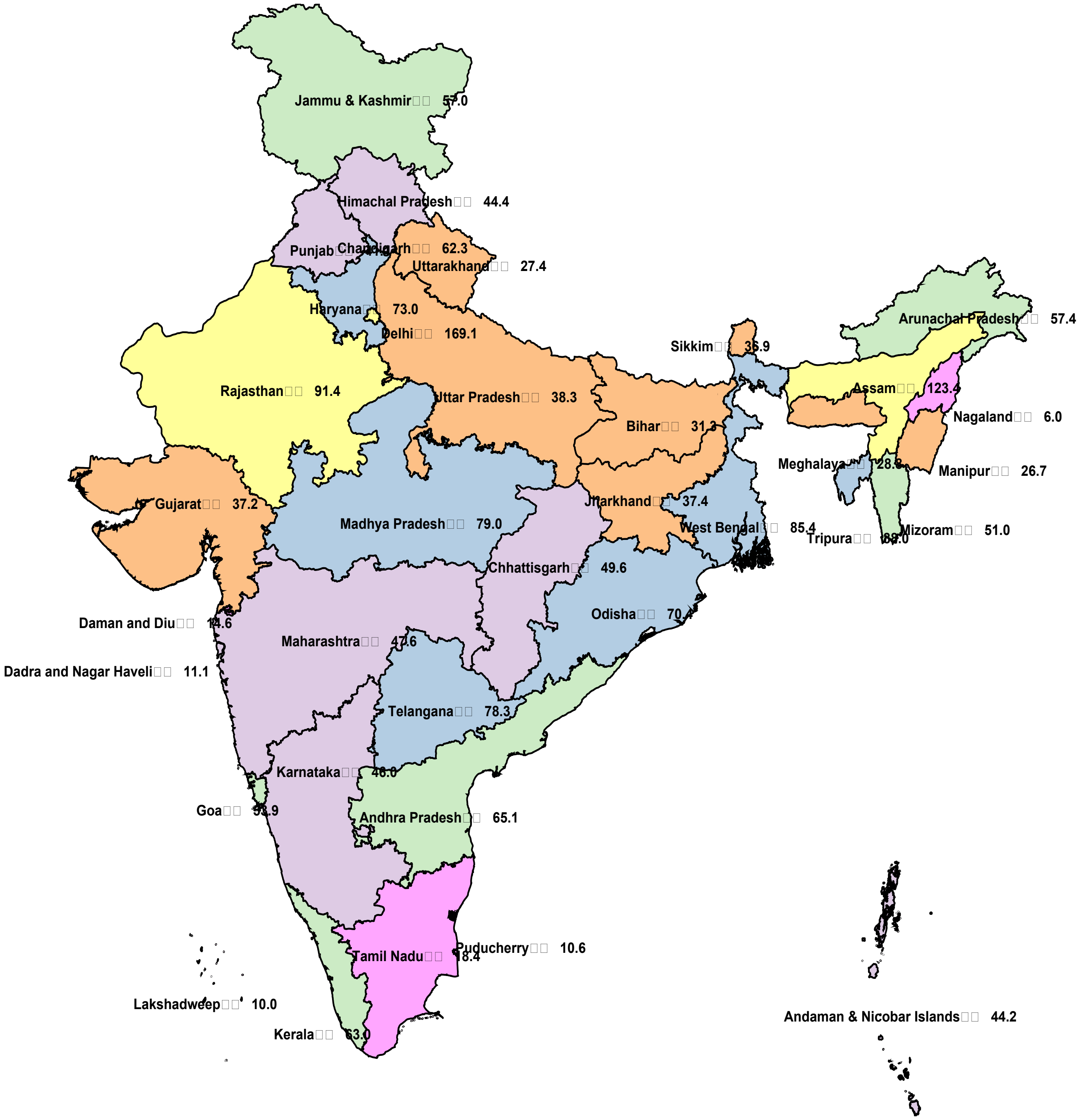
Table – 5(A)

Crime head-wise incidents of crime against women during 2010 - 2014 and percentage variation in 2014 over 2013

Sl. No.	Crime head	Year					Percentage variation in 2014 over 2013
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
1	Rape	22,172	24,206	24,923	33,707	36,735	9.0
2	Attempt to commit rape*					4,234	-
3	Kidnapping & abduction of women	29,795	35,565	38,262	51,881	57,311	10.5
4	Dowry deaths	8,391	8,618	8,233	8,083	8,455	4.6
5	Assault on women with intent to outrage her/their modesty	40,613	42,968	45,351	70,739	82,235	16.3
6	Insult to the modesty of women	9,961	8,570	9,173	12,589	9,735	-22.7
7	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	94,041	99,135	1,06,527	1,18,866	1,22,877	3.4
8	Importation of girl from foreign country	36	80	59	31	13	-58.1
9	Abetment of suicide of women					3,734	
A.	**Total IPC crime against women**	**2,05,009**	**2,19,142**	**2,32,528**	**2,95,896**	**3,25,329**	9.9
10	Commission of Sati Prevention Act	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	895	453	141	362	47	-87.0
12	The Dowry Prohibition Act	5,182	6,619	9,038	10,709	10,050	-6.2
13	Protection of women from domestic violence Act*					426	-
14	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act#	2,499	2,436	2,563	2,579	2,070#	-
B.	**Total SLL crime against women**	**8,576**	**9,508**	**11,742**	**13,650**	**12,593**	-7.7
	Total(A+B)	**2,13,585**	**2,28,650**	**2,44,270**	**3,09,546**	**3,37,922**	9.2

'*'Newly included crime head; '#' Modification in data in 2014, as figures refer to women related crimes only.

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN DURING 2014
(All India 56.3)


Jammu & Kashmir 57.0
Himachal Pradesh 44.4
Punjab
Chandigarh 62.3
Uttarakhand 27.4
Haryana 73.0
Delhi 169.1
Rajasthan 91.4
Uttar Pradesh 38.3
Sikkim 36.9
Arunachal Pradesh 57.4
Assam 123.4
Nagaland 6.0
Bihar 31.3
Meghalaya 28.8
Manipur 26.7
Gujarat 37.2
Jharkhand 37.4
Madhya Pradesh 79.0
West Bengal 85.4
Tripura 89.0
Mizoram 51.0
Chhattisgarh 49.6
Odisha 70.4
Daman and Diu 14.6
Maharashtra 47.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 11.1
Telangana 78.3
Karnataka 46.0
Goa 53.9
Andhra Pradesh 65.1
Puducherry 10.6
Tamil Nadu 18.4
Lakshadweep 10.0
Kerala 63.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 44.2

Rate of Crime

🟪	upto 20.0
🟧	20.1 to 40.0
▨	40.1 to 50.0
🟩	50.1 to 70.0
🟦	70.1 to 90.0
🟨	above 90.0

Note:
Rate of Crime against Women means number of crimes against women per one lakh population of Women.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

the year 2014 has increased by 9.2% over the year 2013 and by 58.2% over the year 2010. The IPC component of crimes against women has accounted for 96.3% of total crimes and the remaining 3.7% were SLL crimes against women.

The proportion of IPC crimes committed against women towards total IPC crimes has increased during last 5 years from 9.6% in the year 2010 to 11.4% during the year 2014 [**Table 5(B)].**

Table - 5(B)
Proportion of crime against women (IPC) towards total IPC crimes

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Crime Against women (IPC cases)	Percentage to total IPC crimes
1	2010	22,24,831	2,13,585	9.6%
2	2011	23,25,575	2,19,142	9.4%
3	2012	23,87,188	2,44,270	10.2%
4	2013	26,47,722	2,95,896	11.2%
5	2014*	28,51,563	3,25,327	11.4%

'*'Number of crime heads have also increased from 11 to 14 in 2014 .

Crime head-wise analysis (IPC)

Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
(Incidence- 36,735 Rate- 6.1)

A total of 36,735 cases of rape under section 376 IPC were reported during 2014 (excluding the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012). An increasing trend in the incidence of rape has been observed during the periods 2010 - 2014. These cases have shown an increase of 9.2% in the year 2011(24,206 cases) over the year 2010 (22,172 cases), an increase of 3.0% in the year 2012 (24,923 cases) over 2011, with further increase of 35.2% in the year 2013 (33,707 cases) over 2012 and 9.0% in 2014 (36,735 cases) over 2013. 14.0% of rape cases were reported in Madhya Pradesh (5,076 out of 36,735 cases) followed by Rajasthan (3,759 cases), Uttar Pradesh (3,467 cases), Maharashtra (3,438 cases). Mizoram reported the highest crime rate of 23.7 followed by UT of Delhi at 23.2 as compared to national average of 6.1.

Incest rape
(Incidence: 674 Victims 713)

Incidents of incest rape (rape by blood relation like father, brother etc.) in the country have increased by 25.7% during 2014 over the previous year (from 536 cases in 2013 to 674 cases in 2014). Delhi UT (140 cases with 144 victims) has reported the highest such incidence followed by Maharashtra (94 cases with 102 victims) and Kerala (62 cases with 63 victims). There were 713 victims for 674 reported incest rape cases in the country during the year 2014.

29.6% of the total victims of incest were from the age group of 12 – below 16 years (211 victims) followed by 28.5% in age group 18-30 years (203 victims), 16.1% in age group 16-below 18 years (115 victims), 11.8% in age group 6-below 12 years (84 victims), 9.0% in age group 30-below 45 years (64 victims), 3.2% in age group below 6 years (23 victims), 1.0% in age group 45-below 60 years (7 victims) and 0.8% in age group of above 60 years (6 victims). Thus 89.2% of total incest rape victims were children (below 18 years) (636 out of 713 victims). Some States have not furnished data on children rape reported under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, the figures of the same have been given in **Chapter-6** separately.

A total of 36,739 cases were registered for 36,968 victims under 'other than incest rapes' during 2014. Madhya Pradesh has accounted for maximum such cases by reporting 5,017 cases followed by 3,700 cases in Rajasthan and 3,416 cases in Uttar Pradesh during 2014. Maximum such victims were from the age group of 18-30 years (16,317 victims). Age group wise details of victims of rape including incest rape is given in **Table-5.3**.

Out of 37,413 rape cases, in 32,187 cases the offenders were known to the victims accounting for 86.0% of total rape cases during 2014. 16 out of 36 States/UTs have reported more than 90% of such cases. Apart from 674 incest rape cases, in 966 cases victims were raped by close family members and in 2,217 cases victims were raped by her relatives. A total of 8,344 cases were reported in which victims were raped by her neighbours, maximum such cases were reported in Madhya Pradesh (1,351 cases), Uttar Pradesh (1,111 cases), Rajasthan (860 cases) and Maharashtra (714 cases) and these four States accounted for 48.4% of total such cases. In 618 cases employers/co-workers have rape their female employees or colleagues.

Barring North-Eastern States, in Bihar (52.8%) and West Bengal (58.9%) majority of rapes were committed by unknown persons therefore require more safety measures.

Custodial Rape

(Incidence: 197 Rate- negligible)

Custodial rape viz. rape under custody of police, of hospital, judicial custody etc. has been added for the first time in this report, earlier data on rape under police custody only was collected. It has been further sub categorized as custodial gang rape and other custodial rape.

Out of 36,735 total rape cases in the country, 197 cases were reported as custodial rapes during the year 2014. Highest number of custodial rape cases were reported in Uttar Pradesh (189 cases consisting of 5 cases of Gang rape and 184 cases of other custodial rapes) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (4 cases of custodial rape other than gang rape), Rajasthan (3 cases consisting of 2 cases of custodial gang rape and 1 case of other custodial rape) and Puducherry (1 case of custodial rape other than gang rape) during 2014 [**Table 5.2].**

There were 36,975 victims of custodial rapes for 36,735 reported rape cases in the country during the year 2014.

Rape other than custodial rape

(Incidence: 36,538 Rate- 6.1)

Out of 36,735 total rape cases in the country, 36,538 cases were reported as other than custodial rapes during the year 2014. Rape other than custodial rape has been further sub-categorized as gang rape and other rape. Out of 36,538 rape cases (other than custodial rape cases) in the country, 2,346 cases were reported as gang rape cases and 34,192 cases were reported under other rape cases.

Maximum rape cases (other than custodial rape cases) were reported in Madhya Pradesh (5,076 cases, consisting of 284 gang rape cases and 4,792 other rape cases), followed by Rajasthan with 3,756 such cases (consisting of 414 gang rape cases and 3,342 other rape cases) and Maharashtra 3,438 (consisting of 126 gang rape cases and 3,312 other rape cases).

Maximum incidents of gang rape cases were reported in Uttar Pradesh by registering 762 cases (consisting of 189 custodial gang rape cases and 573 other than custodial gang rape cases) followed by Rajasthan with 417 cases (consisting of 3 custodial gang rape cases and 414 other than custodial gang rape cases) [**Table 5.2].**

Attempt to commit rape

(Incidence: 4,234 Rate- 0.7)

Attempt to commit rape has been added for the first time in this report. A total of 4,234 cases were reported under attempt to commit rape during 2014. Maximum number of such cases were reported from West Bengal (1,656 cases) followed by Bihar (484 cases), Rajasthan (373 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (324 cases) [**Table 5.2].**

Kidnapping & abduction

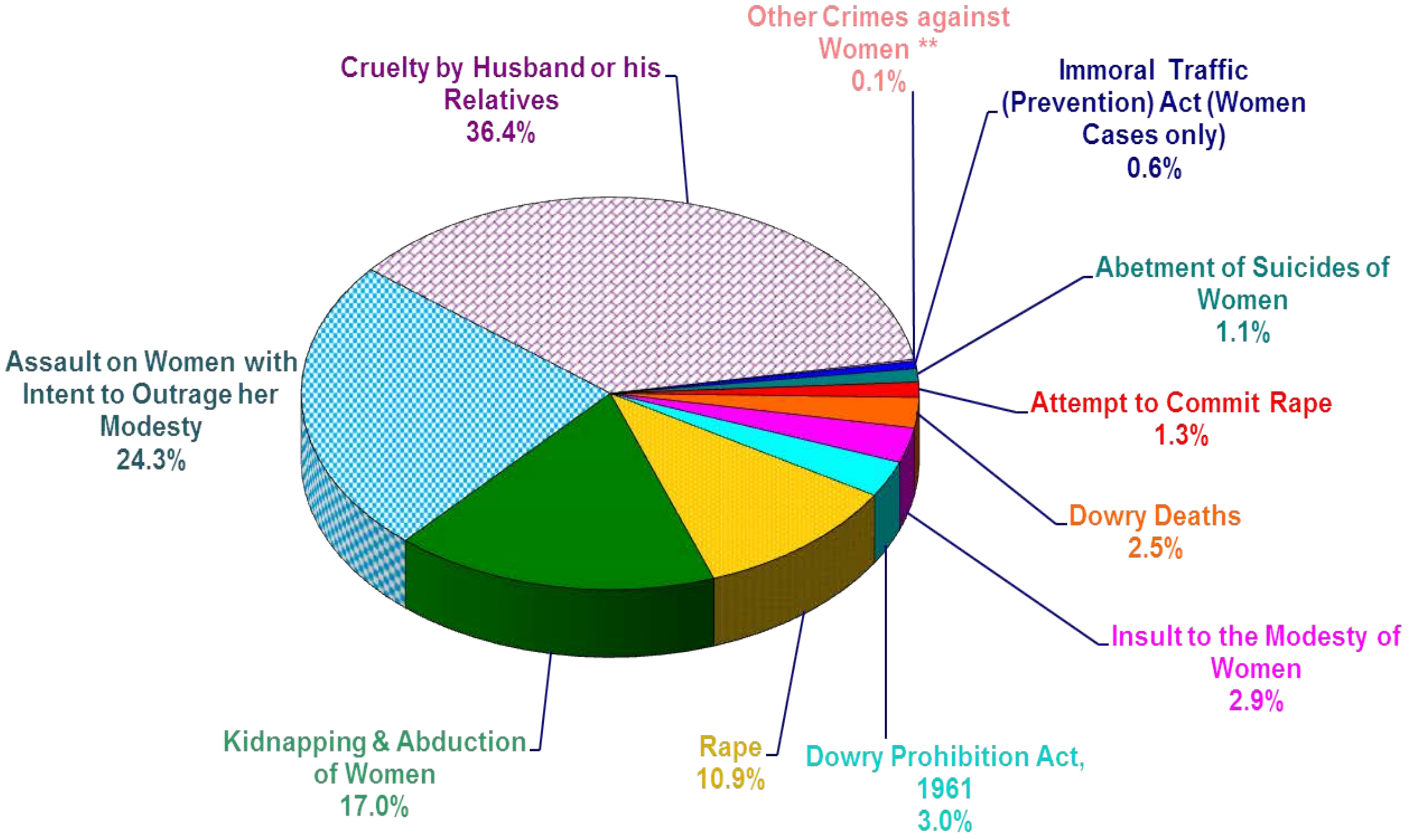
(Incidence: 57,311 Rate- 9.6)

A total of 57,311 cases were reported under kidnapping & abduction of women during 2014. These cases have shown an increase of 10.5% during 2014 over the previous year 2013 (from 51,881 cases in 2013 to 57,311 cases in 2014). Uttar Pradesh with 10,628 cases of kidnapping & abduction has accounted for 18.5% of the total such cases during2014. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate at 44.7 compared to the national average of 9.6.

Out of 57,311 cases of kidnapping & abduction, maximum number of cases of kidnapping & abduction of women were reported for marriage purposes (30,874 cases)

Crime Against Women Percentage Distribution during 2014

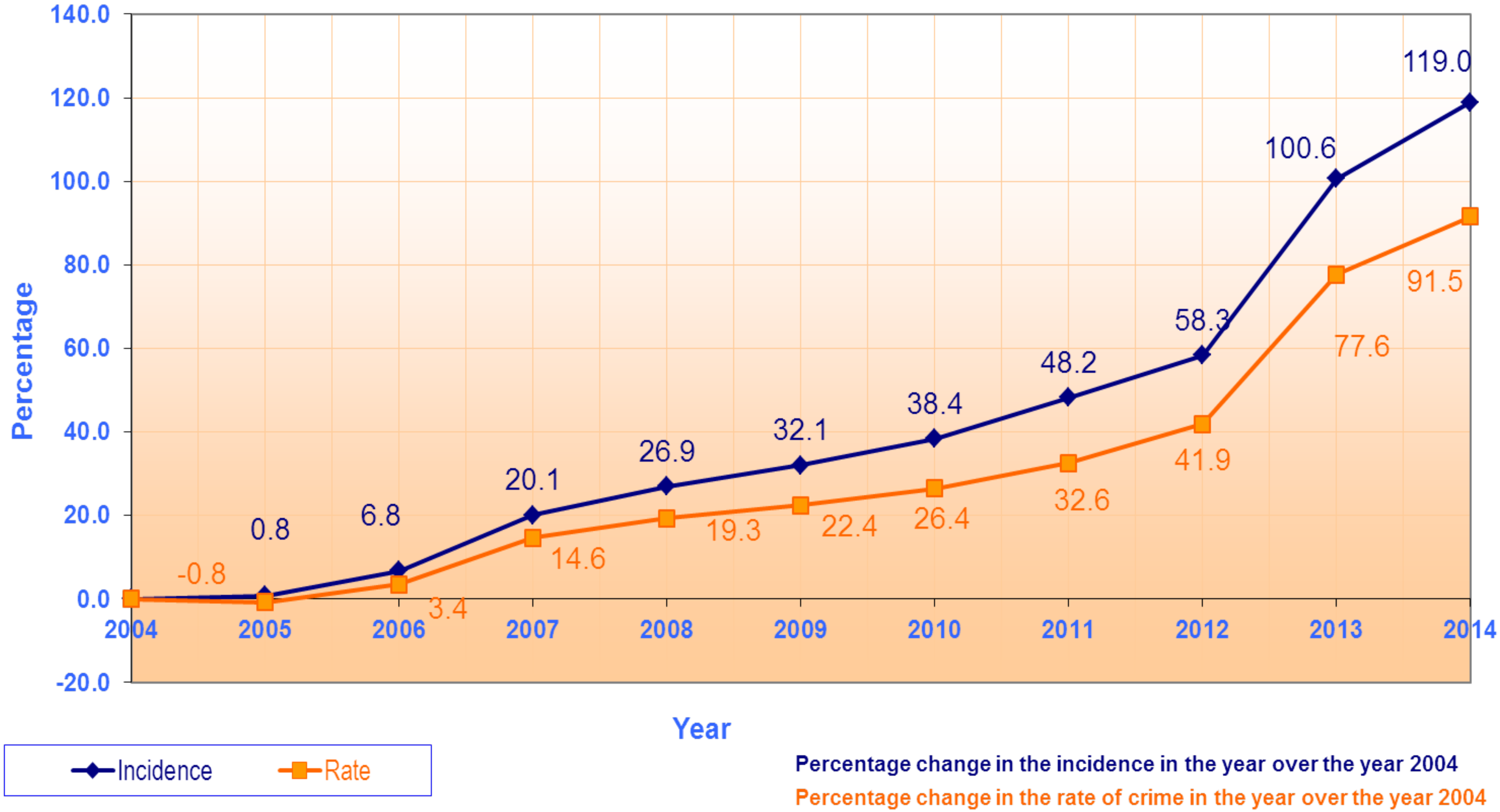
Figure 5.1



** The offences viz. Importation of Girls from Foreign Country, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Commission of Sati Prevention Act 1987, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 altogether have been shown as Other crimes against women

Incidence & Rate of Crime Against Women Percentage Change from 2014

Figure 5.2



Percentage change in the incidence in the year over the year 2004

Percentage change in the rate of crime in the year over the year 2004 which accounted for 53.9% of total such cases during 2014. A total of 58,492 victims for 57,311 registered cases of kidnapping & abduction were reported in the country during the year 2014. Maximum number of cases of kidnapping & abduction of women for marriage purposes were reported in Uttar Pradesh (7,338 cases) followed by Bihar (4,641 cases) and Assam (3,883 cases) during 2014.

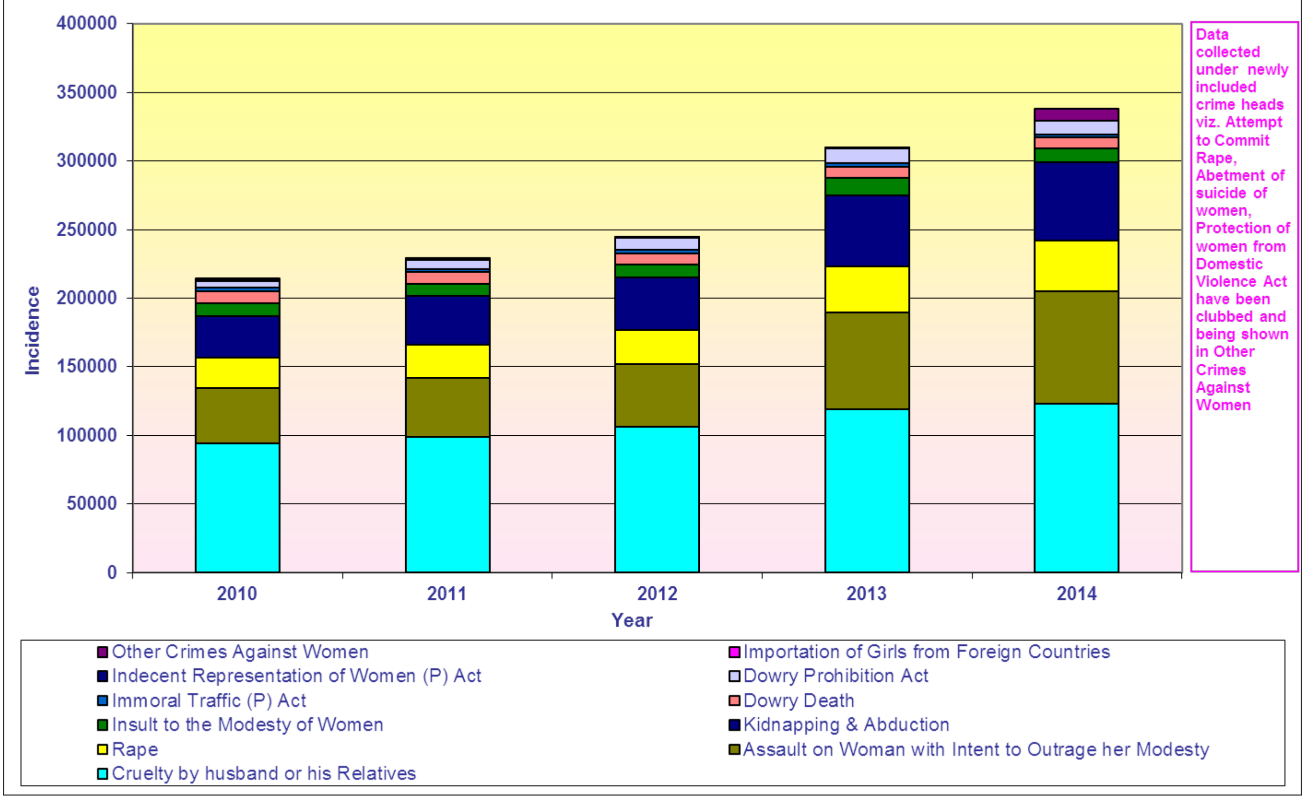
Dowry Deaths
(Incidence: 8,455 Rate- 1.4)

The cases of dowry deaths have increased by 4.6% during the year 2014 over the previous year (8,033 cases). A total of 8,501 victims were reported under 8,455 dowry deaths cases in the country during the year 2014.

29.2% of the total cases of dowry deaths were reported in Uttar Pradesh (2,469 cases) alone followed by Bihar (1,373 cases). The highest crime rate in respect of dowry deaths was reported in Bihar (2.8) followed by Uttar Pradesh (2.5) as compared to the national average of 1.4.

Crime Head wise Incidence of Crime against Women during 2010-2014

Figure 5.3



Data collected under newly included crime heads viz. Attempt to Commit Rape, Abetment of suicide of women, Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act have been clubbed and being shown in Other Crimes Against Women

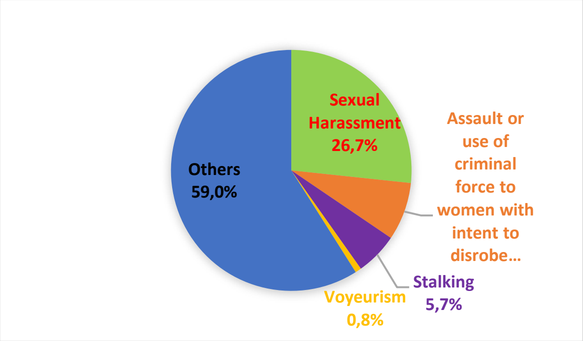
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty
(Incidence: 82,235 Rate- 13.7)

Incidents of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty in the country have increased by 16.3% during 2014 over the previous year (from 70,739 cases in 2013 to 82,235 cases in 2014). Maharashtra (10,001 cases) has reported the highest incidence of such crimes followed by Madhya Pradesh (9,609 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (8,605 cases). Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty cases (47.9) as compared to the national average of 13.7. A total of 82,620 victims were reported under 82,235 cases of assault on woman with intent to outrage her modesty cases in the country during the year 2014.

Data on sexual harassment under section 354A IPC is collected separately for the first time in 2014. A total of 21,938 cases were registered under sexual harassment during 2014. Maximum cases under sexual harassment were registered in Uttar Pradesh (4,435 cases) followed by Maharashtra (4,052 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (3,163 cases).

Data on assault or use of criminal force to women with intent to disrobe (section 354B IPC) is collected separately for the first time in 2014. A total of 6,412 cases were registered under this crime head. Maximum cases under assault or use of criminal force to women with intent to disrobe were registered in Odisha (1,142 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,066 cases).

Chart 5(A): Distribution of sub crime heads of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty during 2014



Data on Voyeurism and Stalking have also been collected separately for the first time in 2014. A total of 674 cases of voyeurism and 4,699 cases of stalking were reported in the country during the year 2014.

Insult to the modesty of women

(Incidence: 9,735 Rate- 1.6)

The incidents of insult to the modesty of women have decreased by 29.3% during 2014 over the previous year (12,589 cases). Andhra Pradesh has highest cases of insult to the modesty of women (2,649 cases) followed by Maharashtra (1,575 cases) of total such cases reported during the year 2014. Delhi UT has reported the highest crime rate at 15.1 followed by Andhra Pradesh (10.5) as compared to the national average of 1.6.

Out of 9,735 cases of insult to the modesty of women, 57 such cases occurred at office premises, 469 such cases at other places related to work, 121 such cases in public transports and 9,088 such cases at other places during 2014. Most of the cases of insult to the modesty of women at office premises were reported in Delhi (11 cases) and Maharashtra (10 cases). Andhra Pradesh (65 cases) followed by Kerala (11 cases) and Maharashtra, West Bengal & Delhi (8 cases each) have reported maximum incidents of insult to the modesty of women in public transport.

Cruelty by husband or his relatives

(Incidence: 1,22, 877 Rate-20.5)

The cases of Cruelty by husband or his relatives in the country have increased by 3.4% during 2014 over the previous year (1,18,866 cases). Most of these cases were reported in West Bengal (23,278 cases) followed by Rajasthan (15,905 cases), Uttar Pradesh (10,471 cases) and Assam (9,626 cases), these four States together accounted for 48.2% of total such cases (59,280 out of 1,22,877 cases). The highest crime rate (62.1) was reported from Assam as compared to the national rate at 20.5.

Importation of girls from foreign country

(Incidence: 13 Rate: Negligible)

A decline of 58.1% has been observed in cases registered under this crime head in 2014 over 2013 (31 cases). Bihar (5 cases) and West Bengal (4 cases) reported the highest incidents of such crimes during 2014.

Abetment of suicide of women

(Incidence: 3,734 Rate- 0.6)

Data on abetment of suicide of women is collected separately for the first time in 2014. A total of 3,734 cases of abetment of suicides of women were reported during the year. Maximum such cases were registered in Maharashtra (986 cases) followed by Telangana (627 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (455 cases) during 2014.

SLL Crime-head wise analysis

Dowry Prohibition Act

(*Incidence: 10,050 Rate-1.7)*

The cases registered under this Act have decreased by 6.2% during the year 2014 as compared to the previous year (10,709 cases). Maximum such cases were reported in Bihar (2,203 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (2,133 cases), Karnataka (1,730 cases) and Jharkhand (1,538 cases). The highest crime rate (9.6) was reported from Jharkhand as compared to 1.7 at the national level.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act

(Incidence: 47 Rate: Negligible)

A decline of 87.0% was noticed in this crime head during the year 2014 as compared to the previous year (362 cases). Rajasthan reported maximum cases (18 cases out of 47 cases) with crime rate of 0.1.

Commission of Sati Prevention Act

Like previous years, no case under the Commission of Sati Prevention Act was registered during the year 2014.

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

(Incidence: 426 Rate- 0.1)

Data on Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has been collected for the first time in 2014. A total of 426 cases were reported under this Act during 2014. Kerala (140 cases) followed by Bihar (112 cases), Uttar Pradesh (66 cases), Madhya Pradesh (53 cases) and Rajasthan (17 cases) have reported the maximum such cases during 2014, these four States together accounted for 91.1% of total such cases reported in the country during 2014.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act

(Incidence-2,070 Rate- 0.3)

Unlike previous years report, data on incidents of the immoral traffic (P) Act refer to crimes perpetrated on women only whereas in previous reports cases reported under IT(P) Act were considered as part of crime against women.

The highest number of cases under the Immoral Traffic (P) Act were reported in Tamil Nadu (471 cases out of 2,070 cases) accounting for 22.8% of total such cases followed by Karnataka (388 cases), Andhra Pradesh (204 cases), Maharashtra (202 cases) and Telangana (192 cases). Daman & Diu UT has reported the highest crime rate of 7.8 as compared to the national average of 0.3.

Out of 2,070 cases reported under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 605 cases under section 5 (procuring, inducing or taking persons for prostitution), 81 cases under section 6 (detaining of persons in premises where prostitution is carries on), 120 cases under section 7 (prostitution in vicinity of public places), 104 cases under section 8 (seducing or soliciting for the purposes of prostitution) and 1,160 cases under other sections of the Immoral Traffic (P) Act were reported during 2014. Southern States Kerala (48 cases), Karnataka (21 cases) and Tamil Nadu (19 cases) have reported maximum cases of seducing or soliciting for the purposes of prostitution, these three States together accounted for 84.6% of total such cases reported in the country (88 out of 104 cases) during 2014.

Disposal of crimes reported under crime against women by police

There were 4,61,609 cases (consisting of 3,37,922 cases reported during 2014 and 1,23,687 cases pending investigation from previous years) for investigation during the year 2014. Out of these cases, police completed investigation in 3,15,722 cases during 2014. A total of 8,144 cases of cruelty by husband or his relatives, 6,497 cases of kidnapping & abduction of women, 4,641 cases of assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and 2,540 cases of rape were such cases in which final report were submitted by police showing the cases as false. In 25,040 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final reports were submitted showing as true cases by police during 2014.

Out of 3,15,722 cases disposed of by police, charge-sheets were submitted in 2,52,682 cases showing charge-sheeting rate of 91.0. More than 90.0% of chargesheet were in cases in abetment of suicides of women (92.5) and cases under the Immoral Traffic (P) Act (98.4) on the other hand low chargesheets were observed under cases of kidnapping & abduction of women. A total of 1,44,938 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2014, showing pendency rate of 31.4 [**Table 5.5**].

Disposal of crimes reported under crime against women by courts

There were 11,23,423 cases (consisting of 87,43,388 cases pending trials from previous years and 2,52,682 cases sent for trial during the year) were for trial during the year.

A total of 26,660 cases were convicted during the year 2014, showing a conviction rate of 21.3. Highest conviction rate was observed under the Immoral Traffic (P) Act (48.6)(75.7 under section 8 of this Act) and the Indecent Representation of Women(P) Act (46.7) whereas low conviction rate was observed in case under the Dowry Prohibition Act (10.2) and cruelty by husband or relatives (13.7). A total of 9,82,516 cases remained pending for trial at the end of the year 2014. [**Table 5.6]**

Disposal of person arrested by police & Court

A total 5,12,980 persons (consisting of 4,51,299 males and 61,681 females) were arrested under crime against women during the year. A total of 46,916 persons were released or freed by police or Magistrate before trial for want of evidence or any other reason. A total of 4,33,017 persons (consisting of 3,79,859 males and 53,158 females) were charge-sheeted during the year 2014. Maximum persons chargesheeted for offences of cruelty by husband or his relatives (1,96,893 persons) and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (92,615 persons) [**Table 5.7].**

A total of 19,56,693 persons (consisting of 17,68,350 males and 1,88,334 females) were either under custody or on bail for trial, out of which 47,145 persons were convicted by courts. A total of 1,83,983 persons were acquitted from all charges by courts and 9,032 persons were discharged by court for want of evidences or otherwise during 2014.

Against 6,637 persons convicted, 16,575 persons were acquitted and 487 persons discharged by courts in rape cases during 2014. This similar patterns can be observed in other crimes also under crime against women. Besides, cases were compounded against 19,382 persons and cases withdrawn against 3,361 persons during 2014. Trials were completed for 2,40,160 persons by courts and trials remained pending for 16,93,790 persons (either on bail or on custody) at the end of the year 2104 [**Table-5.8].**

* * *

Chapter-6

Crime against Children

Generally, the offences committed against children or the crimes in which children are the victims are considered as crime against children. Indian penal code and the various protective and preventive special and local laws specifically mention the offences wherein children are victims. The age of child varies as per the definition given in the concerned Acts and sections but age of child has been defined to be below 18 years as per The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Therefore an offence committed on a victim under the age of 18 years is construed as crime against children for the purpose of analysis in this chapter.

It is also to be borne in mind that the offences that are analysed in this chapter do not form an exclusive block of offences that are reported in the country. They are included in the IPC/SLL cases already discussed in other relevant chapters. The offences mentioned in this chapter have been culled out from various reported crimes in the country wherein the victims of the offences were children.

It is made clear that revision of proformae would have a great impact on collection of huge data on crime against children. Many recent enactments to curb crime against children effectively have been included in the proformae for collection of data. The gender wise breakup of crime against children has also been a new addition in the proforma. The list of offences under the two broadly categorised offences under the IPC and the Special and Local Acts is as follows

1) Crime against children under Indian Penal Code.

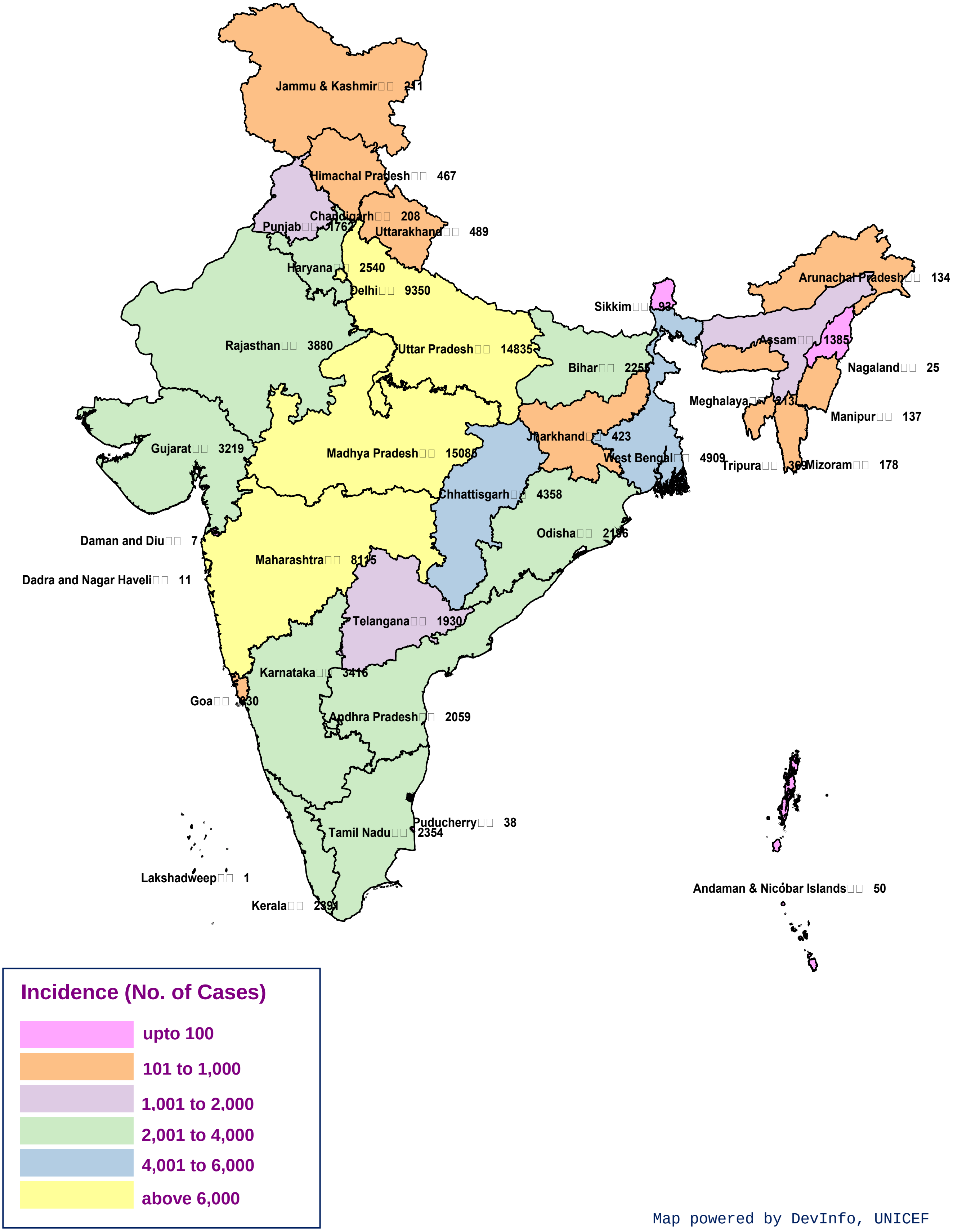
(i) Murder (Section 302 IPC)
(ii) Attempt to commit murder (Section 307 IPC)*
(iii) Infanticide (Section 315 IPC)
(iv) Rape (Section 376 IPC)
(v) Unnatural offence (Section 377 IPC)*
(vi) Assault on women (girl child) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC)*
    6.1 Sexual harassment (under section 354A IPC)*
    6.2 Assault or use of criminal force to women (girl children) with intent to disrobes (under section 354B IPC*
    6.3 Voyeurism (under section 354C IPC)*
    6.4 Stalking (under section 354D IPC)*
(vii) Insult to the modesty of women (girl children) under section 509IPC*
(viii) Kidnapping & Abduction (Section 363, 364, 364A, 366IPC) along with break of such cases committed with various purposes.
(ix) Foeticide (section 315 and 316 IPC).
(x) Abetment of suicide of child (section 305 IPC)
(xi) Exposure and abandonment (section 317 IPC)
(xii) Procuration of minor girls (section 366-A IPC)
(xiii) Importation of girls from foreign country (section 366-B IPC) (under 18 years of age)
(xiv) Buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC)
(xv) Selling of minors for prostitution (section 372 IPC)

2) Crime against children under Special and Local Laws

i) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
ii) Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994*(for persons below 18 years of age)
iii) Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986*
iv) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956*
v) Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000*
vi) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012*

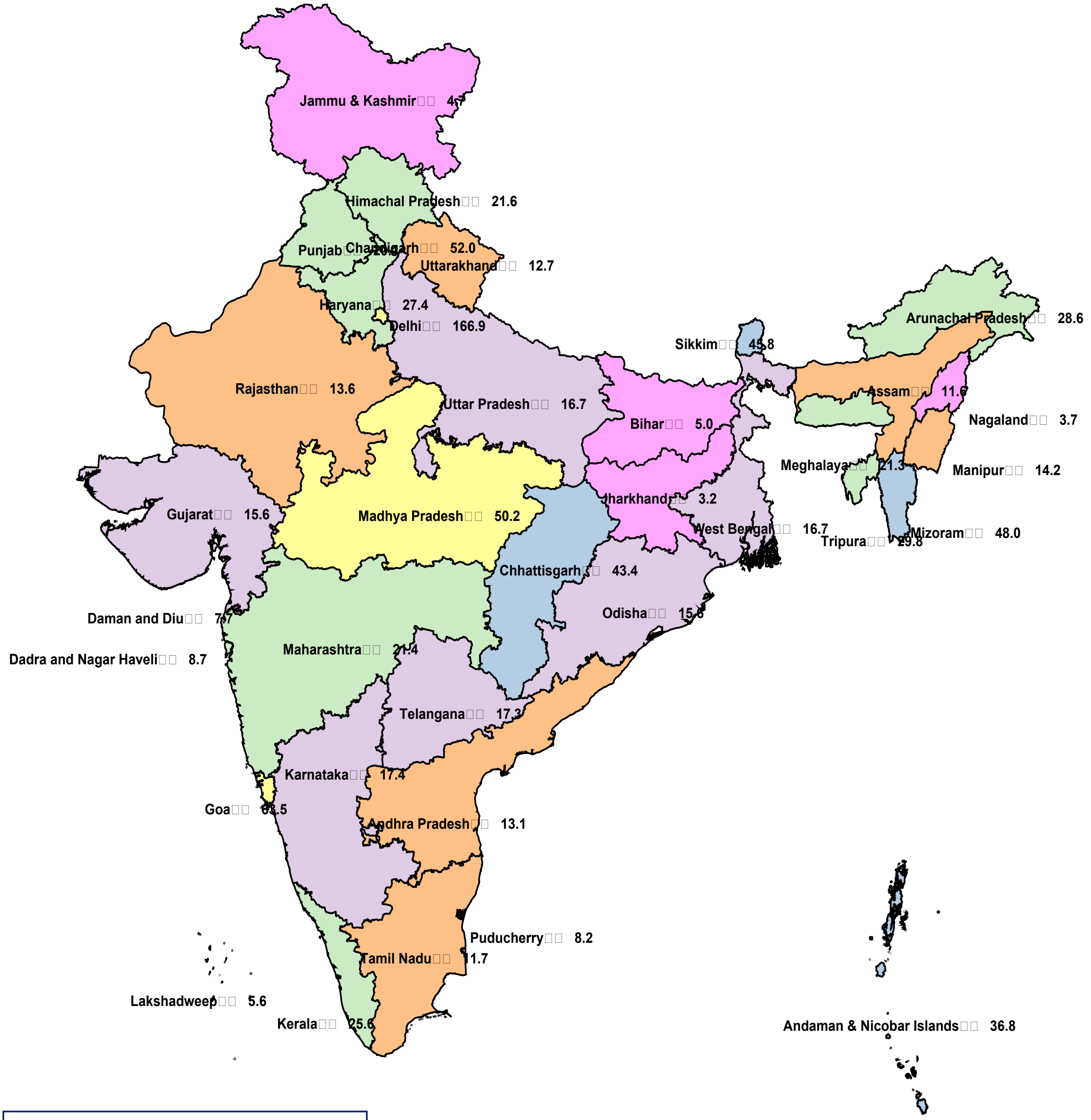
'' collected for the first time in 2014.*

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2014
(All India 89,423)


Jammu & Kashmir 211
Himachal Pradesh 467
Chandigarh 208
Punjab 1762
Uttarakhand 489
Haryana 2540
Delhi 9350
Arunachal Pradesh 134
Sikkim 93
Rajasthan 3880
Uttar Pradesh 14835
Assam 1385
Bihar 2255
Nagaland 25
Meghalaya 213
Manipur 137
Jharkhand 423
Gujarat 3219
Madhya Pradesh 15085
West Bengal 4909
Tripura 369
Mizoram 178
Chhattisgarh 4358
Daman and Diu 7
Odisha 2196
Maharashtra 8115
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 11
Telangana 1930
Karnataka 3416
Goa 230
Andhra Pradesh 2059
Puducherry 38
Tamil Nadu 2354
Lakshadweep 1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 50
Kerala 2391
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 100
101 to 1,000
1,001 to 2,000
2,001 to 4,000
4,001 to 6,000
above 6,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN DURING 2014
(All India 20.1)


Jammu & Kashmir 4.7
Himachal Pradesh 21.6
Punjab
Chandigarh 52.0
Uttarakhand 12.7
Haryana 27.4
Delhi 166.9
Sikkim 45.8
Arunachal Pradesh 28.6
Rajasthan 13.6
Uttar Pradesh 16.7
Assam 11.6
Bihar 5.0
Nagaland 3.7
Meghalaya 21.3
Manipur 14.2
Gujarat 15.6
Madhya Pradesh 50.2
Jharkhand 3.2
West Bengal 16.7
Tripura 29.8
Mizoram 48.0
Chhattisgarh 43.4
Odisha 15.6
Daman and Diu 7.7
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 8.7
Maharashtra 21.4
Telangana 17.3
Karnataka 17.4
Goa 63.5
Andhra Pradesh 13.1
Puducherry 8.2
Tamil Nadu 11.7
Lakshadweep 5.6
Kerala 25.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 36.8

Rate of Crime

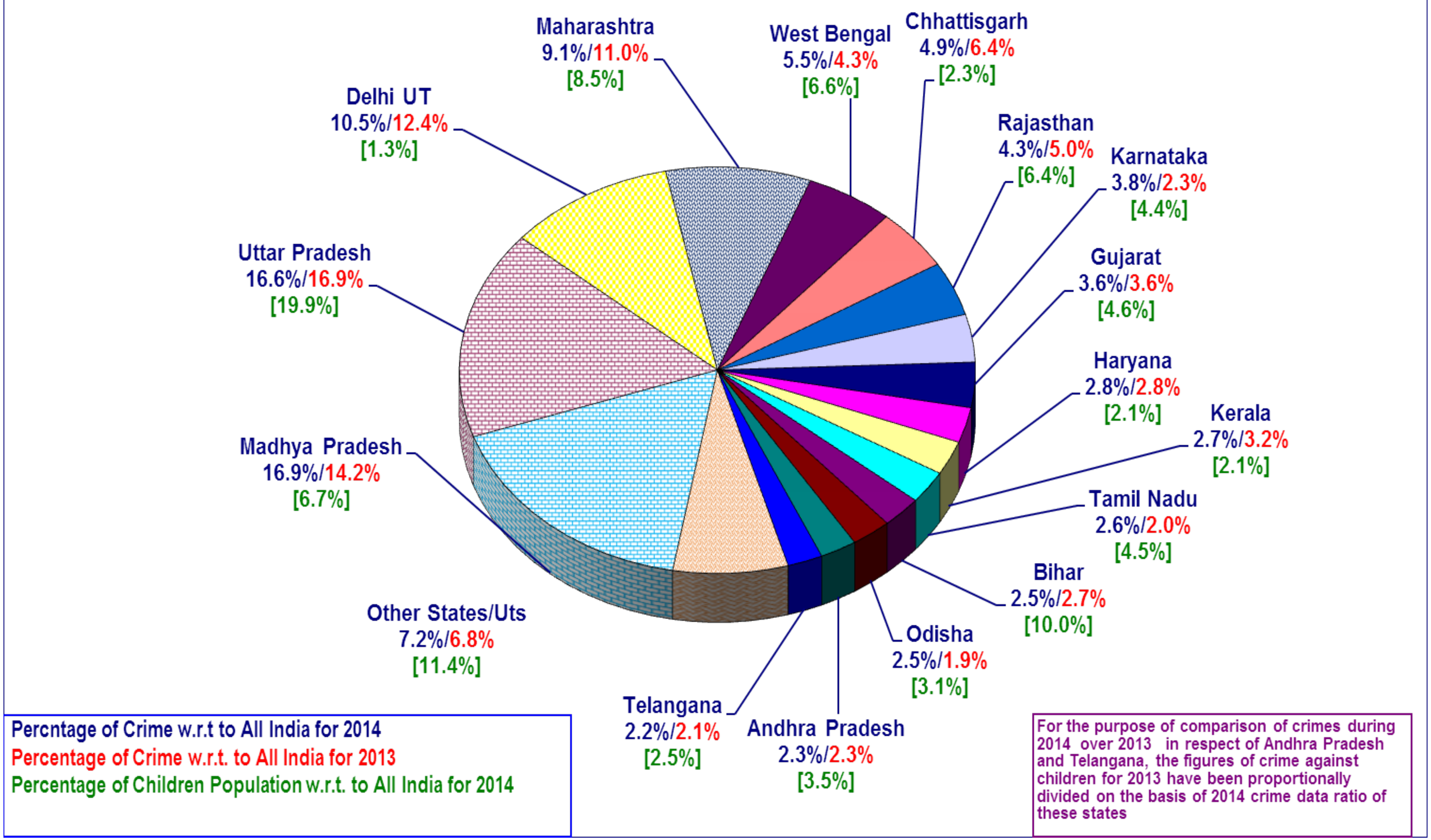
- upto 10.0
- 10.1 to 15.0
- 15.1 to 20.0
- 20.1 to 30.0
- 30.1 to 50.0
- above 50.0

Note:
Rate of Crime against Children means number of crimes against children per one lakh population of Children. Estimated population of Children (upto 18 years) used for calculation of Crime Rate.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Crime against Children – State/UT-wise Distribution during 2014 / 2013

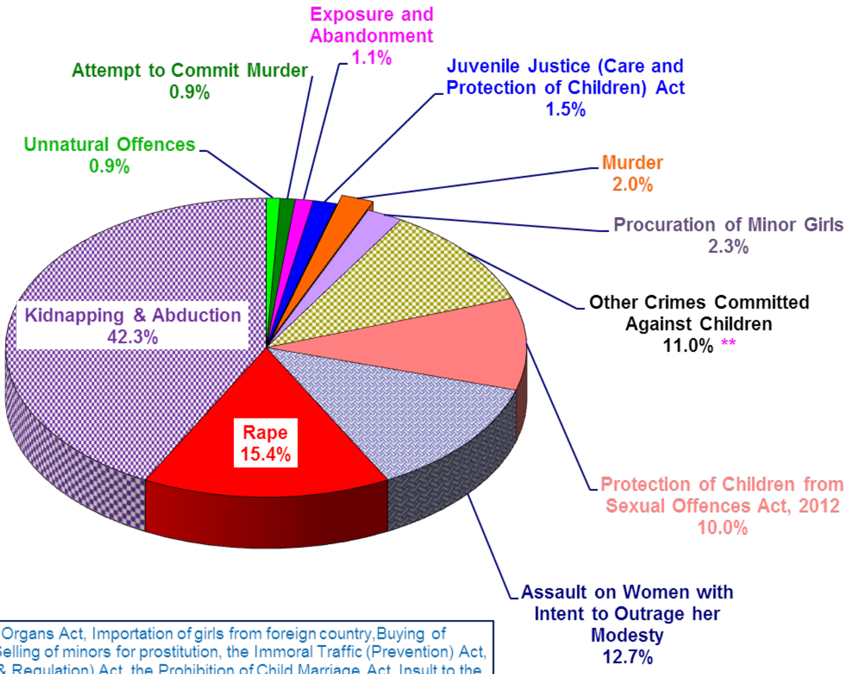
Figure 6.1



For the purpose of comparison of crimes during 2014 over 2013 in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the figures of crime against children for 2013 have been proportionally divided on the basis of 2014 crime data ratio of these states

Crime Against Children Crime Head-wise Percentage Distribution during 2014

Figure 6.2



Some offences like the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, Importation of girls from foreign country, Buying of minors for prostitution, Abetment of suicide of child, Selling of minors for prostitution, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Foeticide, Infanticide, the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Insult to the modesty of women (girls children) have been clubbed in other crimes against children.

Incidence of crime against children

(Incidence: 89,423)

A total of 89,423 cases of crimes against children were reported in the country during 2014 as compared to 58,224 cases during 2013, showing an increase of 53.6%. Madhya Pradesh accounted for 16.9% of total crimes committed against children reported in the country. The next in order was Uttar Pradesh (16.6%), Delhi (10.5%) and Maharashtra (9.1%).

Crime rate

(Rate: 20.1)

The crime rate i.e. incidence of crimes committed against children per one lakh population of children (up to 18 years of age) was observed as 20.1 at all India level during 2014. The crime rate was highest in Delhi (166.9) followed by Goa (63.5), Chandigarh (52.0), Madhya Pradesh (50.2) and Sikkim (45.8) as compared to the national average of 20.1.

Crime head-wise analysis

The State/UT-wise and crime head-wise incidents of crimes are presented in Table-6.2.

Murder (excluding infanticide)

(Incidence: 1,817 Rate: 0.4)

A total of 1,817 cases of 'murder' of children (excluding infanticides) were reported in the country against 1,657 cases in 2013 resulting in an increase of 9.7% in 2014 over 2013. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such cases (543 cases) accounting for 29.9% of the total cases reported in the country. Mizoram, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry did not report any case of intentional homicide of children during the year 2014. Total numbers of victims were 1,953 in 1,817 cases. Crime rate was 0.4 at all India Level under this head with highest in Tripura (1.7) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (1.1).

Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC)

(Incidence: 121 Rate: Negligible)

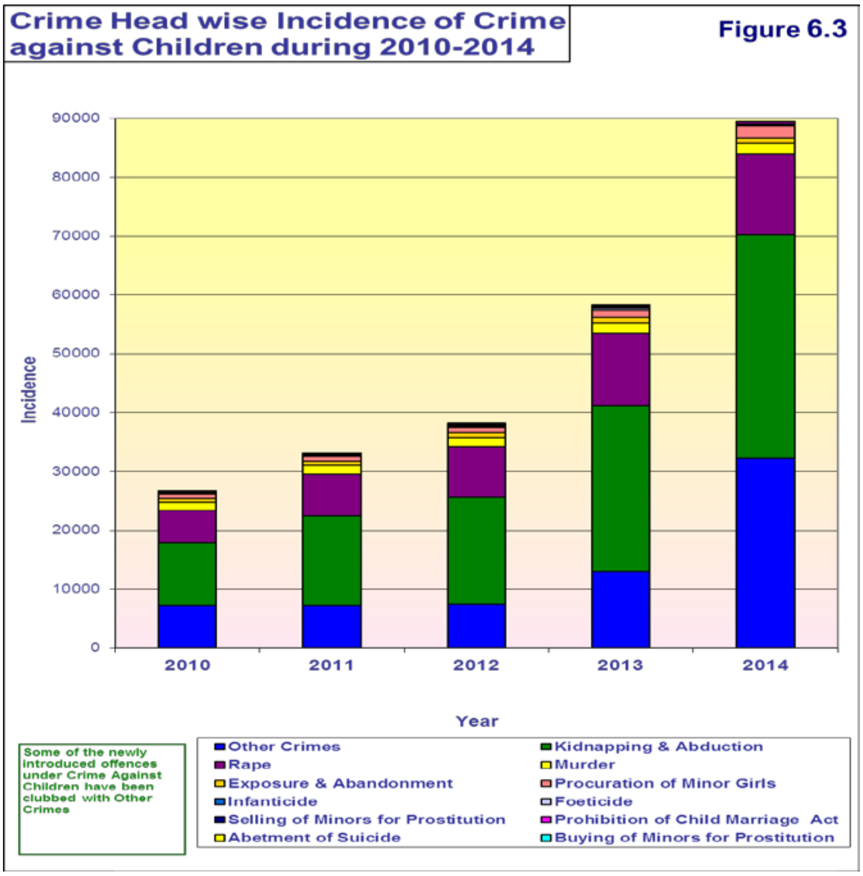
A total of 121 'Infanticide' cases were reported in the country during the 2014. The incidents increased by 47.6% in the year 2014 over 2013 (from 82 cases in 2013 to 121 in 2014). Maximum of infanticides were reported in Rajasthan (33 cases) followed by Madhya

Pradesh (14 cases) and Maharashtra (12 cases). Total numbers of victims were 121 in 121 cases. Crime rate was negligible at all India Level under this head with Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana and UT of Delhi with 0.1 crime rate each.

Rape

(Incidence: 13,766 Rate: 3.1)

A total of 13,766 cases of child rape were reported in the country during 2014 as compared to 12,363 in 2013 accounting for an increase of 11.3% during the year 2014. Maximum number of child rape cases were reported in Madhya Pradesh (2,352 cases) followed by Maharashtra (1,714 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (1,538 cases). Total numbers of victims were 13,833 in 13,766 cases. Crime rate was 3.1 at all India Level under this head with highest in Mizoram (24.5) and Sikkim (19.7).



Crime Head wise Incidence of Crime against Children during 2010-2014

Figure 6.3

Assault on women (girl child) with intent to outrage her modesty

(Incidence: 11,335 Rate: 2.5)

A total of 11,335 cases of 'Assault on Women' (Girl Child) with intent to outrage her Modesty were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (2831 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (2,449 cases) have accounted for highest number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 11,376 in 11,335 cases. Crime rate was 2.5 at all India Level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi (19.1) and Mizoram (8.6).

Sexual harassment (Section 354A IPC)

(Incidence: 4,593 Rate: 1.0)

A total of 4,593 cases of 'Sexual Harassment' were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (1,440 cases), Maharashtra (918 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (895 cases) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 4,617 in 4,593 cases. Crime rate was 1.0 at all India Level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi (6.3) and Mizoram (5.1).

Assault or use of criminal force to women (girl child) with intent to disrobe (Section 354B IPC)

(Incidence: 711 Rate: 0.2)

A total of 711 cases under 'Assault or use of criminal force to women (girl children) with intent to disrobe' were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (328 cases), UT of Delhi (60 casers) and Maharashtra (50 cases) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were reported as 711 in 711 cases. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India level under this head wherein the highest such crime rate was in Tripura (3.4) and followed by Mizoram (1.6).

Voyeurism (Section 354C IPC)

(Incidence: 88 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 88 cases of 'Voyeurism' were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (22 cases), Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (18 cases each) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 88 in 88 cases.

Stalking

(Incidence-1,091 Rate-0.2)

A total of 1,091 cases of 'Stalking' were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (313 cases), Maharashtra (237 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (167 cases) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 1091 in 1091 cases. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India Level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi (1.6) and followed by A&N Island (1.5).

Insult to the Modesty of Women (girl child)

(Incidence-444 Rate-0.1)

A total of 444 cases of 'Insult to the Modesty of Women' (girl children) were reported during the year 2014. Maharashtra (95 cases), Andhra Pradesh (75 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (68 cases) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 447 in 444 cases. Crime rate was 0.1 at all India Level under this head with highest in Goa (1.2) and followed by UT of Delhi (1.0).

Kidnapping & abduction

(Incidence-37,854 Rate-8.5)

A total of 37,854 cases of 'kidnapping & abduction' of children were reported during the year 2014 as compared to 28,167 cases in the previous year showing an increase of 34.4%. Delhi (6,452 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (6,339 cases) have reported high number of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 38,555 in 37,854 cases. Crime rate was 8.5 at all India level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi

Table-6 (A)

Crimes against children in the country and % variation in 2014 over 2013

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year			% Variation in 2014 over 2013
		2012	2013	2014	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Murder	1597	1657	1817	9.7
2.	Attempt to commit murder	-	-	840	-
3.	Infanticide	81	82	121	47.6
4.	Rape	8,541	12363	13766	11.3
5.	Assault on women(girls children) with intent to outrage their modesty	-	-	11335	-
6.	Insult to the modesty of women (girls children)	-	-	444	-
7.	Kidnapping & Abduction	18,266	28167	37854	34.4
8.	Foeticide	210	221	107	-51.6
9.	Abetment of suicide	144	215	56	-74.0
10.	Exposure & abandonment	821	930	983	5.7
11.	Procuration of minor girls	809	1224	2020	65.0
12.	Importation of girls from foreign country (below 18 years)	-	-	2	-
13.	Buying of girls for prostitution	15	6	14#	133.3
14.	Selling of girls for prostitution	108	100	82#	-18.0
15.	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	169	222	280	-
16.	Transplantation of Human Organs Act	-	-	1	-
17.	Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act				-
18.	Immoral Trafficking (P) Act	-	-	86	-
19.	Juveniles Justice(C&P of Children) Act	-	-	1,315	-
20.	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	-	-	8904	-
21.	Un-natural offences	-	-	765	-
22.	Other crimes	7,411	13037	8484	-34.9
23.	**Total**	**38,172**	**58224**	**89423**	53.6

'*'included for the first time in 2014; '#' data collected under minor in place of girls only

(115.2) and followed by Chandigarh (32.5).

A total of 18,682 cases of ‘kidnapping & abduction’ of children were registered under Section 363 IPC, with 19,184 victims and Crime rate of 4.2 at all India level. Maximum victims were from UT of Delhi (6,736 victims)

A total of 12,243 cases of ‘kidnapping & abduction’ of women to compel her Marriage were registered under Section 366 IPC, with 12,290 victims and Crime rate of 2.7 at all India level. Maximum victims were from Uttar Pradesh (3,817 victims)

A total of 207 cases of ‘kidnapping & abduction’ in order to Murder were registered under Section 364 IPC, with 207 victims. Maximum victims were from Uttar Pradesh (120 victims)

A total of 172 cases of kidnapping for ransom etc. were registered under section 364 A IPC, with 172 victims. Maximum victims were from Uttar Pradesh (37 victims)

Foeticide (Sec. 315 & 316 IPC)

(Incidence-107 Rate-Negligible)

A total of 107 cases of ‘foeticide’ were reported in the country during 2014 as compared to 221 cases in the year 2013 indicating a decline of 51.6%. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have reported 30 cases, 24 cases, 11 cases and 10 cases respectively of such crimes. Total numbers of victims were 107 in 107 cases. Out of 107 victims of foeticides, 53 were males, 50 were females and sex of 4 foetus were not known. Crime rate was negligible at all India Level under this head with Chandigarh (0.3), Himachal Pradesh (0.2), Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and UT of Delhi with 0.1 each.

Abetment to suicide

(Incidence- 56 Rate-Negligible)

A total of 56 cases of ‘abetment to suicide’ of children were reported during the year 2014 as compared to 215 cases in the year 2013 showing a decline of 74.0% during 2014. Total numbers of victims were 56 in 56 cases. Crime rate was negligible at all India Level under this head with Daman & Diu (1.1), Arunachal Pradesh, and Goa (0.2 each) and Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra (0.1 each).

Exposure & abandonment

(Incidence-983 Rate- 0.2)

A total of 983 cases were reported during 2014 as compared to 930 cases during 2013 showing an increase of 5.7% during the year 2014. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such cases (225 cases), followed by Rajasthan (213 cases). Total numbers of victims were 989 in 983 cases. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India Level under this head with highest in Daman & Diu (1.1) and followed by Chandigarh (0.8).

Procuration of minor girls

(Incidence-2,020 Rate 0.5)

2,020 cases were reported in the year 2014 as compared to 1,224 such cases in the year 2013, accounting for an increase of 65.0% over 2013. West Bengal has reported 852 such cases followed by Assam (303 cases) and Bihar (280 cases) Total numbers of victims were 2025 in 2020 cases. Crime rate was 0.5 at all India Level under this head with highest in Haryana (3.) and followed by West Bengal (2.9).

Importation of Girls from foreign country (Section 366-B IPC) (under 18 years of age)

(*Incidence-2 Rate-Negligible*)

Only two cases of ‘Importation of Girls from foreign country’ (Section 366-B IPC) (under 18 years of age) were reported during the year 2014 in the country. These two cases were reported from West Bengal. Total numbers of victims were 2 in 2 cases.

Buying/selling of girls for prostitution (Sec. 373/372 IPC)

(Incidence…14/82 Rate-Negligible)

14 cases of ‘buying of girls under section 373 of IPC’ and 82 cases of ‘selling of girls under section 372 of IPC’ for prostitution were reported in the country during the year 2014 against 6 and 100 such cases respectively in the year 2013. Only Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal reported cases of ‘buying of girls for prostitution'. Total numbers

of victims were 18 in 14 cases.

Eight States/UT namely West Bengal, Maharashtra, Delhi, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana reported cases of 'selling of girls for prostitution' reported in the country. Total numbers of victims were 87 in 82 cases.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,

(Incidence-280 Rate-0.1)

A total of 280 cases of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 were reported during the year 2014. Tamil Nadu (47 cases) followed by Karnataka (44 cases) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 286 in 280 cases. Crime rate was 0.1 at all India Level under this head with highest in Puducherry (0.6) followed by, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (0.2 each).

Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994 (for persons below 18 years of age)

(Incidence- 01 *Rate-Negligible*)

One case of 'the Transplantation of Human Organs Act' 1994 (for persons below 18 years of age) was reported in Delhi UT during the year 2014.

Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act

(Incidence- 147 *Rate-Negligible*)

A total of 147 cases of 'Child labour' (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 were reported during the year 2014. Delhi (57 cases) followed by Maharashtra (45 cases), West Bengal (8 cases) have registered high number of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 485 in 147 cases.

Out of 147 cases of Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, 38 cases were under Offence committed against Migrants with 89 victims, 109 cases under Offence committed against Locals with 396 victims.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act

(Incidence- 86 *Rate-Negligible*)

A total of 86 cases of 'Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act', 1956 were reported during the year 2014. West Bengal (25 cases) and Maharashtra (13 cases) have registered high number of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 96 in 86 cases.

Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act

(Incidence- 1,315 *Rate- 0.3*)

A total of 1,315 cases of 'Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act', 2000 were reported during the year 2014. Tamil Nadu (464 cases) and Kerala (237 cases) have registered high number of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 2,400 in 1,315 cases. . Crime rate was 0.3 at all India level under this head with highest in Kerala and Chandigarh (2.5 each), Tamil Nadu (2.3), and UT of Delhi (2.2).

Unnatural Offences

(Incidence- 765 *Rate-0.2*)

A total of 765 cases of 'unnatural offences' were reported during 2014. UT of Delhi (130 cases) Haryana (108 cases) and Kerala (107 cases) have registered high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 769 in 765 cases. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India Level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi (2.3), followed by A&N Island (1.5).

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

(Incidence- 8,904 *Rate-2.0*)

A total of 8,904 cases under 'Protection of Children from Sexual offences Act', 2012 were reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh (3637 cases) and West Bengal (1058 cases) and Tamil Nadu (1,055 cases) have accounted for majority of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 8,990 in 8904 cases. Crime rate was 2.0 at all India Level under this head with highest in Mizoram & Sikkim (11.3 each) followed by Lakshadweep (5.6).

Attempt to Commit Murder

(Incidence- 840 *Rate-0.2*)

A total of 840 cases of 'Attempt to Commit Murder' were reported during the year 2014. Assam (216 cases), Jharkhand (145 cases) and Chhattisgarh (84 cases) have accounted for majority of such cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 894 in 840 cases. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India Level under this head with highest in Sikkim (2.0) and Assam & Jharkhand (1.8 each).

Disposal of crimes by police & courts

The general trend of disposal of IPC and SLL crimes by police & courts has been dealt in detail in **Chapter-4.** The charge-sheeting rate for all the crimes against children (IPC & SLL) is 87.6% in 2014, which is higher than charge-sheeting rate of 2013 (83.4%). The lowest charge sheet rate was found in cases of 'exposure & abandonment' (17.8%). The details are presented in **Table-6.3.**

The conviction rate at the national level for these crimes stood at 33.1%. The conviction rate under crime head '"Murder' (44.3), Infanticide' (42.9%) were highest during the year 2014. State/UT-wise and crime head-wise details are presented in **Table-6.3** and **Table-6.4**.

Disposal of crimes committed against children by police & courts

The details of disposal of crimes committed against children are presented in **Table-6.3** and **Table-6.4.**

77,024 cases were disposed of by police during 2014 out of 89,423 cases reported during the year. 20,097 cases in which trials were completed, 6,643 cases ended in conviction accounting for 33.1 cases conviction rate whereas the cases pendency rate is 86.1.

Disposal of persons arrested by police & courts

The details of disposal of arrested persons for committing crimes against children are presented in **Table-6.5** and **Table-6.6.** 90,824 Male and 2,636 female persons were arrested for these crimes and 77,260 males and 2,073 females were charge-sheeted by the police and correspondingly, only 8,849 males and 234 females were convicted, 17,947 males and 488 females were acquitted

* * *

Chapter-6A

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a group of crimes involving trafficking in person of men, women and children for sexual exploitation or for financial gains or exploitation of trafficked persons. Victims are lured or abducted from their homes and subsequently forced to work against their wish through various means in various establishments, indulge in prostitution or subjected to various types of indignities and even killed or incapacitated for the purposes of begging and trade in human organs.

This Bureau is collecting data under the following heads of crime which are related to human trafficking.

i) Importation of girls from foreign country (Sec. 366B IPC)

ii) Procuration of minor girls (section 366-A IPC)

iii) Buying of minors for prostitution (section 373 IPC) (in previous editions, data was collected under buying of girls for prostitution)

iv) Selling of minors for prostitution (Section 372 IPC) (in previous editions, data was collected under buying of girls for prostitution)

v) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956

vi) Human trafficking (section 370 & 370A IPC), after enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, the Bureau has also started collecting data under these sections.

Incidents of crime

(Incidence: 5,466)

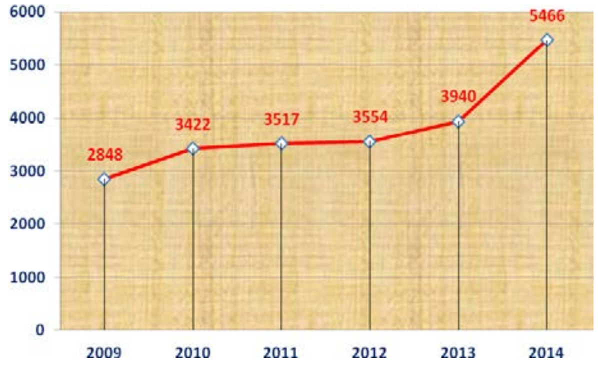
A total of 5,466 incidents of crimes under specified crime heads (as mentioned above) relating to human trafficking were reported in the country during the year 2014 as compared to 3,940 during the year 2013.

Crime Rate

(Crime rate: 0.4)

Crime rate under the crimes relating to human trafficking increased from 0.3 in 2013 to 0.4 during the year 2014.

Chart 6A.1: Trend of incidents of human trafficking during 2009 – 2014



A trend line of incidents of human trafficking is showing a rising trend during the period from 2009 – 2014. A total of 2,848 cases were reported in 2009 which rose to 3,422 cases in 2010. It further rose to 3,517 cases in 2011, 3,554 cases in 2012, 3,940 cases in 2013 and 5,466 cases in 2014.

Trend Analysis

The crime head-wise details of reported crimes during 2010 to 2014 along with percentage variation in the year 2014 over 2013 are presented in **Table-6A(A)**. The crime under human trafficking during the year 2014 has increased by 59.7% over 2010.

Importation of girls from foreign country

(Incidence: 13 Rate : Negligible)

A total of 13 cases of importation of girls from foreign country were registered during 2014 compared to 31 cases in 2013 showing a decline of 58.1% over the previous year. Maximum cases were registered in Bihar (5 cases) followed by West Bengal (4 cases), 2 cases were registered in Jharkhand and 1 case each in Assam & Maharashtra during 2014.

Table-6A(A)
Crime head-wise incidence of various crimes under human trafficking during 2010 - 2014 and percentage variation in 2014 over 2013

Sl. No.	Crime head	Year					Percentage variation in 2014 over 2013
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
1	Procuration of minor girls (Sec. 366-A IPC)	679	862	809	1,224	2,020	65.0%
2	Importation of girls from foreign country (Sec.366B IPC)	36	80	59	31	13	-58.1%
3	Selling of minors for prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)#	130	113	108	100	82	-18.0%
4	Buying of minor for prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)#	78	27	15	6	14	133.3%
5	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956	2,499	2,435	2,563	2,579	2,617	1.5%
6	Human Trafficking (Sec. 370 & 370 A IPC) *	-	-	-	-	720	-
	Total cases of human trafficking	**3,422**	**3,517**	**3,554**	**3,940**	**5,466**	**38.7%**

'*'Newly included in 2014; '#' Modified in 2014, earlier data collected under girls whereas presently data collected under minors

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
(Incidence: 2,617 Rate: 0.2)

Cases under this Act have registered an increase of 1.5% during the year 2014 as compared to the previous year (2,579 cases). 509 cases were reported in Tamil Nadu followed by Karnataka (392). Under the Immoral Traffic (P) Act, maximum cases were registered under section 5 of IT(P) Act (766 cases) followed by section 7 of IT(P) Act (129 cases), section 8 of IT(P) Act (113 cases) and section 6 of IT(P) Act (90 cases). Out of 113 cases reported under section 8 of the IT(P) Act (relating to seducing or soliciting for the purposes of prostitution), maximum cases were reported in Kerala (55 cases) followed by Karnataka (21 cases) and Tamil Nadu (19 cases), these three States together accounted for 81.4% of total such cases. Out of 766 cases reported under section 5 of the IT(P)Act (relating to procuring or inducing or taking persons for purpose of prostitution), maximum cases were reported in Tamil Nadu (110 cases) followed by Telangana (105 cases), Karnataka (104 cases) and Maharashtra (100 cases), these four States together accounted for 54.7% total such cases.

There were 3,351 victims (consisting of 595 males and 2,756 females) for 2,617 cases reported under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act.

Procuration of minor girls
(Incidence: 2,020 Rate : 0.2)

Cases under this head have increased by 65.0% during the year 2014 as compared to the previous year (1,224 cases). 852 cases with equal number of victims were reported in West Bengal followed by Assam (303 cases & 303 victims). There were 2,025 victims for 2,020 cases. Maximum cases of procuration of minor girls were reported in West Bengal (852 cases) followed by Assam (303 cases), Bihar (280 cases) and Haryana (277 cases) during 2014 [**Table-6A.2**].

Buying of minors for prostitution
(Incidence: 14 Rate : Negligible)

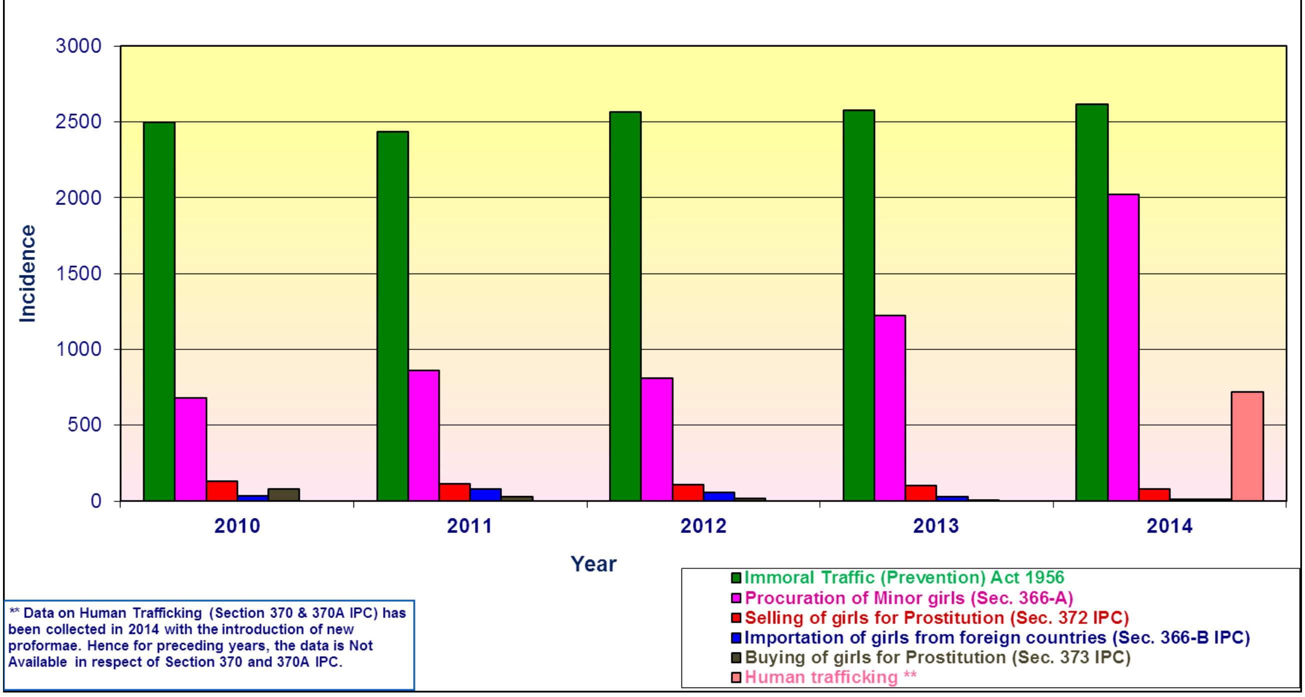
Cases under this head have increased by 133.3% during the year 2014 as compared to the previous year (6 cases). In 2014, data collected under buying of minor for prostitution whereas in previous edition it was collected under buying of girls for prostitution. A total of 7 cases in Maharashtra followed by 4 cases in Jharkhand were reported under this crime head.

Selling of minors for prostitution
(Incidence: 82 Rate : Negligible)

A total of 82 cases of selling of minors for prostitution were reported in the country during 2014 as against 100 such cases in 2013, thus indicating a decrease of 18.0% over 2013. West Bengal has reported 67 such cases accounting for 81.7% during 2014.

Human Trafficking: Incidence of Various Crimes during 2010-2014

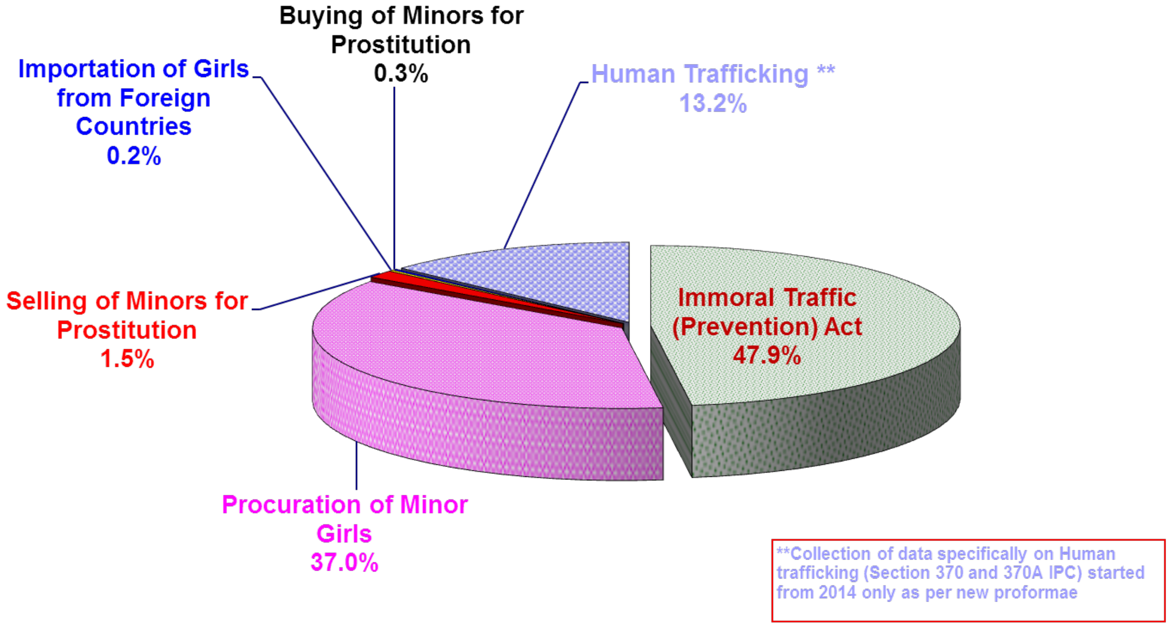
Figure 6.1A



** Data on Human Trafficking (Section 370 & 370A IPC) has been collected in 2014 with the introduction of new proformae. Hence for preceding years, the data is Not Available in respect of Section 370 and 370A IPC.

Human Trafficking: Percentage distribution during 2014

Figure 6.2A



**Collection of data specifically on Human trafficking (Section 370 and 370A IPC) started from 2014 only as per new proformae

Human Trafficking (Sec. 370 & 370 A IPC)

(Incidence: 720 Rate : 0.1)

Data on Human Trafficking under section 370 & 370A of IPC has been collected for the first time in 2014.

A total of 720 cases of human trafficking under section 370&370A of IPC were reported in the country during 2014. Jharkhand has reported 150 such cases followed by Maharashtra with 108, Assam (68 cases), West Bengal (55 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (50 cases). However, maximum victims (2,605 persons) against 1,106 such cases were recovered/reported in Kerala during 2014.

Disposal of Crimes by Police

Out of 8,521 cases for investigation, 4,937 cases were disposed of by police (investigation completed). Charge-sheets were submitted in 4,489 cases resulting in 94.6 charge-sheet rate under crimes related to human trafficking during 2014. 100% detection by police (i.e. charge-sheet rate) was made in section 6 & 8 of Immoral Traffic (P) Act during 2014. A total of 3,584 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year 2014 **[Table-6A.3**].

Disposal of Crimes by Courts

Out of 17,599 cases relating to human trafficking under trial, trials have been completed in 2,284 cases during 2014. A total of 1,029 cases under human trafficking ended in conviction, showing a conviction rate of 45.1. Maximum conviction rates were observed in cases under the Immoral Traffic (P) Act (49.8) whereas lowest conviction rate was reported under procuration of minors for prostitution (12.6) during 2014. A total of 15,246 such cases remained pending for trial at the end of the year, showing pendency rate of 86.6

A total of 1,255 cases accused persons were either acquitted or discharged by various courts during 2014. All crime heads under human trafficking have shown high acquittals during 2014 [**Table-6A.4].**

Disposal of Person Arrested by Police

Out of 21,694 persons (including 14,442 persons arrested), 12,378 persons were charge-sheeted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2014. A total of 935 persons (consisting of 789 males and 146 females) and 3,328 persons (consisting of 2,386 males and 942 females) were charge-sheeted under sections 370 & 370A of IPC and the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act respectively during 2014.

A total of 276 (consisting of 225 males and 51 females) were released or freed by police or magistrate before trial for want of evidence or any other reason. Investigation in respect of 64,842 accused persons remained pending at the end of the year 2014 [**Table 6A.5].**

Disposal of Person by Court

Out of 65,440 persons (including 12,378 persons sent for trial during 2014), trials have been completed for 6,303 persons. A total of 2,323 persons have been convicted under various crime heads relating to human trafficking during 2014, maximum such convictions were reported under the Immoral Traffic (P) Act (2,256 persons) during 2014.

A total of 3,951 persons were acquitted from all charges of offences relating to human trafficking and 29 persons were discharged for either want of evidence or otherwise by courts during 2014.

A total 72 persons against whom cases reported under offences relating to human trafficking were compounded by courts and against 4 persons the cases reported under human trafficking were withdrawn during 2014.

Trials of 46,683 persons remained pending in different courts at the end of the year 2014 [**Table-6A.6].**

* * *

Chapter-7

Crime Against Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes

India is committed to the welfare and development of its people in general and of vulnerable sections of society in particular. Equality of status and opportunity to all citizens of the country is guaranteed by the Constitution of India, which also provides that no individual shall be discriminated against on the grounds of religion, caste or sex, etc. Fundamental rights and other specific provisions, namely, Articles 38, 39 and 46 in the Constitution of India stand testimony to the commitment of the State towards its people. The strategy of the State is to secure distributive justice and allocation of resources to support programmes for social, economic and educational advancement of the weaker sections in general and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular.

Constitutional rights

The Indian Constitution vide Article 15 lays down that no citizen shall be subjected to any disability or restriction on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. It also guarantees that every citizen shall have equality of status and opportunity.

The problems of social inequality and class divide in a country like India with heterogeneous groups and sub-groups needs to be recognised and resolved by all available democratic measures including special legislations to deal with particular acts constituting offences against such weaker sections of the society. `Scheduled Castes' and `Scheduled Tribes' are two such identified social groups. Article 46 of the constitution of India expressly provides that the State shall promote the educational and economic upliftment of the weaker sections of the society, in particular of SCs & STs with special care and shall protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Legal rights

Special social enactments have come into force from time to time for SCs and STs in order to uphold the constitutional mandate and safeguard the interests of these sections of the society.

The major legal enactments at the national level are:

(i) The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

(ii) The Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was enacted in furtherance of Article 17 of the constitution to abolish untouchability and its practice in any form.

The Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was brought into force from 30th January 1990 in order to check and deter crimes against persons belonging to SCs/STs by persons belonging to other communities. These enactments have extended the positive discrimination in favour of SCs and STs to the field of criminal law in as much as they prescribe penalties that are more stringent than the corresponding offences under Indian penal code (IPC) and other laws. Special Courts have been established in major states for speedy trial of cases registered exclusively under these Acts.

Classification of crimes

Considering the data requirements of various stakeholders, the classifications of crimes have been revised recently for collection of comprehensive data on crime committed against SCs and STs. The new classification of crimes against persons belonging to SCs & STs broadly categorized under three major crime heads, namely:-

(i) Incidents of discriminations against persons belonging to SCs & STs by Non-SCs/STs viz. under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
(ii) Atrocities committed against persons belonging to SCs and STs by Non SCs and STs i.e. where SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act has been applied along with various sections of IPC. Incidents of various sections of IPC viz. murder, grievous hurt, rape etc. along with the SC/ST (PoA) Act.
(iii) Crime committed against SCs and STs where SC/ST (PoA) Act has not been applied and only IPC sections have been involved.

Besides these three major heads data on following have also been collected under crime against SCs & STs in the year 2014:-

(iv) The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1923
(v) Other SLL crimes

Earlier, data on rape of women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe only was collected. In the revised proformae of crime in India, an effort was made to collect more comprehensive data on crime against SC/ST women by collecting data on newly included crime heads namely assault on SC/ST women with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC) along with further breakup of sub-section 354A IPC (sexual harassment), section 354B IPC (assault or use of criminal force to women with intent to disrobe), section 354C IPC (voyeurism) & section 354D IPC (stalking); insult to modesty of SC/ST women (under section 509IPC) along with incident of such crimes in offices, public transport, other places related to works; etc. Now data on grievous hurt (under section 325, 326, 362A and 326B IPC) only with further sub-sections grievous hurt (under section 325 & 326 IPC), acid attack (section 326A IPC) and attempt to acid attack (Section 326B IPC) have been collected.

The 'Crime Rate' for crimes committed against SCs and STs has been calculated using the population of SC and ST respectively only, based on The Population Census 2011. Since mid-year projection in respect of SCs & STs population is not available.

Crime against persons from scheduled caste

Incidence of Crime – National

(Incidence: 47,064 Rate: 23.4)

A total of 47,064 cases of crime committed against SCs were reported in the country as compared to 39,408 cases reported in 2013, showing an increase of 19.0% in 2014 over 2013. It may be mentioned that during 2014, out of 47,064 cases of crime against SCs 40,300 cases under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST(POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST(POA) Act applied), 6,511 cases under various section of IPC wherein the SC/ST (POA) Act was not applied, 152 cases under other SLL crimes and 101 cases of the Protection of Civil Rights Act were reported during 2014. The highest incidents of crime against SCs were reported from Uttar Pradesh (8,075 cases) followed by Rajasthan (8,028 cases), Bihar (7,893 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (4,151 cases), they accounted for 17.2%, 17.1%, 16.8% and 8.8% respectively of total such crimes reported during 2014. During 2014, crimes rate of 23.4 was reported under crimes committed on persons belonging to SCs.

Protection of Civil Rights Act

(Incidence: 101 Rate: 0.1)

A total of 101 cases under this Act were reported during 2014. Maximum cases under this Act were reported in Haryana (31 cases) followed by Gujarat (19 cases), Bihar (12 cases), Andhra Pradesh (9 cases) and Tamil Nadu (8 cases) during 2014.

Incidence of atrocities against SCs

(Incidence: 40,300 Rate: 20.0)

A total of 40,300 cases of atrocities against SCs (in which SC/ST(POA) Act applied) were reported in the country during 2014. The highest incidents of atrocities against SCs were reported from Uttar Pradesh (8,066 cases), Bihar (7,874 cases), Rajasthan (6,734 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (3,294 cases) whereas the highest number of victims under atrocities against SCs were reported from Bihar (8,268 persons) followed by Uttar Pradesh (8,235 persons), Rajasthan (6,931 persons) and Madhya Pradesh (3,424 persons).

The highest rate of atrocities against SCs was reported from Rajasthan (55.1) followed by Bihar (47.5), Madhya Pradesh (29.0) and Uttar Pradesh (19.5) as compared to 20.0 at All India level during 2014.

Besides, a total of 6,511 cases of IPC without the SC/ST(POA) Act (in which SC/ST(POA) Act not applied) were reported in the country during 2014. The highest number of such cases were reported from Andhra Pradesh (1,987 cases) followed by Rajasthan (1,268 cases), Madhya Pradesh (848 cases), Chhattisgarh (674 cases), and Odisha (609 cases). The highest number of victims in such cases were also reported from Andhra Pradesh (2,022 persons) followed by Rajasthan (1,296 persons), Madhya Pradesh (938 persons), Odisha (734 persons) and Chhattisgarh (674 persons). Among the above States, the highest rate of crime was reported from Sikkim (24.8), followed by Andhra Pradesh (23.5), Chhattisgarh (20.6), Rajasthan (10.4), Odisha (8.5) and Madhya Pradesh (7.5). **Table 7.2** contains the details of IPC cases where SC/ST (POA) Act has been applied, as well as cases where this Act was not applied number of victims in above two categories of cases and crime rate during 2014.

Disposal of crimes committed against SCs by police

Out of 61,256 cases of crime against SCs for investigation (including 47,064 cases reported during 2014), 46,294 cases were disposed of by police during 2014. Of these cases, the charge-sheets were submitted in 34,163 cases and in 2,830 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final reports were submitted as true, thus showing charge-sheet rate of 73.8. A charge-sheet rate of 86.5 and 72.6 were reported under the Protection Civil Rights Act and atrocities against SCs respectively. A total of 14,962 cases were pending for investigation at the end of 2014. The details may be seen in **Table 7.3.**

Disposal of crimes committed against scheduled castes by courts

A total of 1,27,341 cases of crimes committed against SCs were for trial in the country during 2014. In 17,712 cases trials were completed. 5,102 cases ended in conviction and in 12,610 cases accused persons were acquitted or discharged. At the end of 2014, a total of 1,08,659 cases were pending for trial. The conviction rate of 28.8 and pendency rate of 85.3% under crime against SCs were reported during 2014. The details may be seen in **Table 7.4.**

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crime against scheduled castes during 2014 by police

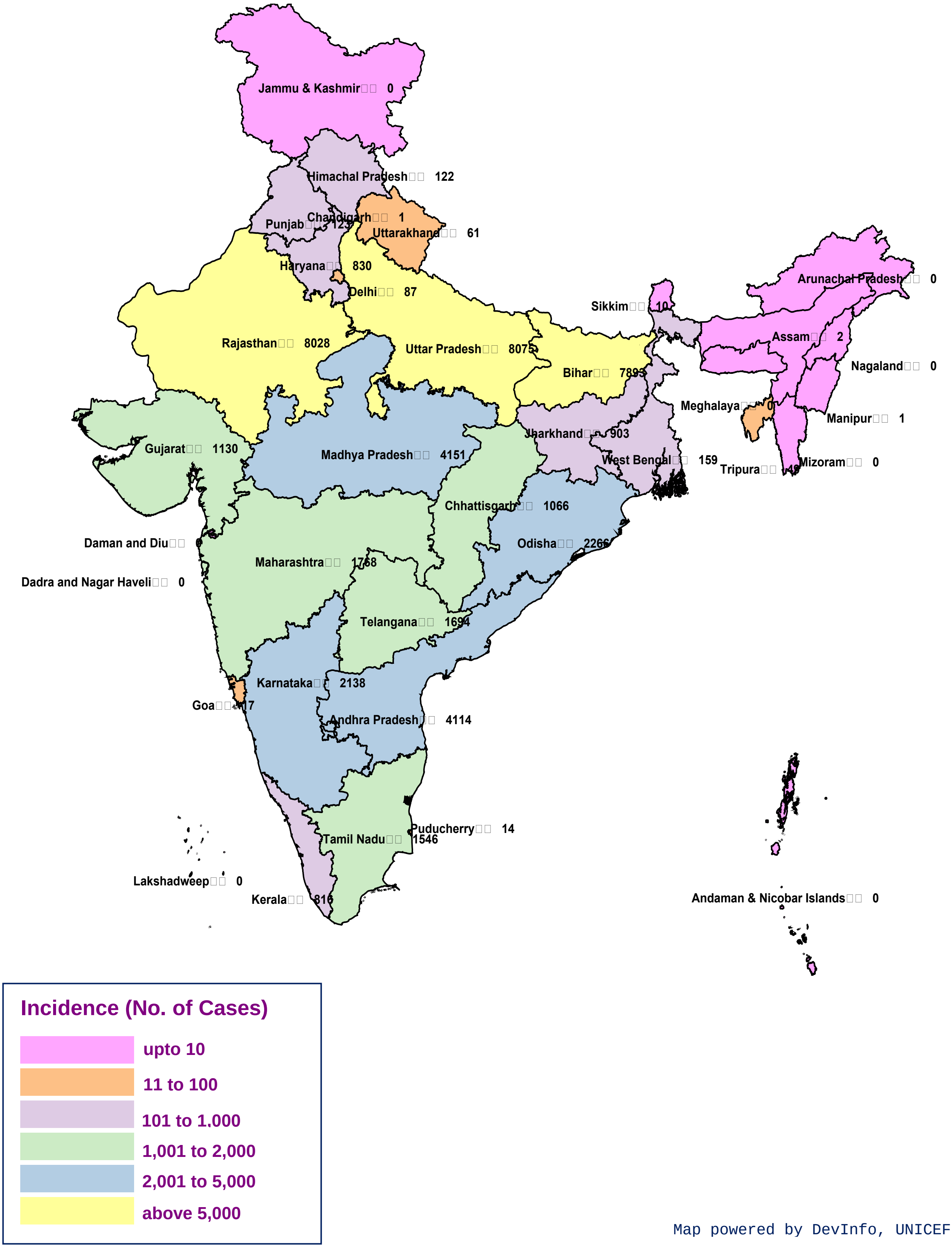
Out of 98,098 persons (consisting of 19,067 persons either in the custody or on bail at the beginning of the year and 79,031 persons arrested during 2014), charge-sheets were submitted against 69,374 persons (consisting of 67,514 males and 1,860 females) during the year 2014. Investigation by police was pending in respect of 21,975 persons at the end of 2014. The details may be seen in **Table 7.5.**

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crime against Scheduled Castes by courts.

A total of 3,43,122 persons (consisting of 2,73,748 persons either in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year 2014 and 69,374 persons sent for trial during 2014) were under trial for committing crimes against SCs in the country during 2014.

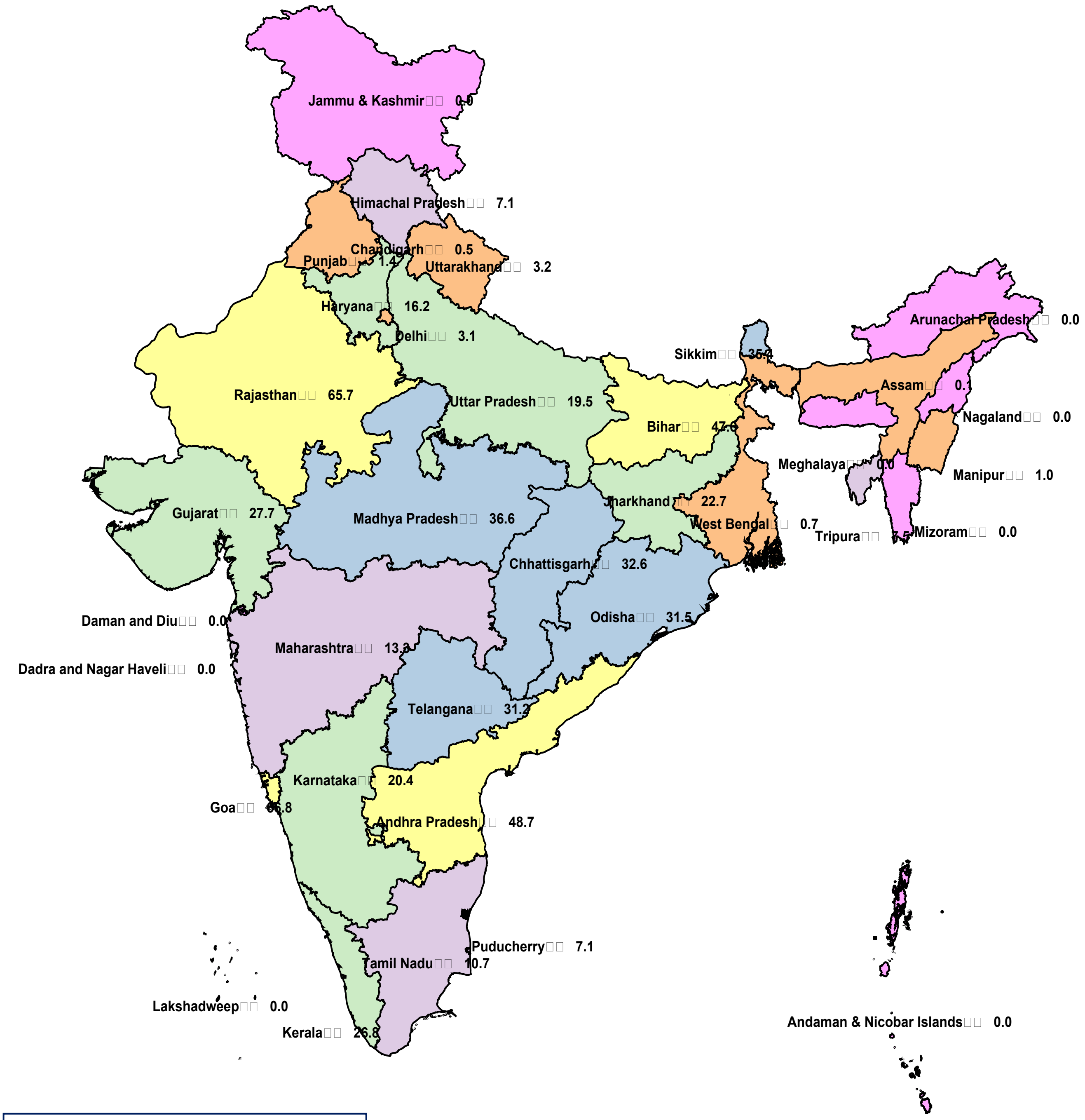
A total of 10,562 persons (consisting of 10,437 males and 125 females) were convicted and 24,018 persons (consisting of 23,549 males and 469 females) were acquitted. 1,340 persons were also discharged by courts for want of evidences or otherwise during 2014. The trials in respect of 2,36,740 persons were pending at the end of 2014. The details may be seen in **Table 7.6.**

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2014
(All India 47,064)


Jammu & Kashmir 0
Himachal Pradesh 122
Punjab 123
Chandigarh 1
Uttarakhand 61
Haryana 830
Delhi 87
Arunachal Pradesh 0
Sikkim 10
Rajasthan 8028
Uttar Pradesh 8075
Assam 2
Bihar 7893
Nagaland 0
Meghalaya 0
Manipur 1
Jharkhand 903
Gujarat 1130
Madhya Pradesh 4151
West Bengal 159
Tripura 49
Mizoram 0
Chhattisgarh 1066
Daman and Diu
Odisha 2266
Maharashtra 1768
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 0
Telangana 1694
Karnataka 2138
Goa 17
Andhra Pradesh 4114
Puducherry 14
Tamil Nadu 1546
Lakshadweep 0
Kerala 816
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 0
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 10
11 to 100
101 to 1,000
1,001 to 2,000
2,001 to 5,000
above 5,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED CASTES DURING 2014
(All India 23.4)


Jammu & Kashmir 0.0
Himachal Pradesh 7.1
Chandigarh 0.5
Punjab 1.4
Uttarakhand 3.2
Haryana 16.2
Delhi 3.1
Arunachal Pradesh 0.0
Sikkim 35.4
Assam 0.1
Rajasthan 65.7
Uttar Pradesh 19.5
Bihar 47.6
Nagaland 0.0
Meghalaya 0.0
Manipur 1.0
Jharkhand 22.7
Gujarat 27.7
Madhya Pradesh 36.6
West Bengal 0.7
Tripura 7.5
Mizoram 0.0
Chhattisgarh 32.6
Daman and Diu 0.0
Odisha 31.5
Maharashtra 13.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 0.0
Telangana 31.2
Karnataka 20.4
Goa 66.8
Andhra Pradesh 48.7
Puducherry 7.1
Tamil Nadu 10.7
Lakshadweep 0.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 0.0
Kerala 26.8

Rate of Crime

- 🟪 NIL
- 🟧 0.1 to 5.0
- 🟪 5.1 to 15.0
- 🟩 15.1 to 30.0
- 🟦 30.1 to 40.0
- 🟨 above 40.0

Note:
Rate of Crime against Scheduled Castes means number of crimes against Scheduled Castes per one lakh population of SCs. Population of SCs based on the Population Census 2011was used for calculation of Crime Rate.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Crime against Scheduled Tribes

Incidence of crimes – National

(Incidence: 11,451 Rate: 11.0)

A total of 11,451 cases of crimes committed on persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2014 against 6,793 cases reported in 2013, indicating a substantial increase of 68.6% during 2014 as compared to 2013. It may be mentioned that during 2014, out of 11,451 cases of crime against SCs, 6,826 cases under various section of IPC along with the SC/ST(POA) Act (atrocities cases i.e. where SC/ST(POA) Act applied), 4,522 cases under various section of IPC wherein the SC/ST (POA) Act was not applied, 27 cases under other SLL crimes and 12 cases of the Protection of Civil Rights Act were reported during 2014. Rajasthan has reported the highest number of such cases 3,952 which accounted for 34.5% of the total 11,451 cases reported in the country. Madhya Pradesh (2,279 cases) and Odisha (1,259 cases) also had significant share of 19.9% and 11.0% respectively of total such crimes. The details may be seen in **Table 7.7 & 7.8.**

6,826 cases of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes were reported in the country during 2014 in which 7,509 tribals became victims of atrocities. Among States, the highest number of cases of atrocities against STs as well as number of victims were reported from Rajasthan which stood at 1,681 cases and 1,776 victims respectively. Next in the order was Madhya Pradesh reporting 1,577 cases & 1,608 victims and Odisha reporting 533 cases & 562 victims.

A total of 4,522 cases under IPC were reported in the country during 2014 as crime against STs in where the SC/ST (POA) Act was not applied. Rajasthan alone reported almost 50% of such cases (2,240 out of 4,522 cases). Similarly 48.9% of victims were reported from Rajasthan (2,422 out of 4,922 victims).

Disposal of cases under crimes committed against STs by police

A total of 13,896 cases of crime against STs were for investigation in the country during 2014. Of these cases, charge-sheets were summited in 8,589 cases, in 236 cases charge-sheets were not laid but final report as true submitted. 2,758 cases were pending for investigation at the end of 2014. The charge-sheeting rate at all India level was 77.1%. The details are given in **Table 7.9.**

Disposal of crimes committed against scheduled tribes by courts during 2014

27,207 cases of crime against STs were for trial in the country during 2014. In 4,481 cases trials were completed. 1,699 cases ended in conviction and 2,782 cases were acquitted or discharged. At the end of 2014, 22,525 cases were pending for trial. The conviction rate of 37.9 and pendency rate of 82.8% were reported under crimes against STs during 2014. The details are given in **Table 7.10**.

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crime against scheduled tribes by police

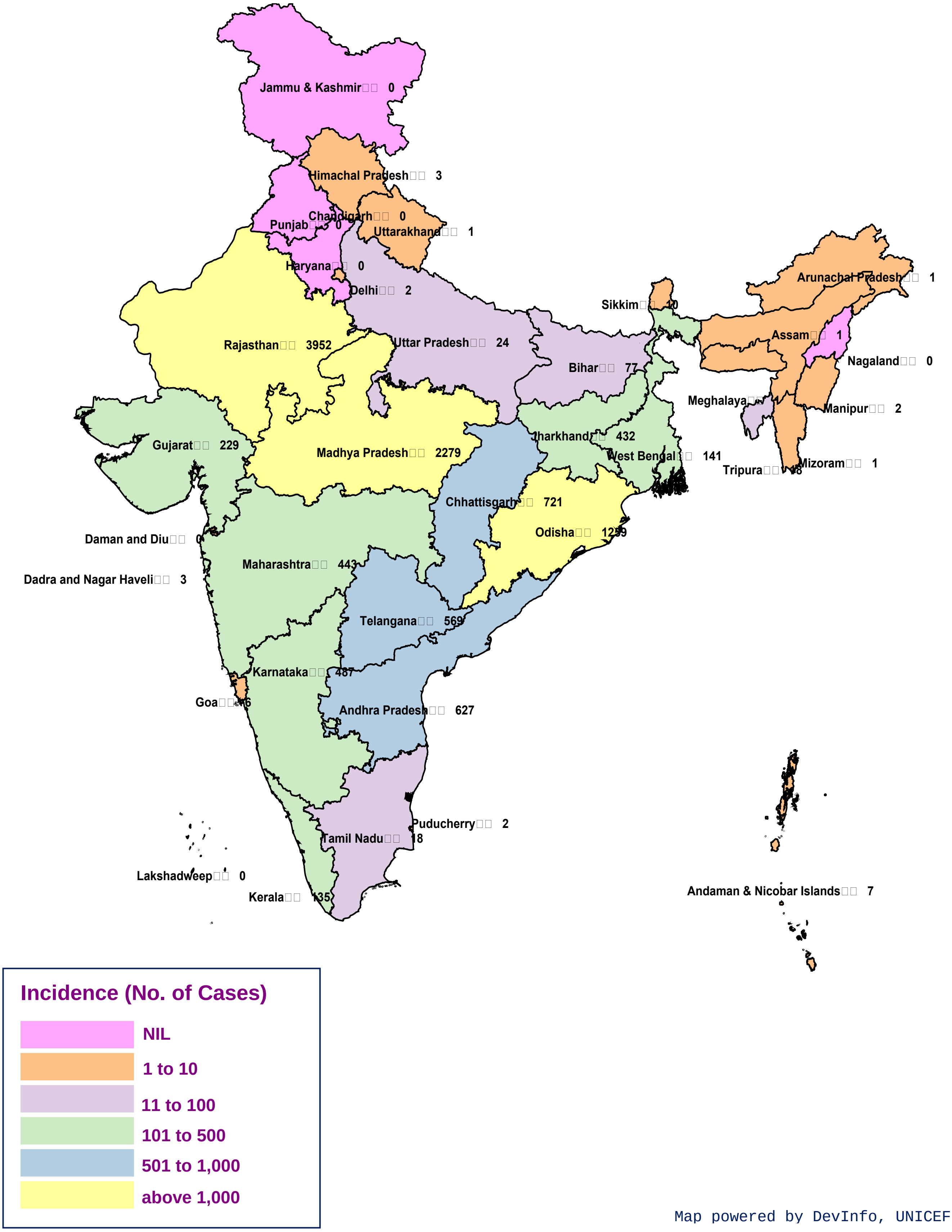
18,369 persons (consisting of 2,102 persons either in custody or on bail at the beginning of the year 2014 and 16,267 persons arrested during 2014) were for investigation before police during 2014. Of these persons under investigation, charge sheets were laid against 15,584 persons (consisting of 14,971 males and 613 females). Investigation by police was pending in respect of 2,709 persons at the end of 2014. The details may be seen in **Table 7.11.**

Disposal of persons arrested for committing crimes against scheduled tries by courts

A total of 68,513 persons (consisting of 52,929 persons under trial at the beginning of the year 2014 and 15,584 persons sent for trial during 2014) were for trial for committing crimes against STs in the country during 2014. The trials were completed in respect of 8,194 persons. A total of 3,076 persons (consisting of 2,983 males and 93 females) were convicted and 5,074 persons (consisting of 4,986 males and 88 females) were acquitted. 44 persons were also discharged by special courts for want on evidence or otherwise during 2014. The trial in respect of 44,155 persons remained pending at the end of 2014. The details may be seen in **Table 7.12.**

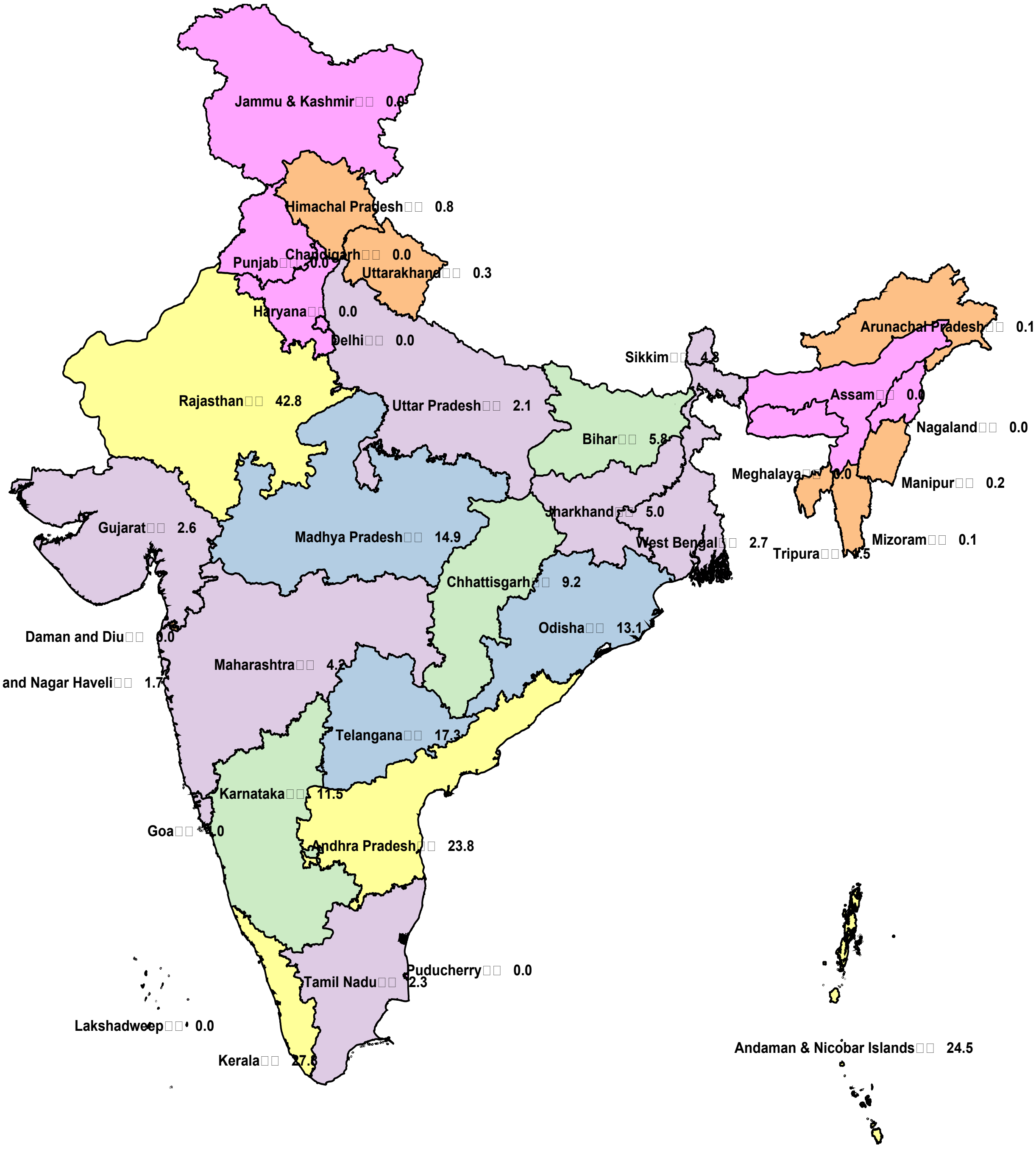
* * *

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2014
(All India 11,451)


Jammu & Kashmir 0
Himachal Pradesh 3
Chandigarh 0
Punjab 0
Uttarakhand 1
Haryana 0
Delhi 2
Arunachal Pradesh 1
Sikkim 10
Rajasthan 3952
Uttar Pradesh 24
Assam 1
Bihar 77
Nagaland 0
Meghalaya 1
Manipur 2
Jharkhand 432
Gujarat 229
Madhya Pradesh 2279
West Bengal 141
Tripura 18
Mizoram 1
Chhattisgarh 721
Odisha 1259
Daman and Diu 0
Maharashtra 443
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 3
Telangana 569
Karnataka 487
Goa 6
Andhra Pradesh 627
Puducherry 2
Tamil Nadu 18
Lakshadweep 0
Kerala 135
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 7
Incidence (No. of Cases)
NIL
1 to 10
11 to 100
101 to 500
501 to 1,000
above 1,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

RATE OF CRIME AGAINST SCHEDULED TRIBES DURING 2014
(All India 11.0)


Jammu & Kashmir 0.0
Himachal Pradesh 0.8
Chandigarh 0.0
Punjab 0.0
Uttarakhand 0.3
Haryana 0.0
Delhi 0.0
Arunachal Pradesh 0.1
Sikkim 4.8
Rajasthan 42.8
Uttar Pradesh 2.1
Assam 0.0
Nagaland 0.0
Bihar 5.8
Meghalaya 0.0
Manipur 0.2
Jharkhand 5.0
Gujarat 2.6
Madhya Pradesh 14.9
West Bengal 2.7
Tripura 1.5
Mizoram 0.1
Chhattisgarh 9.2
Odisha 13.1
Daman and Diu 0.0
Maharashtra 4.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 1.7
Telangana 17.3
Karnataka 11.5
Goa 4.0
Andhra Pradesh 23.8
Puducherry 0.0
Tamil Nadu 2.3
Lakshadweep 0.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 24.5
Kerala 27.8

Rate of Crime

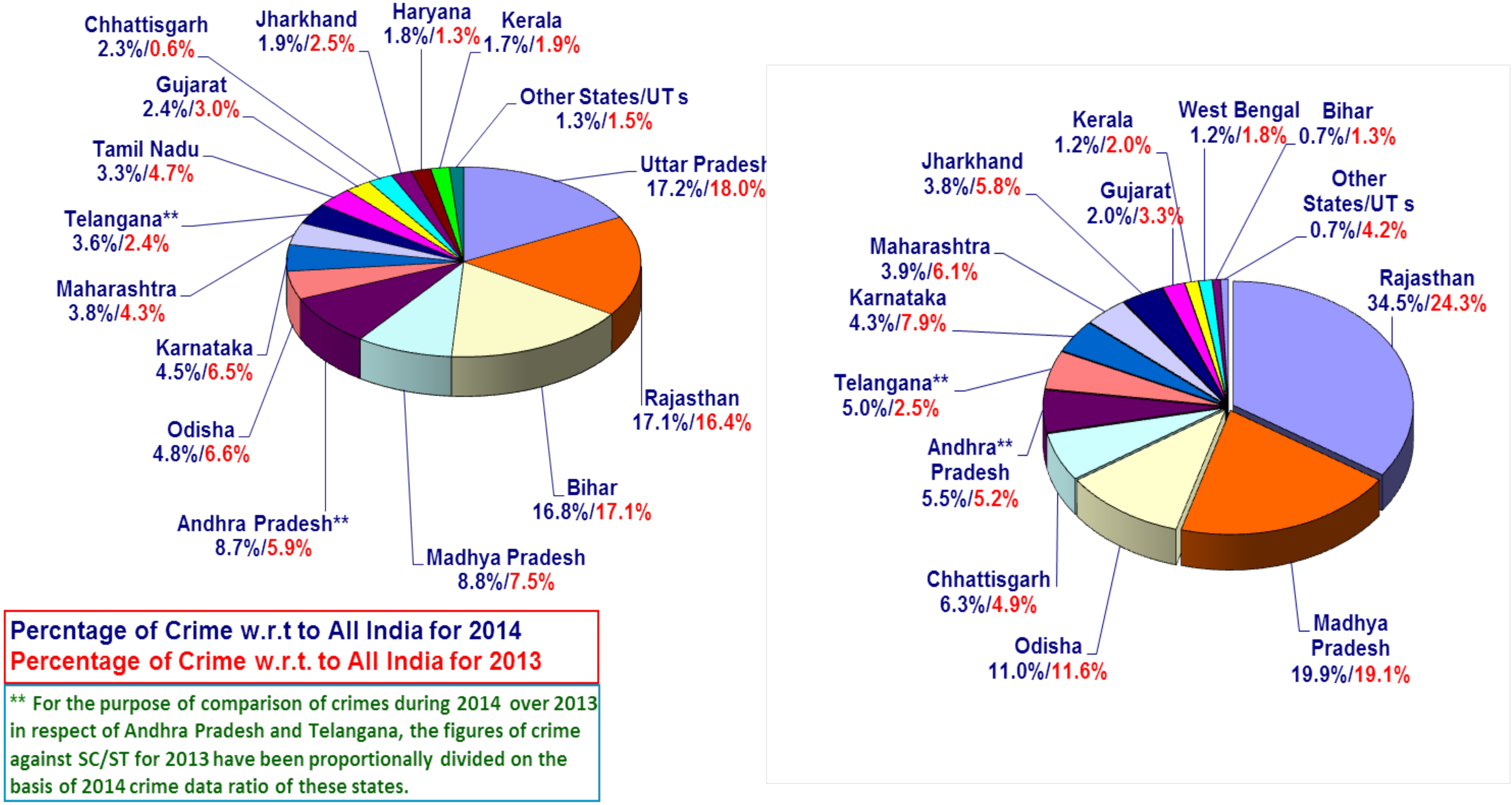
🟪	NIL
🟧	0.1 to 2.0
▨	2.1 to 5.0
🟩	5.1 to 12.0
🟦	12.1 to 20.0
🟨	above 50.0

Note:
Rate of Crime against Scheduled Tribes means number of crimes against Scheduled Tribes per one lakh population of STs. 2011 Actual Census (Provisional) ST population used for calculation of Crime Rate.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Crime Against Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (State/UT-wise) during 2014/2013

Figure 7.1



Percntage of Crime w.r.t to All India for 2014

Percentage of Crime w.r.t. to All India for 2013

** For the purpose of comparison of crimes during 2014 over 2013 in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the figures of crime against SC/ST for 2013 have been proportionally divided on the basis of 2014 crime data ratio of these states.

Chapter-8

Property Stolen and Recovered

Value of property stolen & recovered - National level

The details of property stolen and recovered, percentage of recovery (year-wise) and percentage changes over the decade (2004 - 2014) have been presented in **Table-8.1**. An increasing trend was observed in the value of lost properties from 2006 to 2012. It, however, decreased by 37.3% from the year 2012 (₹21,07,194) to the year 2013 (₹13,21,931), which further decreased by 43.2% in 2014 (₹7,51,482) over 2013 (₹13,21,931). During decadal period, an increase of 218.2 9% in properties loss was observed (from ₹2,36,170 in 2004 to ₹7,51,482 in 2014) on the other hand, during the period, percentage recovery of stolen properties has increased by 57.9% in 2014 over 2013.

Properties worth ₹7,51,482 lakh were stolen during the year 2014 and properties worth ₹1,57,552 lakh were recovered. The percentage of recovery of stolen properties during the year 2014 was 21.0% which is higher than the previous year recovery percentage (13.3%). The net value of properties lost/stolen decreased by 56.8% over 2013 (from ₹13,21,931 lakh in 2013 to ₹7,51,482 lakh in 2014). The value of properties recovered has shown a decline of 10.6% (from ₹1,76,270 lakh in 2013 to ₹1,57,552 lakh in 2014) during the year 2014.

Value of property stolen & recovered – States/ UTs

The State & UT wise details regarding value of properties stolen and recovered as also the percentage of recovery are presented in **Table-8.2.** In terms of numerical value, Maharashtra has reported the highest loss of properties at ₹2,94,412.4 lakh followed by West Bengal (₹73,689.5 lakh) UT of Delhi (₹65,863.0 lakh), they accounted for 39.2%, 9.8% and 8.8% of total properties stolen during the year respectively. The highest recovery of properties was reported in Maharashtra (₹30,948.5 Lakh) followed by West Bengal (₹19,037.0 Lakh) and Rajasthan (₹13,495.3 lakh). 21 States/ UTs have reported good percentage recovery of stolen properties whereas 15 States/UTs reported less than the national level recovery percentage of 21.0%. Tamil Nadu reported highest recovery of percentage (66.0%) followed by Puducherry (62.1%), Telangana (59.1%), Rajasthan (53.8%) and Jammu & Kashmir (47.0%). Lowest recovery percentage was recorded in UT of Delhi (5.2 %)

Category of offences - Incidence and Value

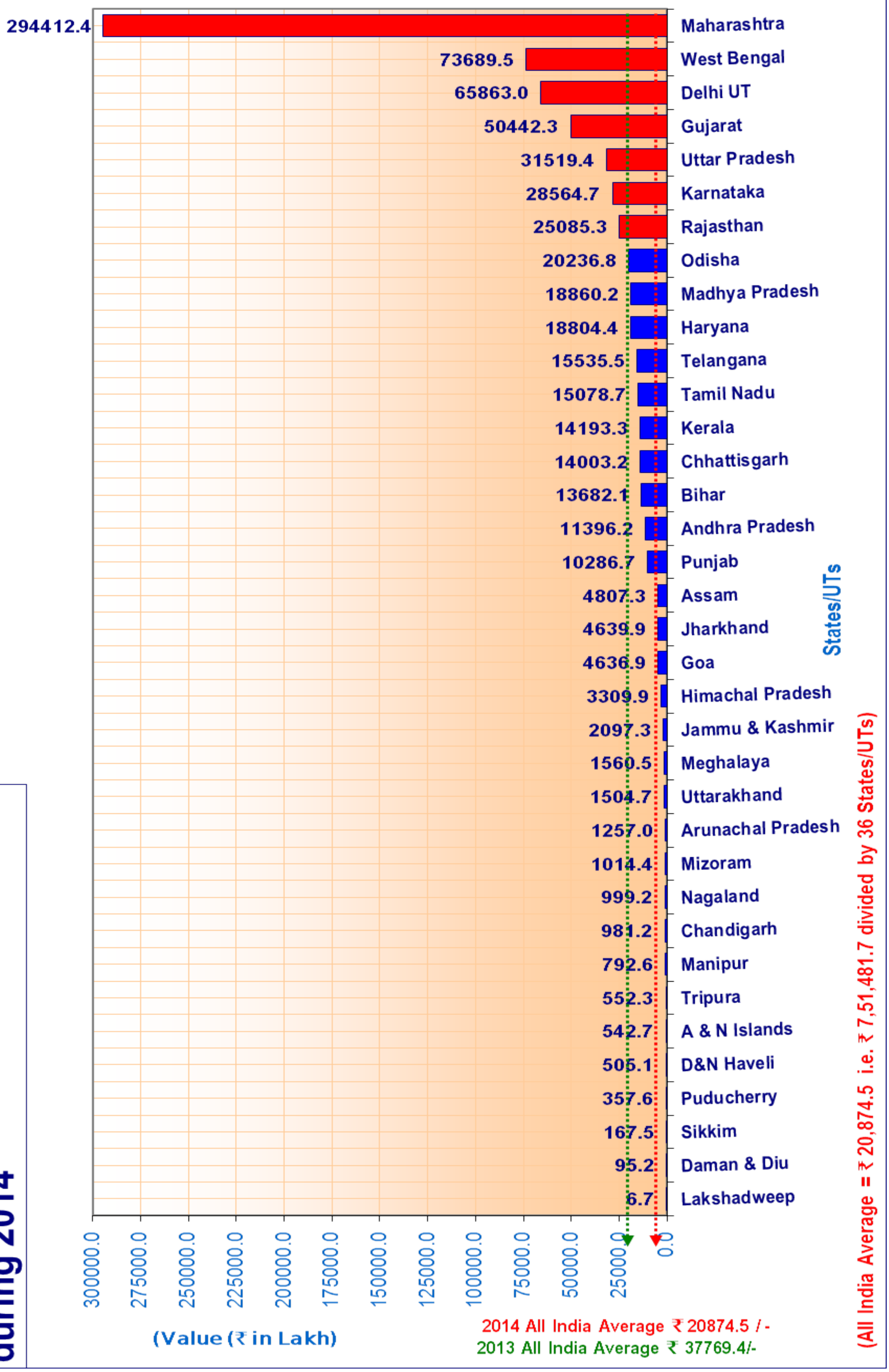
The crime head-wise details on the incidence and value of properties stolen and recovered as also the percentage of recovery during 2014 have been shown in **Table-8.3**. This year, data on chain snatching under robbery has also collected.

Out of five specified category of property crimes, maximum number of cases of properties loss i.e. 4,34,235 out of 6,18,403 cases were reported under thefts followed by criminal trespass /burglary (1,12,714 cases). Un specified category 'other kind of property crimes' accounted for highest loss of properties worth ₹2,99,294.3 lakh, followed by theft (₹2,80,470.7 lakh) and criminal trespass / burglary (₹ 1,06,462.0 lakh). However, the highest recovery percentage 38.0% in terms of value recovered was for robbery cases (₹14,503.1 lakh out of ₹38,147.9 lakh).

A total of 12,034 cases of chain snatching were reported in the country out of which recoveries were made in 5,115 cases, showing 42.5% recovery of items robbed under chain snatching during 2014. In 12,034 cases of chain snatching, properties worth ₹7,388.3 lakh were robbed during 2014. However, properties worth ₹2,515.1 lakh were recovered during 2014.

Figure 8.1

State wise Value of Property Stolen during 2014



Nature of property stolen and recovered - Incidence and Value

The nature of property stolen and recovered has been classified into different categories viz. ‘communication and electricity wire’, ‘cattle’, ‘cycle’, ‘motor vehicles’, ‘fire arms’, ‘explosives/explosive substances’, ‘electric components’ and ‘cultural property’. Properties other than the above 8 specified categories are clubbed as ‘other kinds of properties’. The details of incidence and value of properties stolen & recovered along with percentage of recovery have been shown in **Table-8.4**.

The highest loss and recovery of properties worth ₹1,20,141.7 lakh and ₹38,001.5 lakh respectively was reported for motor vehicles among the specified types of properties. A total of 1,52,931 motor cycles/scooters stolen cases were reported during 2014, out of which recoveries were made in 32,033 cases showing 20.9% recoveries of motor cycles/scooters. A total of 15,929 LMV/car stolen cases were registered, out of which recoveries were made in 2,658 cases during 2014.

It is worth mentioning that fire arms and explosives / explosive substances worth ₹248.7 lakh and ₹4.3 lakh respectively were stolen respectively during the year 2014.

A total of 37,878 and 10,560 of mobile phones and laptops stolen cases were reported during 2014.

During 2014, maximum recoveries of properties, in term of cases, were reported under cattle (46.3%) whereas lowest recoveries were made under motor vehicles (21.4%).

The highest recovery of stolen properties, in term of value, was made under cultural properties (including antiques) at 86.4% of stolen properties whereas lowest recovery of communication and electricity (11.4%) was reported during the year 2014.

Premises/ place of occurrence wise incidence and value of property lost during the year

The information relating to the number of cases and value of properties stolen under ‘dacoity’, ‘robbery’, ‘criminal trespassing /burglary’ and ‘theft’ at various premises or various places of occurrence of these crimes have been shown in **Table-8.5**.

Maximum cases of properties stolen were reported in residential premises (1,97,518 out of 5,98,027 cases) followed by highways/road (87153 cases) which accounted for 33.0% and 14.6% of total such cases reported in the country during 2014. However, a total of 2,32,365 cases out of 5,98,027 cases were also reported under un-specified category ‘other places of occurrence’ during 2014.

Majority of robberies (15,208 out of 38,071 cases) took place on highways/road. Maximum cases of ‘Criminal trespassing /Burglary’ and ‘Theft’ took place in residential premises.

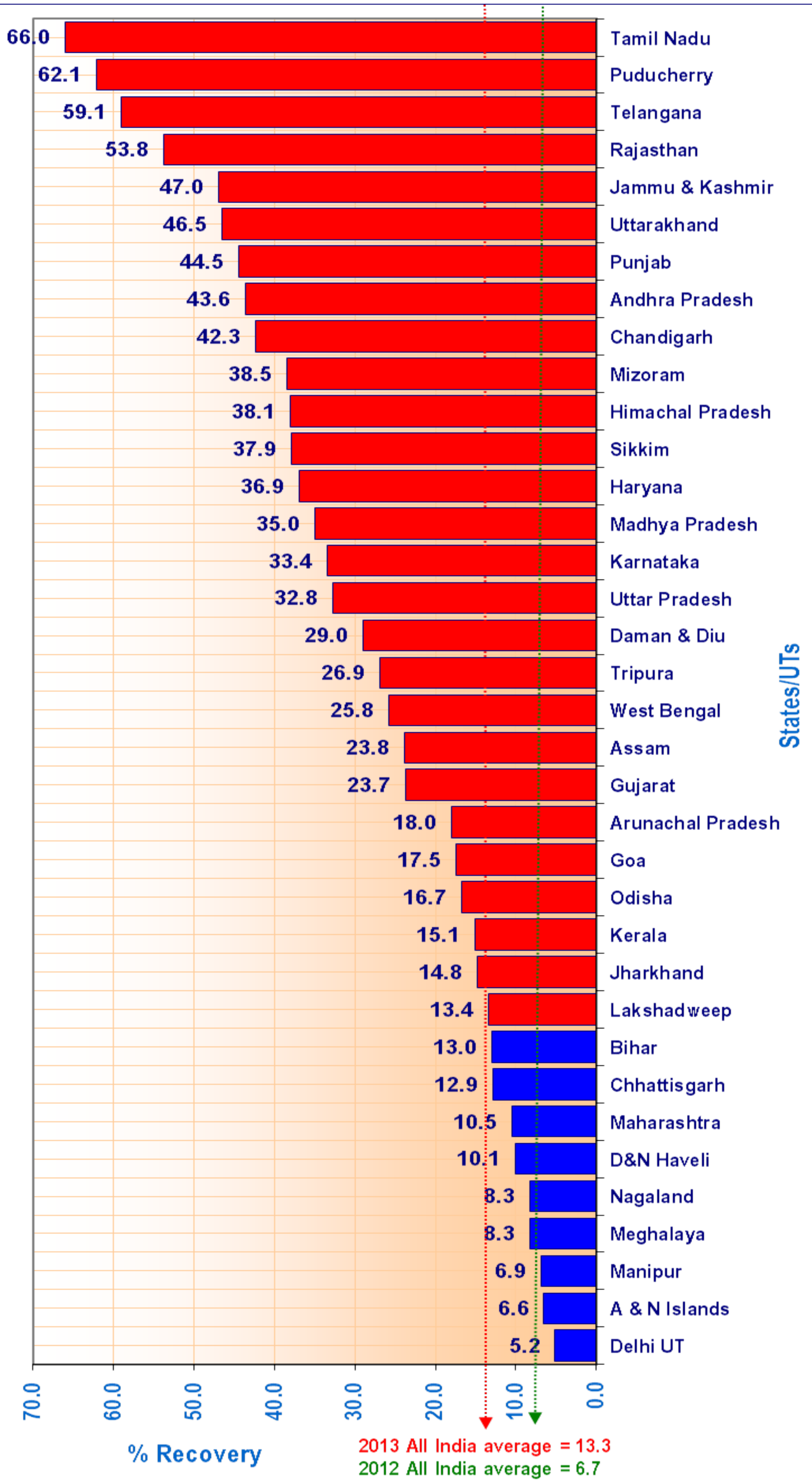
In residential premises, most of properties, in term of value, were stolen under criminal trespasses/burglaries (₹59,512.5) followed by thefts (₹58,362.9), dacoities (₹3,725.4) and robberies (₹3,551.8).

A total of 75 cases dacoities in railways, 21 cases dacoities in banks 8 cases of dacoities in religious places and 8 cases of dacoities in ATM were reported during 2014.

In commercial establishments, 32,733 cases of thefts, 16,435 cases of criminal trespasses/burglaries, 1,385 cases of robberies and 228 cases of dacoities were reported during 2014.

* * *

Figure 8.2



State-wise Percentage Recovery of Stolen Property during 2014

Chapter-9

Economic Offences

Economic offences form a separate category of crimes under criminal offences.

Legislation

A table listing various economic offences, the relevant legislations and concerned enforcement authorities is given below.

Economic offences not only inflict pecuniary losses on individuals but also damage the national economy and have security implications as well. The offences of smuggling of narcotic substances, counterfeiting of currency and valuable securities, financial scams, frauds, money laundering and hawala transactions etc. evoke serious concern about their impact on the national security.

Enforcement agencies

Local police deals with considerable

Sl. No.	Economic crimes	Acts / Legislation	Enforcement authorities
1	Tax evasion	Income Tax Act	Central Board of Direct Taxes
2	Illicit trafficking in contraband goods (smuggling)	Customs Act 1962 COFEPOSA, 1974	Collectors of Customs
3	Evasion of Excise Duty	Central Excise Act, 1944	Collectors of Central Excise
4	Cultural object's theft	Antiquity and Art Treasures Act, 1972	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
5	Money laundering	Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973; Money Laundering Act, 2002	Directorate of Enforcement
6	Foreign contribution manipulations	Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976;	Police/CBI
7	Land grabbing/Real estate frauds	IPC	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
8	Trade in human body parts	Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
9	Illicit drug trafficking	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 & NDPS Act, 1988	NCB/ Police/State CB-CID/CBI
10	Fraudulent bankruptcy	Banking Regulation Act, 1949	Police, CBI
11	Corruption and bribery of public servants	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988	State/Anti Corruption Bureaux/ Vigilance Bureaux/CBI
12	Bank frauds	IPC	Police/State Vigilance/CB-CID/CBI
13	Insurance rrauds	IPC	Police/State Vigilance/CB-CID/CBI
14	Racketeering in employment	IPC	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
15	Illegal foreign trade	Import & Export (Control) Act,1947	Directorate General of Foreign Trade/CBI
16	Racketeering in false travel documents	Passport Act, 1920/IPC	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
17	Credit cards fraud	IPC	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
18	Terrorist activities	IPC & related Acts	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
19	Illicit trafficking in arms	Arms Act,1959	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
20	Illicit trafficking in explosives	Explosives Act, 1884 & Explosive Substances Act, 1908	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
21	Theft of intellectual property	Copyright Act, 1957 (Amendments 1984 & 1994)	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
22	Computer crime/software piracy	Copyright Act, 1957/I.T.Act, 2000	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
23	Stock market manipulations	IPC	Police/State CB-CID/CBI
24	Company frauds	Companies Act, 1956/IPC MRTP Act, 1968	Police/CBI/SFIO

number of economic offences falling under the broad category of `cheating', `counterfeiting' and `criminal breach of trust'.

A number of special laws regulating customs, excise, taxes, foreign exchange, narcotic drugs, banking, insurance, trade and commerce relating to export and import have been enacted in the country, as listed in the preceding table. These laws are enforced by the respective departmental enforcement agencies created under the statutory provisions. Legal powers for investigation, adjudication, imposition of fines, penalties, and arrest and detention of persons under special circumstances are derived from the same legislations. Officers of the enforcement agencies are also vested with powers to summon witnesses, search and seize goods, documents and confiscate the proceeds.

Smuggling

(Incidence: 332)

Total number of seizures made under The Customs Act, 1962 showed a decline of 22.3% from 404 cases in 2010 to 314 in 2011. Thereafter such seizures increased, from 314 in 2011 to 367 in 2012, further to 520 in 2013 & the seizures decreased to 332 in 2014. The value of different commodities seized during the periods (2010-2014) increased, from Rs. 826.5 crores in 2010 to Rs. 5,693.55 crore in 2014, showing an increase of 588.9% in 2014 over 2010. A total of seizure worth Rs.1561.79 crore were made in 2011, showing an increase of 89.0% in 2011 over 2010, which further increased to Rs.2085.47 crore in 2012 as compared to Rs.1561.79 crore during 2011 thus showing an increase of 33.5% over 2011. However, value of seizures had decreased to Rs.1,862.79 crore in 2013 with a decrease of 10.7% during 2013 over 2012. It again increased by 205.6 % in 2014 over 2013 with seizure worth Rs. 5693.55 crore in 2014.

On an average, more than 16 seizures were made during the year 2014 per day. The details regarding seizures and the value of the property seized for the years 2010 to 2014 may be seen in **Table 9(A).**

Distribution of seizures of major commodities reveals that 'Vehicles & Vessels' worth Rs.4.2241 crore, 'Drugs/Narcotics' worth Rs.31.95, 'Gold' worth Rs. 299.79 crore and 'Foreign Currency' worth Rs. 2,5351 crore were seized during 2014. The type and value of major commodities seized may be seen in **Table 9(B).**

Table 9(A)
Seizures made by Customs under Customs Act

Sl. No.	Year	Total no. of seizures	Value of seizures (₹ in crore)
1	2010	404	826.50
2	2011	314	1,561.79
3	2012	367	2,085.47
4	2013	520	1,862.79
5	2014	332	5,693.55

The details of persons arrested, prosecuted, convicted, etc. under The Customs Act and The COFEPOSA Act, 1974 are furnished in **Annexure-IV, Statement-III**.

Table 9(B)
Type and Value of various major commodities seized under The Custom Act, 1962 by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence

(Value in Rs. Crore)

S. No.	Commodities	2013	2014
1	Gold	173.48	299.79
2.	Electronic goods including computers	21.11	5.35
3.	Drugs/Narcotics	268.58	31.95
4.	Vehicles and vessels	408.74	4.22
5.	Chemicals/ Pharmaceutical chemicals	7.55	1.6
6.	Foreign Currency	4.37	2.53
7.	Ball Bearings	0.00	0.0
8.	Misc./Others	820.68	4561.31
Value of Total Seizures		**11,704.51**	**5746.05**

Money laundering
(Incidence: 80)

80 searches / raids were conducted by Enforcement Directorate in money laundering cases in 2014 as against 81 in 2013. There is a decline of 1.2% in the number of `Searches / Raids' during 2014 over 2013. The detailed information may be seen from **Table-9 (C).**

Recoveries, seizures made under FEMA violations, yielded Rs. 16.7 crore of Indian currency and Rs 7.62 crore of Indian equivalent foreign currencies during 2014. Only Rs. 5.4 crore could be realised as against the imposed fine of Rs. 42.53 crore during 2014 (**See Annexure-II, Statement-I**).

Table 9 (C)
Money laundering 2008 - 2012 (Cases under FERA & FEMA)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of		Currency seized (In Indian ₹ in crore)		Currency confiscated (In Indian ₹ in crore)		Fines (in Indian ₹ in crore)	
		Searches /Raids	Seizures/ Recoveries	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Imposed	Realised
1	2010	123	74	11.74	0.78	1.73	0.49	566.66	7.7
2	2011*	72	59	18.3	7.27	2.27	27.8	323.45	15.78
3	2012	18	18	3.7	0.9	1.37	0.37	8.61	0.58
4	2013	81	81	5.45	2.10	3.65	0.80	18.48	7.18
5	2014	80	65	16.7	7.62	6.20	0.65	42.53	5.4

***Cases under FEMA**

Tax evasion - Income Tax
(Incidence: 4,503)

Tax evasion is one of the most prevalent illegitimate activities among the economic offences practiced by suppressing the facts and manipulation of records by tax payers. Information made available by Central Board of Direct Taxes on number of searches and assets seized during the financial years is presented in **Table-9 (D).**

Table-9 (D)
Seizures by Income Tax department
(2008-09 to 2012-13)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of searches conducted	Assets seized in (₹ in crore)
1	2009-2010	3,454	963.5
2	2010-2011	4,852	774.98
3	2011-2012	5,260	905.60
4	2012-2013	3,889	575.08
5	2013-14	4503	807.84

Out of 641 prosecutions launched during the financial year 2013-2014, 41 ended in conviction, 561 were compounded and 62 were acquitted (See **Annexure-III, Statement-II**).

Drug Trafficking
(Incidence: 13,275)

The information on seizures of narcotics and drugs received from Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) (**Annexure-VI)** provides insight into various offences relating to narcotics and other prohibited drugs. Drug wise number of seizures made in country during 2010--2014 is presented in **Table 9(E)**.

13,275 cases of seizures of drugs were reported by N.C.B. during 2014 as compared to 10631 cases during 2013 showing an increase of 24.9%.

Table 9 (E)
Seizures of Narcotics and drugs (No. of cases) during 2009-2013

SNo.	Drugs	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Opium	1,057	774	867	630	717
2	Morphine	196	148	123	84	136
3	Heroin	3,179	2,723	3,008	3,282	4467
4	Ganja	7,630	4,043	4,296	4,237	5510
5	Hashish	3,061	2,237	1,862	2,197	2247
6	Cocaine	52	79	71	78	82
7	Methaqualone	1	6	14	29	12
8	Amphetamine	20	2	11	22	
9	Ephedrine	6	23	17	61	44
10	L.S.D	0	1	1	3	16
11	Acetic Anhydride	4	0	2	8	2
12	ATS	NA	NA	NA	NA	42
	Total	**15,206**	**10,036**	**10,272**	**10,631**	**13275**

The type of drug-wise analysis **(Table-9 (E))** shows an increase of seizures of LSD (433%), Morphine (61.9%), Opium 13.8%) and Ganja (30.0%) during 2014 over 2013. The majority of seizures were made in 'Ganja' (5510 cases), ''Heroin' (4467 cases) and 'Hashish' (2,247 cases) during 2014. 44 seizure cases relating to Ephedrine were reported during 2014. 82 seizure cases relating to cocaine were reported in 2014. Year 2014 witnessed over 36.4 cases on an average of drug seizures per day, registering an increase of 24.5% in the number of seizures of drugs during 2014 over 2013.

The quantity wise analysis of drugs seized shows that there has been mixed trend in seizure of the quantity of most types of drugs during 2014 as compared to 2013. Ephedrine showed decrease in quantity seized from 4,254 Kg in 2013 to 1330 Kg in 2014. Similar trend was also noticed in the seizure of Opium (from 1,794

Table-9 (F)
Quantity of drugs seized

Sl No.	Drugs	Qty. in Kg.				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Opium	1,828	2,142	3,622	1,794	1,766
2	Morphine	25	53	263	7	25
3	Heroin	766	511	1,027	1,524	1,371
4	Ganja	1,73,127	1,19,867	76,271	76,910	1,08,300
5	Hashish	4,300	3,999	3,292	3,604	2,280
6	Methaqualone	20	72	216	1,823	54
7	Cocaine	23	14	43	47	15
8	Ephedrine	2,207	7,343	4,393	4,254	1,330
9	Acetic Anhydride (in litres)	81	0	362	260	54
10	L.S.D (Sq. Paper)	0	0	0	2	109
11	Amphetamine	47	41	30	80	196

Kg in 2013 to 1766 Kg in 2014), Morphine (from 7 Kg in 2013 to 25 Kg in 2014) and Acetic Anhydride (260 Litres in 2013 to 54 litres in 2014) (**Table 9 (F)**).

A decline in the quantity of drugs seized was reported in Methaqualone (from 1,823 Kg in 2013 to 54 Kg). Similar trend was also noticed in the seizure of Ephedrine (from 4,254 Kg in 2013 to 1,330 Kg in 2014), Heroin (from 1,524 in 2013 to 1,371 in 2014), Hashish (from 3,604 in 2013 to 2,280 in 2014), Cocaine (from 47 Kg in 2013 to 15 Kg in 2014) and Ganja (from 76,910 Kg in 2013 to 1,08,300 Kg in 2014).

A total of 27,455 persons including 292 foreigners were arrested for offences relating to drug trafficking in 2014. 35,140 persons were prosecuted, 27,685 persons were convicted and 3,110 persons were acquitted in cases of Drug –Trafficking (See **Annexure-VI**).

Property of forfeited and frozen

The information on property of drug traffickers forfeited and frozen has been collected from Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) (**Annexure-VI).** Details on cases reported in which properties of traffickers forfeited and frozen by law enforcement agencies during 2010 – 2014 are presented in **Table – 9(G)**.

Table 9 (G)

Value of property of drug traffickers forfeited and frozen
(Amount in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	Value of property	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value	Cases	Value
1	Forfeited	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	37.9
2	Frozen	2	25.3	4	26.5	0	0	4	57.3	0	0

Trafficking in Cultural Property

(Incidence: 764)

The information on reported cases of Cultural property theft during 2010 -2014 is presented in **Table 9(H).** There has been a decline of 32.3% in cases of thefts (from 1128 cases in 2013 to 764 cases in 2014) of cultural property. Cultural properties worth Rs. 2,294.9 crore were stolen in 764 cases while properties worth Rs. 1,983.3 crore were recovered during 2014. State/UT-wise details may be seen in **Chapter-8, Table No. 8.4**.

Table-9 (H)

Cultural property Stolen & Recovered

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases in which property was		Value of property (in ₹ Lakh)	
		Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1	2010	647	197	4,489.0	4,300.1
2	2011	799	192	2,893.5	290.7
3	2012	777	277	2,089.4	1,466.8
4	2013	1,128	243	2,685.2	2,296.2
5	2014	764	221	2294.9	1983.3

Bribery and Corruption

(Incidence: 4966)

Information on cases registered under The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during 2010 – 2014 by Anti-Corruption Bureaux/State Vigilance Bureaux and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is presented in **Table-9 (I).**

Table 9 (I)

Details of cases registered and persons arrested under Prevention of Corruption Act

Sl. No.	Years	No. of vigilance cases registered by		Persons Arrested by	
		CBI	States/UTs	CBI	States/UTs
1	2010	595	3,822	NA	4,892
2	2011	600	3,613	56	4,062
3	2012	703	3,531	166	4,324
4	2013	649	4,246	141	4,345
5	2014	611	4966	663	6597

NA means data not available

Section-wise data on cases under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has been collected for the first time in 2014.

Maximum cases were reported under section 13 of PC Act (3,310 cases) which accounted for 66.7% to total such cases followed by cases reported under section 7 of the PC Act (1,355) (27.3%) [**Table 9.1].**

A mixed trend was observed in the cases registered under The Prevention of Corruption Act by the State Vigilance Bureaux and Central Bureau of Investigation (**Annexure-I**) and (**Table-9.1/Table-9.2**)

Cases registered by Central Bureau of Investigation increased from 595 in 2010 and to 600 in 2011 and further increased to 703 in 2012 which declined to 649 cases in 2013 and further declined to 611 cases in 2014. Cases registered by State Vigilance/Anti Corruption Bureaux decreased from 3,822 cases in 2010 to 3,613 in 2011 which further declined to 3,531 in 2012 and cases registered increased to 4,246 in 2013 and further increased to 4,966 in 2014. *(Details may be seen in **Table 9(I)**).*

Information on public servant involved in corruption cases which were investigated by CBI is given in **Table-9 (J)**.

Table 9(J)

Details of public servants involved in corruption cases (Cases investigated by the CBI)

Sl. No.	Year	Persons reported for regular dept. action	Persons reported for suitable action by Dept.	Departmental punishment				Categories of public servants involved in regular dept. Action	
				Dismissal	Removal	Major Penalty	Minor Penalty	Gazetted Officers #	Non Gazetted Officers
1	2010	294	87	-	-	-	-	1,241	661
2	2011	268	48	-	-	-	-	656	417
3	2012	441	127					581	884
4	2013	335	81	-	-	-	-	601	896
5	2014	335	81	-	-	-	-	442	695

# This include Gazetted Officers & other Public Servants of equivalent status

“ - ” means data not available

Information on cases registered under The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 during 2010 – 2014 by State/UT Vigilance Bureaux is presented in **Table-9 (K).**

The States/UTs Vigilance Bureaux have seized properties worth Rs. 242.7 crore during 2014 in connection with corruption cases compared to seizures of Rs. 303.2 crore in 2013. Trials were completed in 2,111 cases (investigated by State / UT Anti-Corruption Bureaux) during 2014 of which 934 cases ended in conviction **(Table 9.2)**.

Table 9 (K)

Details of public servants involved in corruption cases in the States / UTs (Cases investigated by the State / UT Vigilance Bureaux)

Sl. No.	Year	Persons Reported for regular deptt. action	Persons reported for suitable action by deptt.	Departmental Punishment				Categories of public servants involved in regular Deptt. Action		
				Dismissal	Remo-val	Major Penal-ty	Minor Penal-ty	Gazet-ted officers Group 'A' & ‘B’ *	Non-Gazetted officers	Pvt. persons involved
1	2010	1,134	801	60	55	116	129	1,824	2,866	953
2	2011	1,083	637	98	24	98	94	1,056	2,886	1,064
3	2012	1,490	702	88	15	121	158	1,202	2,996	1,044
4	2013	1,202	556	126	47	114	118	2,274	3,317	1,071
5	2014	1569	925	50	410	59	164	1538	3541	1211

*This column represent sum of group ‘A’ and ‘B’ Gazetted officers involved during the year. Hence, figure of previous years, however, changed accordingly.

Serious / Major frauds

The information on serious / major frauds reported and registered under the criminal breach of trust (CBT) cases and cheating cases for the years 2011 - 2014 is presented in **Table 9(L)**.

The value of serious fraud cases registered under the criminal breach of trust has increased by 89.8% during 2014 as compared to 2013 (from 579 cases in 2013 to 305 cases in 2014).

An increase of 28.4% was observed in the number of cases registered under cheating from 356 in 2011 to 457 in 2012. It increased by 26.7% (from 457 in 2012 to 579 in 2013) and further increased by 37.7% in 2014 (from 579 in 2013 to 797 in 2014). Among States/UTs Bihar (194) registered highest incidence of cheating during the year 2014 followed by Gujarat and Maharashtra (98 cases each) (**Table – 9.4**).

* * *

Table-9 (L)

Major frauds reported during 2011-2014

Sl. No.	Value of property lost/ defrauded (in Rs. Crore)	2011		2012		2013		2014	
		CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheating	CBT	Cheat-ing	CBT	Cheat-ing
1.	1-10	112	308	103	332	103	445	279	757
2.	10-25	6	27	14	64	11	68	17	20
3.	25-50	4	13	7	31	5	39	6	11
4.	50-100	3	5	0	15	1	13	0	5
5.	Above 100	0	3	8	15	3	14	3	4
	Total	**125**	**356**	**132**	**457**	**123**	**579**	**305**	**797**

Chapter – 10

Juvenile in conflict with law

Introduction

The figures for juvenile apprehended till 2000 were collected as per the definition of juveniles in The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 1986. As per this Act, juveniles or child means a person who has not completed eighteen year of age.

Share of Juvenile Crimes

The share of IPC crimes registered against juveniles to total IPC crimes reported in the country during 2004-2005 remained static at 1.0% which marginally increased to 1.1% in 2006 and remained static in 2007. This share increased marginally to 1.2% in 2008 thereafter decreased to 1.1% in 2009.This share further decreased to 1.0% in 2010 and thereafter marginally increased to 1.1% in 2011. Further, the share increased marginally to 1.2% in 2012 and remained static at 1.2% in 2013 and 2014. The details may be seen in **Table 10.1**.

IPC Crimes

(Incidence: 33,526)

The number of cases registered under various sections of IPC crimes against juveniles (in conflict with law) in 2014 have increased by 5.7% over 2013 as 31,725 cases under IPC crimes were registered against juveniles during 2013 which increased to 33,526 such cases in 2014. The details may be seen in **Table 10.2**.

The highest share of cases registered against juveniles were reported under the crime head 'theft' (20.0%), 'rape' (5.9%) and 'grievous hurt' & 'assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty' (4,7% each). These four crime heads have together accounted for 39.7% of total IPC cases (33,526 cases) of juveniles in conflict with law. The details may be seen in **Table 10.2**.

SLL Crimes

(Incidence: 5,039)

Cases of juveniles in conflict with law reported under various SLL crimes have increased by 21.8% in 2014 as compared to 2013, as 4,136 cases of juveniles in conflict with law under SLL reported in 2013 which increased to 5,039 cases in 2014.

The highest share of cases registered against juveniles was reported for the crime under 'Prohibition Act' which accounted for 41.3% of total SLL cases (5,039 cases) registered against juveniles. The details may be seen in **Table 10.3**.

State-wise distribution of cases registered against juveniles under various sections of IPC

Madhya Pradesh (6,346 cases), Maharashtra (5,175 cases), Bihar (4,044 cases), Rajasthan (2,174 cases), Delhi (1,946 cases), Chhattisgarh (1,611 cases) and Gujarat (1,595 cases) have reported high incidence of cases registered against juvenile under various sections of IPC. These seven States taken together have accounted for 68.3% of total cases of juveniles in conflict with law in the country. A total of 121 cases and 94 cases registered against juveniles under murder in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh respectively during 2014. The highest cases of rape registered against juveniles in the country was reported from Madhya Pradesh (434 cases) followed by Maharashtra (208 cases), Uttar Pradesh (176 cases) and Rajasthan (149 cases) which was 21.8%, 10.5%, 8,8%, 8.1% and 7.5% of total rape cases registered against juveniles respectively in the country. Among UTs, 120 cases of rape registered against juveniles were reported in Delhi during the year 2014.

The highest number of cases of kidnapping & abduction registered against juveniles in the country was reported from Bihar (273 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (260 cases), Madhya Pradesh (147 cases) and West Bengal (102 cases). These four States together have accounted for 53.7% of total such cases (1455) reported in the country.

Maharashtra (1,216 cases), Bihar (643 cases), Delhi (585 cases), West Bengal (551 cases), Madhya Pradesh (482 cases) and Rajasthan (430 cases) have reported high number of cases of theft registered against juveniles. These six States taken together have accounted for 59.7% of total such cases (6,717) reported in the country.

Maximum cases registered against juveniles under assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (sec. 354 IPC) were reported from Madhya Pradesh (425 cases), Maharashtra (328 cases), Uttar Pradesh (159 cases), Delhi (140 cases) and Rajasthan (101 cases) they together accounted for 72.5% of total cases (1,591) reported in the country. Details are given in **Table 10.2.**

Statewise distribution of cases registered against juveniles under various sections of SLL

The highest cases registered against juveniles under special and local laws was reported in Gujarat (2,785 cases), which accounted for 55.3% of total such cases under SLL, followed by 12.0% in Tamil Nadu (604 cases), 6.5% in Bihar (327 cases), 4.6% Maharashtra (232 cases and 3.7% Chhattisgarh (188 cases). These five States taken together have accounted for 82.1% of total such cases of juveniles in conflict with law under SLL crimes reported in the country.

Out of 432 cases reported in the country under 'The Gambling Act' against juveniles, 50.5% cases were reported from Gujarat (218 cases) followed by Maharashtra with 43 cases (10.0%). Gujarat reported 2,026 cases of juveniles in conflict with law (97.5%) under Prohibition Act followed by Maharashtra 38 cases (1.8%) and both states accounted for 99.3% of total such cases. 35 cases out of 160 cases registered against juveniles under 'The Arms Act' were reported from Bihar whereas 18 out of 20 cases reported under the 'Foreigners Act 1946' were reported from West Bengal. 26 cases out of 48 cases registered against juveniles under 'The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act' were reported in Tamil Nadu. Bihar reported 156 cases out of 325 such cases under 'The Excise Act'. Under the Information Technology Act, Rajasthan reported 4 out of total 20 cases in the country and 3 each from Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. Details are given in **Table 10.3.**

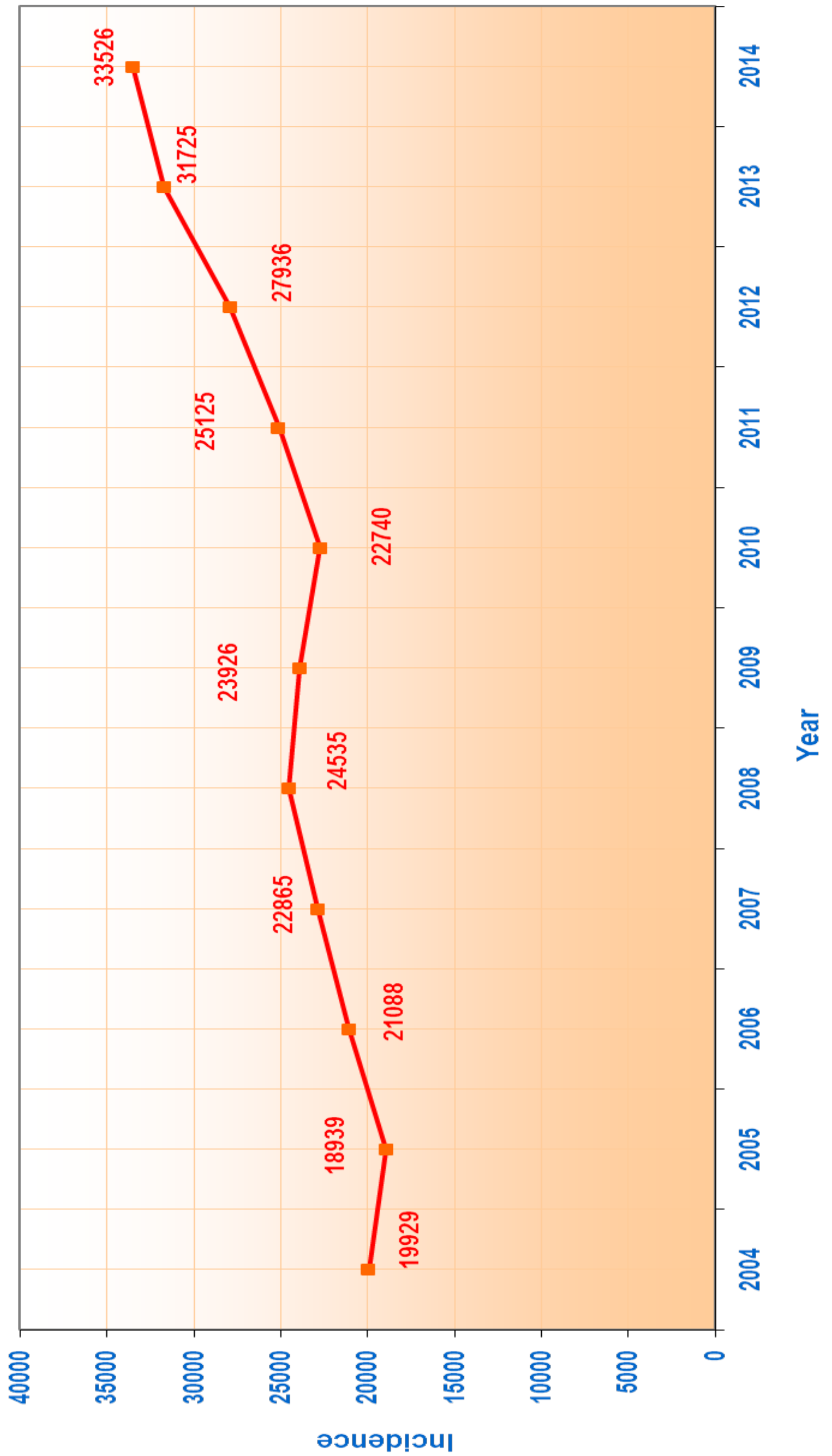
Juveniles apprehended

The details on gender wise juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes are presented in **Table 10.4.** A total of 48,230 juveniles were apprehended during 2014 out of which 46,638 were boys and 1,592 were girls. The percentage of girls to total juveniles was 3.3% i.e. 1.0 percentage point less than such share in 2013 (4.3%). Details of juveniles apprehended under IPC and SLL crimes by age-group are presented in **Table 10.4**. *872* juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of below 12 years, 11,220 juveniles were apprehended in the age-group of 12-16 years during 2014 whereas majority of juveniles apprehended (36,138) were under the age-group of 16-18 years. The percentage shares of Juveniles apprehended under these age-groups were 1.8%, 23.3% and 74.9% respectively. The decrease in the number of juveniles apprehended was 15.9% in 12-16 years age group (from 13,346 in 2013 to 11,220 in 2014) and increase by 25.3% in 16-18 years age group (from 28,830 in 2013 to 36,138 in 2014) during 2014 over 2013. The overall increase in juveniles apprehended at the national level was 10.9% during 2014 as compared to 2013.

Out of total 48,230 juveniles apprehended during 2014, 42,566 juveniles (88.3%) were apprehended under IPC crimes while 5,664 juveniles (11.7%) were apprehended for committing SLL crimes. The highest number of juveniles were apprehended for theft (8,863) followed by criminal trespass & burglary (3,802), rape (2,144) and riots (2,074). These heads taken together accounted for 39.7% of total juveniles apprehended under IPC crimes. Out of total 5,664 juveniles apprehended under SLL crimes in the country during 2014, the highest number of juveniles were apprehended under the 'The Prohibition Act' (2,088) followed by 'the Juvenile Justice(C&P of Children) Act' (521) and 'the Gambling Act' (494). These three crime heads under SLL taken together accounted for 54.8% of total juveniles apprehended under SLL.

Figure 10.1

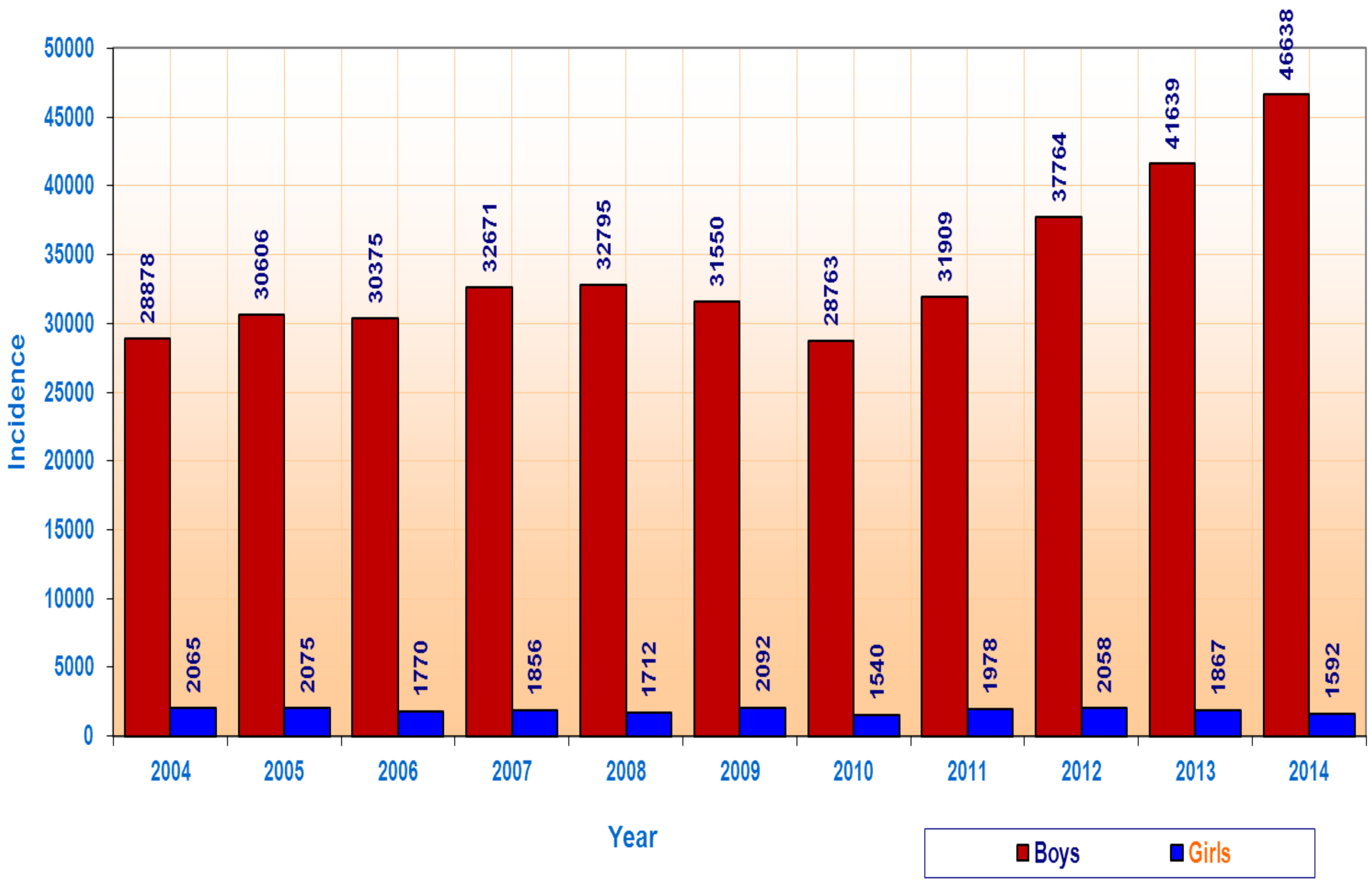
Cases Registered Against Juveniles under IPC Crimes during 2004 - 2014



Boys & girls below 18 years of age group have been taken as juveniles according to new definition of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 w.e.f. 2001

Figure 10.2

Juveniles Apprehended under IPC & SLL Crimes (2004-2014)



Boys & girls below 18 years of age group have been taken as juveniles according to new definition of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 w.e.f. 2001

Profile of Juveniles apprehended

The ratio of girls to boys apprehended under IPC crimes was nearly 3:97 during 2014, whereas the ratio during 2013 was nearly 4:96, showing decline in number of female juveniles apprehended. Significant number of juveniles apprehended were in the age group 12 yrs-below 16 years (10,258 boys and 276 girls). But substantial number of juveniles apprehended were in the age group of 16-18 years (30,618 boys and 746 girls). The details are presented in **Table 10.4**.

The ratio of girls to boys apprehended for committing SLL crimes during 2014 was about 5:95, whereas ratio during 2013 was nearly 9:91 which shows decline in number of female juveniles apprehended. In SLL crimes, maximum juveniles apprehended belong to age group 12 yrs. - below 16 years (11,220) whereas maximum girls apprehended were in age group 16 yrs. to below 18 years (451) under SLL crimes. The details are presented in **Table 10.4.**

Final Order in the matter related to juveniles

The details of final order of juveniles in the matter related to juveniles are presented in **Table 10.5**.

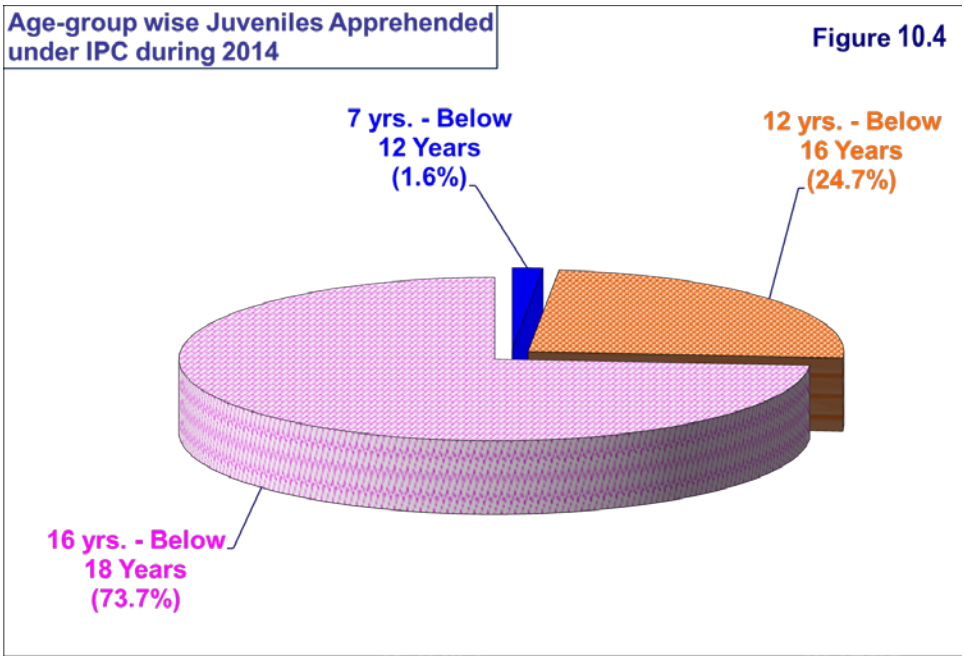
A total of 60,539 juveniles were apprehended and produced before various juveniles boards during 2014. The percentage of juveniles awaiting final order at the end of 2014 was 29.7% (17,972 out of 60,539 juveniles). Manipur, Nagaland, D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu have reported 100% disposal in final order of juveniles by juveniles boards during 2014. 12.1% (7,345) out of the total juveniles apprehended and sent to various juveniles boards in the country (60,539) were disposed of after advice or admonition, 13.5% (8,159) were placed under care of parents / guardians, 3.8% (2,276) were sent to institutions, 14.4% (8,700) were sent to special homes, 3.1% (1,857) were dealt with fine and 5.8% (3,509) were either acquitted or their cases were otherwise disposed of during 2014.

Classification of juveniles by attributes

Out of the total juveniles apprehended in various crimes, 10,530 were illiterate and 15,004 had education up to primary level. These two categories together accounted for 52.9% of the total juveniles apprehended during the year 2014. Children living with parents (38,693) have accounted for 80.2% of the total juveniles apprehended. The share of homeless children (1,632) who were involved in various crimes was just 3.4%.

A large number of juveniles who have been apprehended (55.6%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to ₹25,000. The share of juveniles from families with income between ₹25,000 and ₹50,000 was 22.4%. The share of juveniles hailing from income group (₹50,000 - ₹2,00,000) was 19.5%. The share of juveniles from families in income group (₹2 lakh to ₹3 lakh) and income group (above ₹3 Lakh) was low at 1.6% and 0.9% respectively. The details may be seen in **Table 10.6.**

* * *

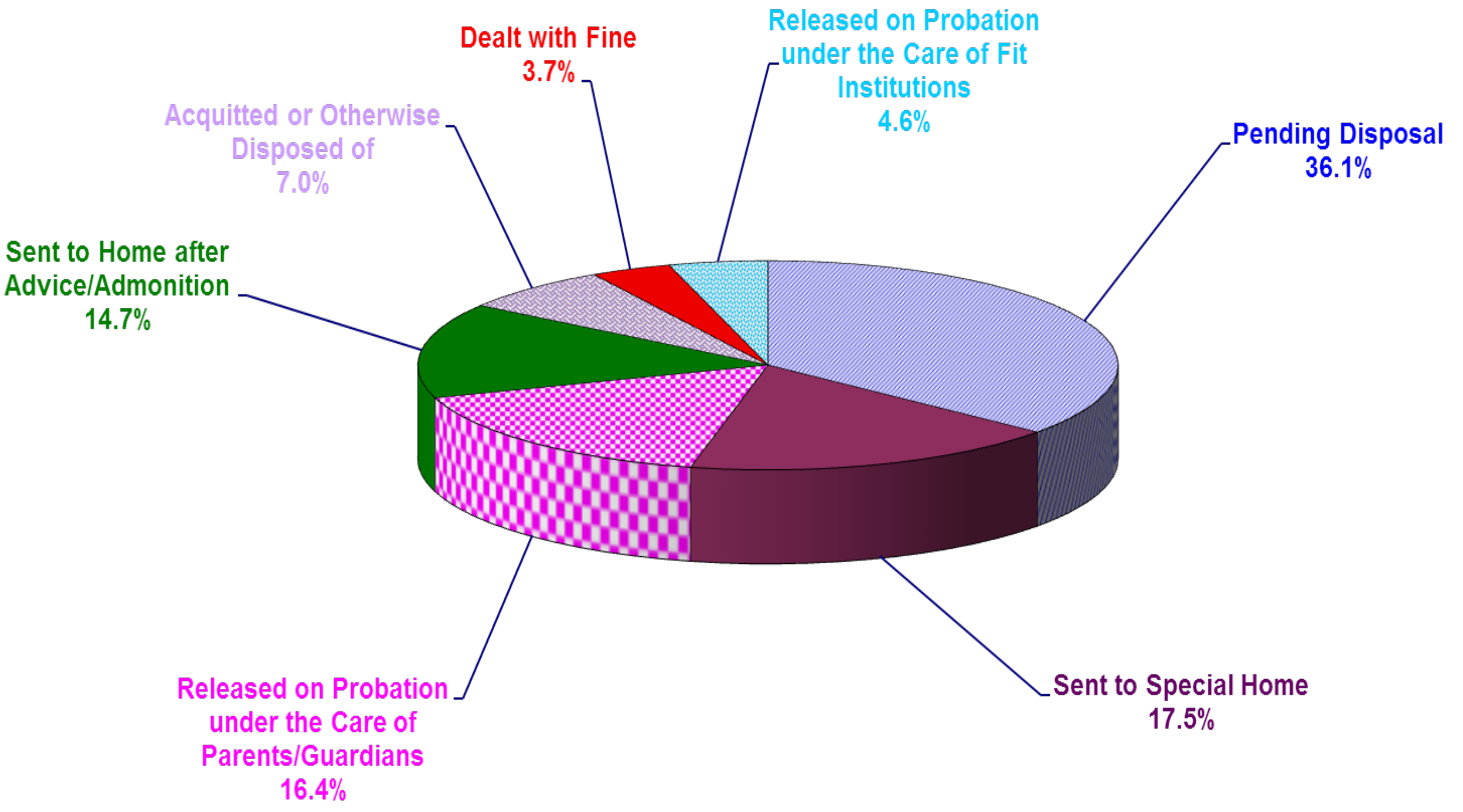


Age-group wise Juveniles Apprehended under IPC during 2014

Figure 10.4

Figure 10.3

Final Order of Juveniles Apprehended during 2014



Chapter-11

Recidivism

The tendency of relapsing into crimes by the criminals is known as Recidivism. A recidivist is a person who relapses into crime again and again. The State, UT and City-wise number of recidivists (past offenders) under IPC crimes during the year 2014 are shown in **Table-11.1**. The share of recidivists among all offenders increased to 7.8% during 2014 as compared to 7.2% in 2013. In absolute terms, the number of past offenders involved in repeat IPC crimes during the year 2014 was 2,95,740 as compared to 2,53,498 in the year 2013 with an increase of 16.7% of such offenders in 2014 over 2013.

Tripura has reported the highest percentage of recidivists (54.0%) among States while Chandigarh has reported the highest percentage of recidivists (49.5%) amongst UTs as compared to the national average of 7.8 %.The year-wise variation of recidivists is shown at **Fig. 11.A.**

Out of total arrestees (37,90,812) during the year 2014, there were as many as 92.2% (34,94,966) new offenders, 6.2 % (2,34,896) were convicted once in the past, whereas 1.3% (47,884) were convicted twice and only 0.3% (12,960) were convicted three times or more.

79.4% (2,34,896) out of the total recidivists (2,95,740) during the year 2014 were those who were convicted once in the past, 16.2% (47,884) were convicted twice, while 4.4% (12,960) were habitual offenders i.e., they were convicted thrice or more in the past, as depicted in **Fig. 11.A.**

The following table shows conviction frequency of recidivists during 2010-2014.

Table-11 (A)

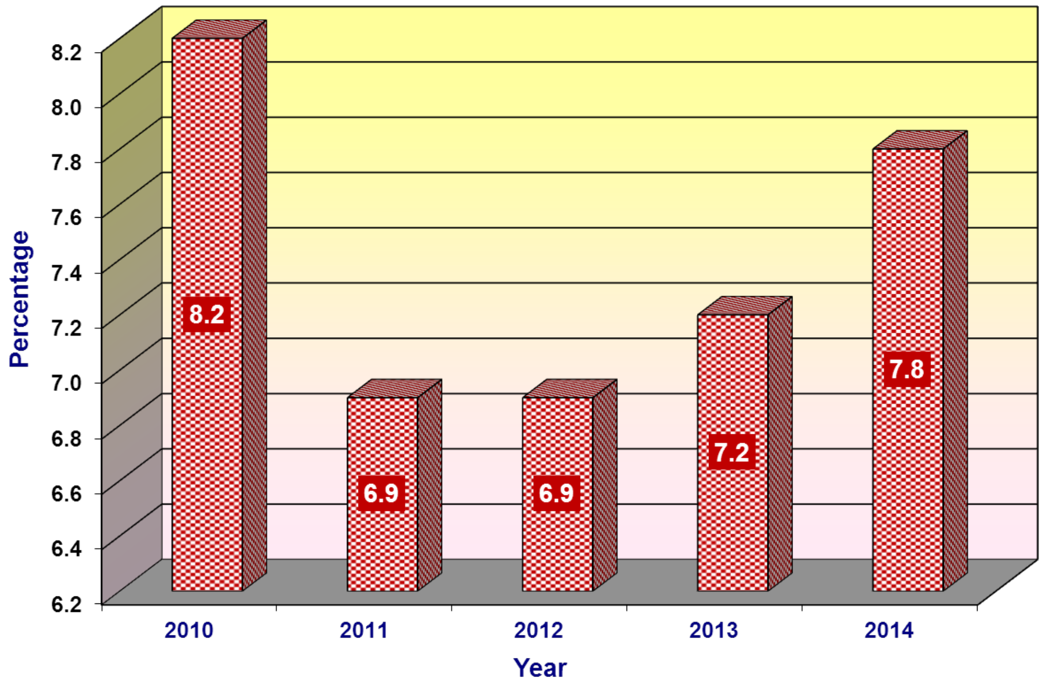
Category of Recidivists arrested during 2009-2013

SNo.	Year	Number of Recidivists convicted in the past		
		Once	Twice	Thrice or more
1	2010	1,63,858	49,139	27,484
2	2011	1,58,605	41,791	15,793
3	2012	1,75,046	36,710	14,973
4	2013	1,95,183	44,171	14,144
5	2014	2,34,896	47,884	12,960

* * *

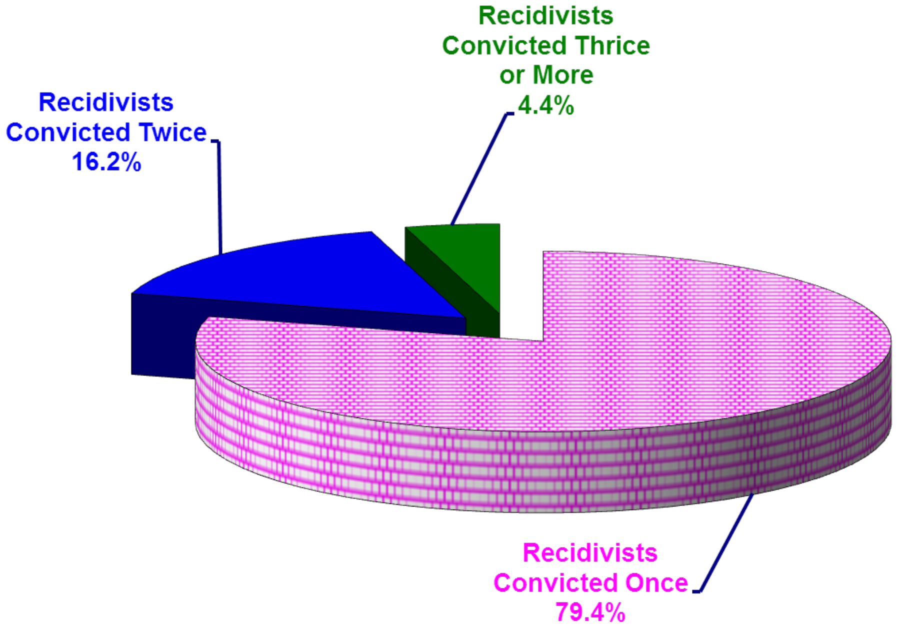
Percentage of recidivists (out of total persons arrested) during 2010-2014

Figure 11.1



Recidivists under IPC during 2014

Figure 11.2



Chapter-12

Arrests and Trials

Persons arrested under the IPC cases

A total of 37,90,812 persons were arrested by the police under various IPC crimes during 2014 as against 35,23,577 persons in 2013, showing an increase of 7.6%. Crime head-wise information on the persons arrested under IPC crimes during 2013 and 2014 along with percentage variation in 2014 over 2013 is presented in **Table-12.1**. As many as 14,41,142 persons accounting for 38.0% were arrested for committing crimes other than the specified ones termed as 'other IPC crimes'. Among the specified crimes, the highest arrests were made in cases of 'causing injuries by negligent driving/rash driving' (10.4%) (3,94,004 persons) followed by 'Riots' (8.1%) (3,08,544 persons), 'Theft' (6.8%) (2,59,441 persons), 'Cruelty by husband or his relatives' (6.0%) (2,25,648 persons) and 'Grievous Hurt' (5.0%) (1,88,916 persons). The highest increase in the arrests was observed for cases of 'auto theft' 37.7% (from 57,856 in 2013 to 79,680 in 2014) followed by 'causing death by negligence' 34.2% (from 90,904 in 2013 to 1,22,011 in 2014). Highest decline was observed in 'importation of girls from foreign country' 27.6% (from 58 in 2013 to 42 in 2014). Since some crimes heads have been modified, *inter-alia*, some crime heads newly added in 2014, therefore the comparison for these crime heads cannot be made in 2014 vis-à-vis 2013.

Comparison of crime rate vis-à-vis arrest rate (number of arrests per one lakh population) and number of arrests per case for the crimes reported under various sections of IPC during 2014 are presented in **Table-12 (A).** Arrest rate for rape, attempt to commit rape, criminal trespass/burglary, theft, forgery, insult to the modesty of women, cruelty by husband or his relatives, causing death by negligence and causing injuries due to negligent driving/rash driving were reported the less arrest rate as with the respective crime rate.

The arrest rate at all-India level increased by 4.6% in the year 2011 over 2010 (from 248.5 in 2010 to 259.9 in 2011), 1.4% in 2012 over 2011 (from 259.9 in 2011 to 269.5 in 2012), 1.3% in 2013 over 2012 (from 269.5 in 2012 to 286.8 in 2013) and 6.2% in 2014 over 2013 (from 286.8 in 2013 to 304.7 in 2014). Hence a rising trend was observed during last five years (2010-2014). A total of 1.3 arrests have been made per one case reported under IPC during 2014.

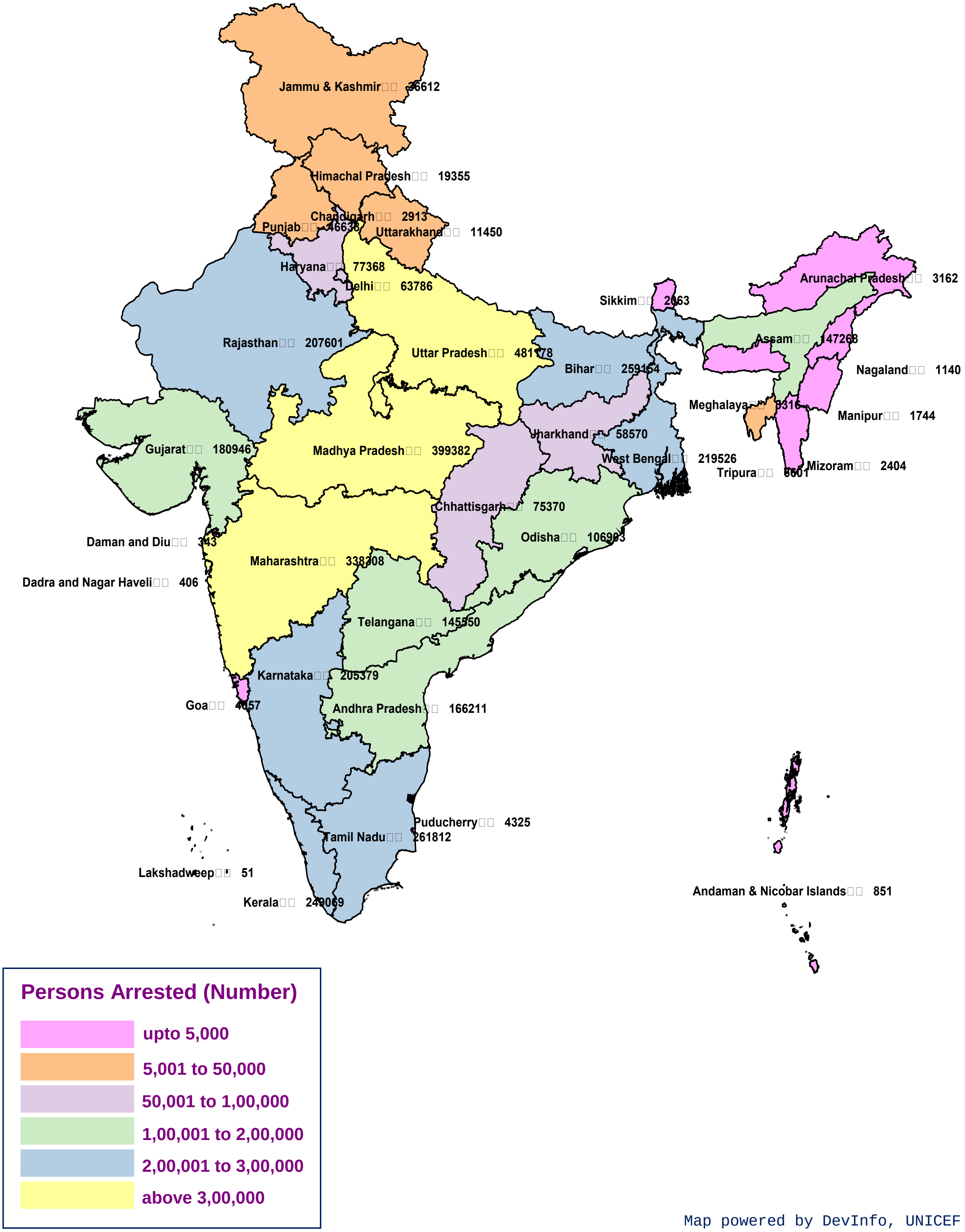
The crimes head-wise, sex-wise and age-group wise break-up of persons arrested for IPC crimes during 2014 is presented in **Table-12.2**.

The female persons arrested under various sections of IPC crimes accounted for 10.2% only.

The maximum number of persons were arrested under the age-group of 18 yrs & above-below 30 yrs (16,87,493 persons) accounting for 44.5% followed by 30 yrs. & above – below 45 yrs (38.2%) (14,47,582 persons), 45 yrs & above – below 60 yrs. (14.8%) (5,62,308 persons) and 60 yrs and above (1.4%) (50,863 persons). A total of 42,566 juveniles (below 18 yrs.) were apprehended under the IPC crimes during 2014.

A total of 33,44,831 persons were charge sheeted during the year 2014 out of which the highest was recorded under 'causing injuries negligent driving/ rash driving' (3,68,485 persons) followed by 'riots' (2,84,733 persons) and 'theft' (2,03,279 persons). A total of 1,79,68,824 persons were reported under trial during the year 2014. 23,06,926 persons in whose cases trial were completed and out of which 8,58,382 were convicted, 13,77,233 were acquitted and 71,311 persons were discharged by court during the year 2014.

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2014
(All India 37,90,812)


Jammu & Kashmir□□ 36612
Himachal Pradesh□□ 19355
Chandigarh□□ 2913
Punjab□□ 46638
Uttarakhand□□ 11450
Haryana□□ 77368
Delhi□□ 63786
Rajasthan□□ 207601
Uttar Pradesh□□ 481178
Bihar□□ 259164
Sikkim□□ 2063
Arunachal Pradesh□□ 3162
Assam□□ 147268
Nagaland□□ 1140
Meghalaya□□ 3316
Manipur□□ 1744
Jharkhand□□ 58570
West Bengal□□ 219526
Tripura□□ 6601
Mizoram□□ 2404
Gujarat□□ 180946
Madhya Pradesh□□ 399382
Chhattisgarh□□ 75370
Odisha□□ 106903
Daman and Diu□□ 343
Dadra and Nagar Haveli□□ 406
Maharashtra□□ 338308
Telangana□□ 145550
Karnataka□□ 205379
Goa□□ 4057
Andhra Pradesh□□ 166211
Puducherry□□ 4325
Tamil Nadu□□ 261812
Lakshadweep□□ 51
Kerala□□ 249069
Andaman & Nicobar Islands□□ 851
Persons Arrested (Number)
upto 5,000
5,001 to 50,000
50,001 to 1,00,000
1,00,001 to 2,00,000
2,00,001 to 3,00,000
above 3,00,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Table 12 (A)

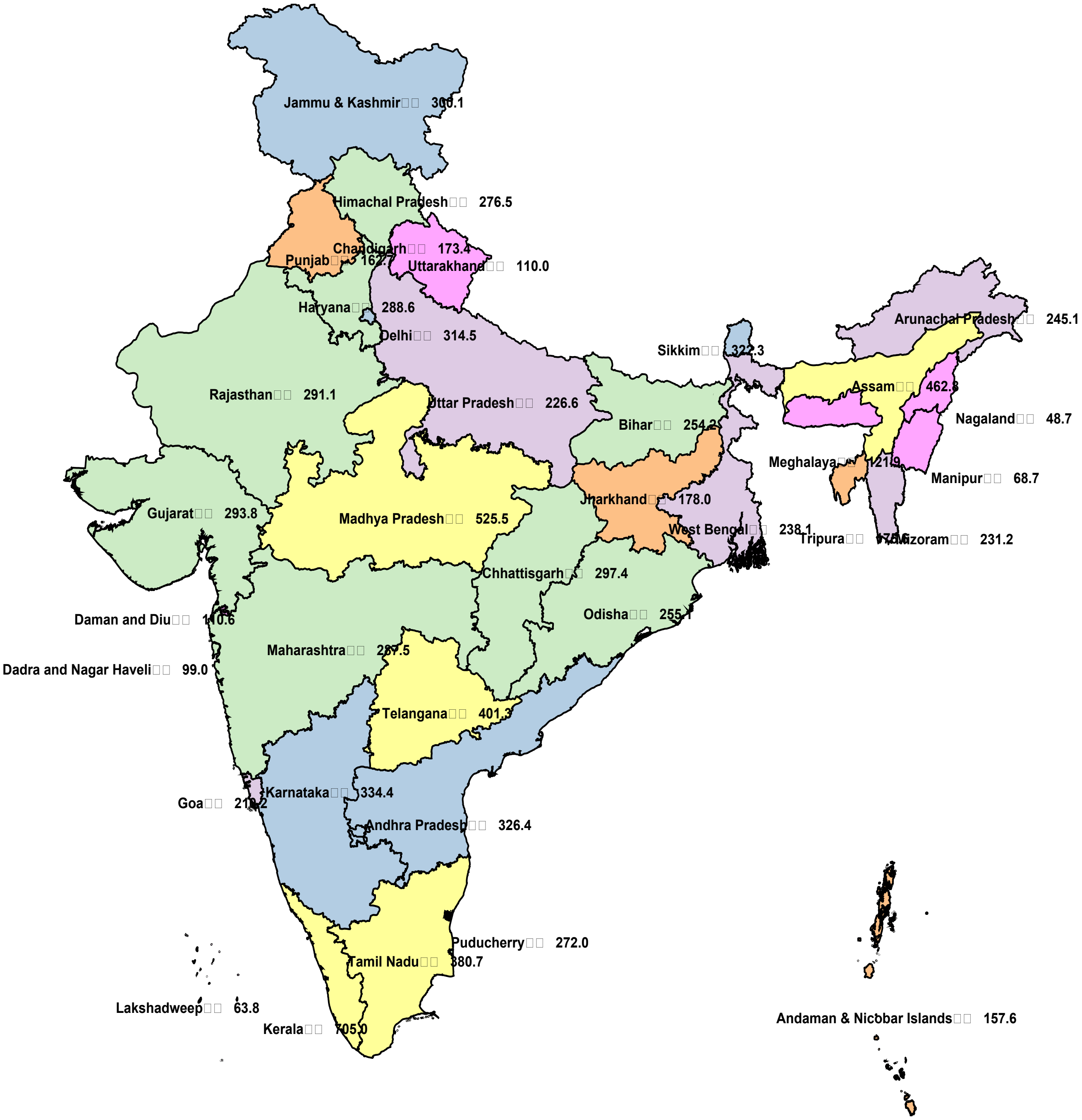
Crime rate vis-à-vis Arrest rate for IPC crimes during 2014

Sl. No.	Crime heads	Persons Arrested	Crime rate#	Arrest rate*	No. of arrest per case
1	Murder	69,320	2.7	5.6	2.0
2	Attempt to commit murder	86,153	3.4	6.9	2.1
3	Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder	7,135	0.3	0.6	2.1
4	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	7,226	0.4	0.6	1.7
5	Rape	48,193	6.1	3.9	1.3
6	Attempt to commit rape	4,465	0.7	0.4	1.1
7	Kidnapping & Abduction	82,487	6.2	6.6	1.1
8	Dacoity	18,418	0.4	1.5	4.2
9	Making preparation and assembly for committing dacoity	12,644	0.2	1.0	4.5
10	Robbery	51,312	3.1	4.1	1.3
11	Criminal trespass / burglary	90,503	9.2	7.3	0.8
12	Theft	2,59,441	35.4	20.9	0.6
13	Unlawful assembly	46,683	0.8	3.8	4.7
14	Riots	3,08,544	5.3	24.8	4.7
15	Criminal breach of trust	27,360	1.6	2.2	1.4
16	Cheating	1,20,788	8.8	9.7	1.1
17	Forgery	9,196	0.9	0.7	0.8
18	Counterfeiting	2,558	0.2	0.2	1.3
19	Arson	14,516	0.7	1.2	1.6
20	Grievous hurt	1,88,916	8.5	15.2	1.8
21	Dowry deaths	23,587	1.4	1.9	2.8
22	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	1,04,243	6.6	8.4	1.3
23	Insult to the modesty of women	11,017	1.6	0.9	1.1
24	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	2,25,648	20.5	18.1	1.8
25	Importation of girls from foreign country	42	0.0	0.0	3.2
26	Causing death by negligence	1,22,011	10.4	9.8	0.9
27	Offences against state	224	0.0	0.0	1.3
28	Offences promoting enmity between different groups	648	0.0	0.1	1.9
29	Extortion	9,772	0.7	0.8	1.2
30	Disclosure of identity of victims	2	0.0	0.0	0.5
31	Causing injuries due to negligent driving/ rash driving	3,94,004	32.9	31.7	1.0
32	Human trafficking	1,335	0.1	0.1	1.9
33	Unnatural offences	1,279	0.1	0.1	1.1
34	Other IPC crimes	14,41,142	75.8	115.8	1.5
	Total Cognizable IPC crimes	**37,90,812**	**229.2**	**304.7**	**1.3**

# Crime rate is defined as per one lakh population and crime rate for crime against women were calculated as per female population

***Implies arrest rate per one lakh population and for crime against women were calculated as per female population.**

ARREST RATE UNDER IPC CRIMES DURING 2014
(All India 304.7)


Jammu & Kashmir 300.1
Himachal Pradesh 276.5
Chandigarh 173.4
Punjab 162.7
Uttarakhand 110.0
Haryana 288.6
Delhi 314.5
Arunachal Pradesh 245.1
Sikkim 322.3
Rajasthan 291.1
Uttar Pradesh 226.6
Assam 462.8
Bihar 254.2
Nagaland 48.7
Meghalaya 121.9
Manipur 68.7
Jharkhand 178.0
Gujarat 293.8
Madhya Pradesh 525.5
West Bengal 238.1
Tripura 175.6
Mizoram 231.2
Chhattisgarh 297.4
Daman and Diu 110.6
Odisha 255.1
Maharashtra 287.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 99.0
Telangana 401.3
Karnataka 334.4
Goa 210.2
Andhra Pradesh 326.4
Puducherry 272.0
Tamil Nadu 380.7
Lakshadweep 63.8
Kerala 705.0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 157.6

Arrest Rate

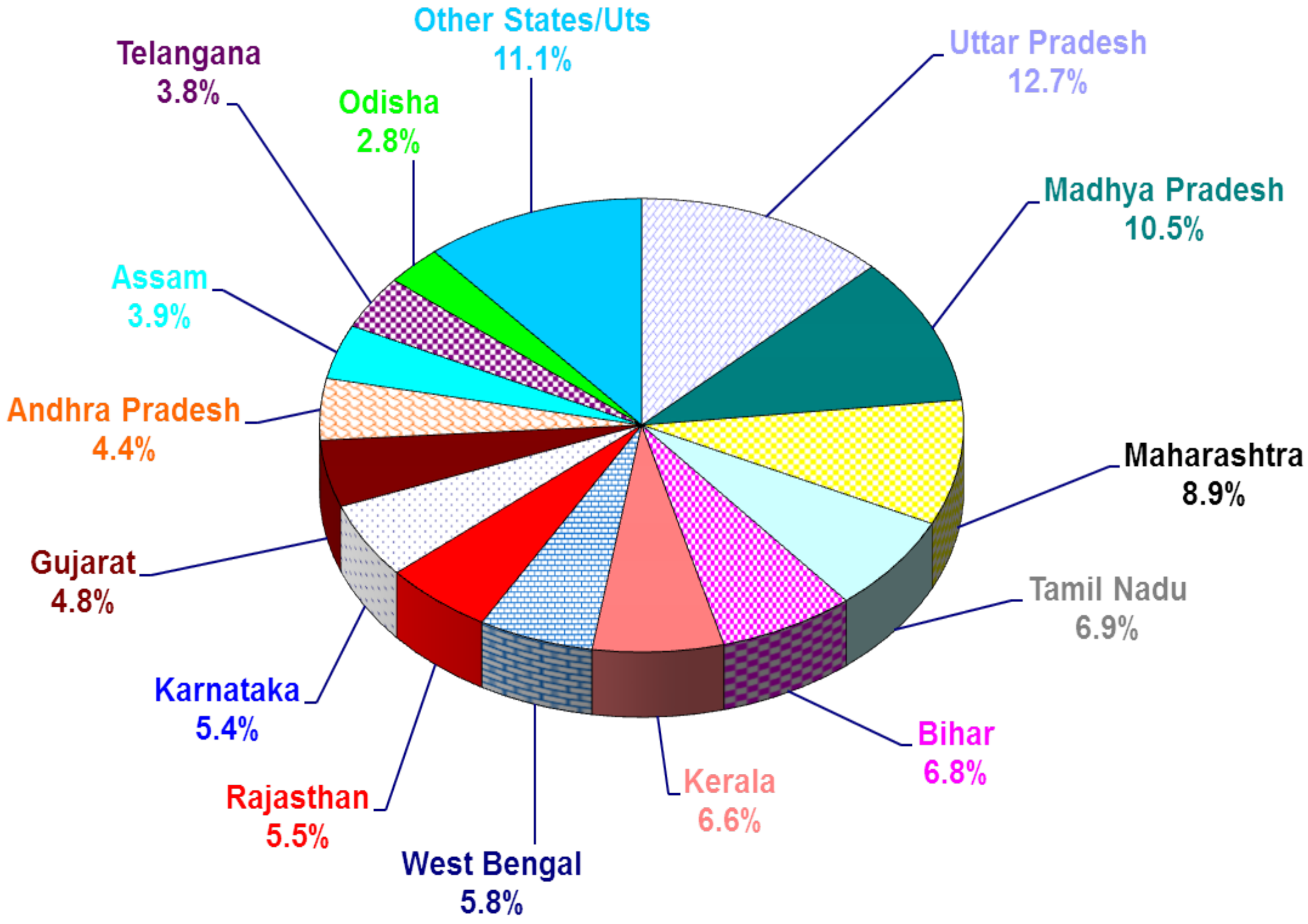
🟪	upto 150.0
🟧	150.1 to 200.0
🟪	200.1 to 250.0
🟩	250.1 to 300.0
🟦	300.1 to 350.0
🟨	above 350.0

Note:
Arrest Rate means number of persons arrested under IPC crimes per one lakh population.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Figure 12.1

Persons Arrested under IPC Crimes
State/UT-wise Percentage Distribution during 2014



Uttar Pradesh (4,81,178) has reported the highest arrestees under the IPC crimes accounting for 12.7% of total such arrestees followed by Madhya Pradesh (3,99,382 i.e. 10.5%) and Maharashtra (3,38,308 i.e. 8.9%) during the year 2014.

The details on the crime head wise, sex wise and age group wise number of persons arrested and disposal of persons by police and courts under IPC crimes during the year 2014 are presented in **Table – 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4.**

Persons arrested under SLL crimes

A total of 48,04,382 persons were arrested under the SLL crimes, which was 55.9% of total arrestees, during 2014 as compared to 44,67,963 persons during 2013 accounting for an increase of 7.5% during 2014 over 2013. There are new acts which were included in the revised proformae of **Crime in India – 2014**. The details on crime-head wise, sex wise and age group wise arrests under SLL crimes during the year 2014 are presented in **Table-12.2.**

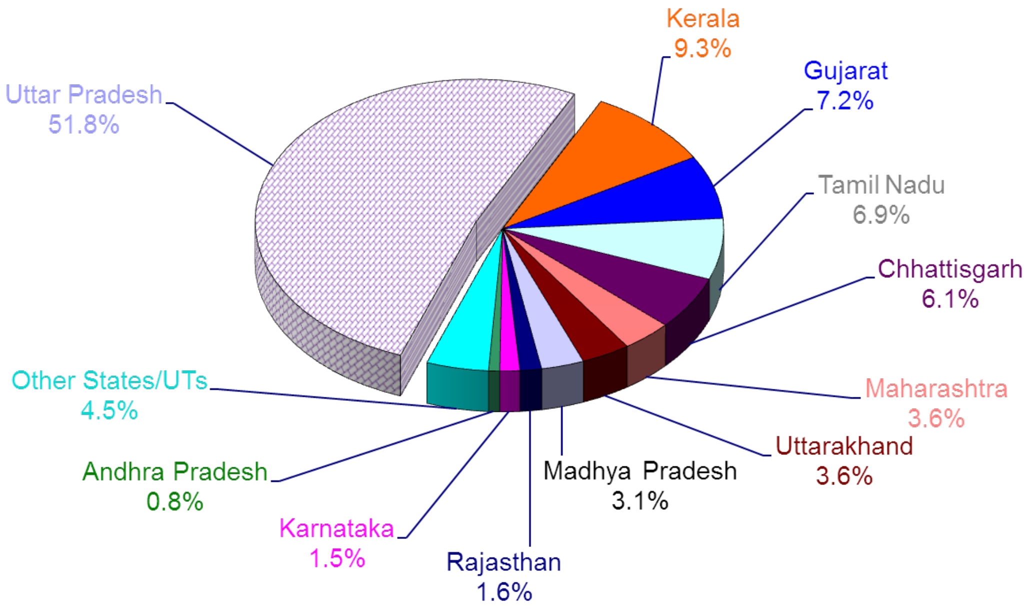
Out of the total persons arrested under SLL crimes the maximum persons were arrested under the age group of 18 yrs & above - below 30 yrs. (25,35,202 persons) which accounted for 52.8% of the total persons arrested under SLL crimes followed by 30 yrs. & above – below 45 yrs (34.9%) (16,75,457 persons), 45 yrs & above – below 60 yrs. (11.5%) (5,51,679 persons) and 60 yrs and above (0.8%)(36,380 persons). A total of 5,664 juveniles (below 18 yrs.) were apprehended under the SLL crimes during 2014.

Uttar Pradesh (24,87,949) has reported the highest arrestees under the SLL crimes accounted for 51.8% of total arrestees followed by Kerala (4,46,244 i.e. 9.3%) and Gujarat (3,46,601 i.e. 7.2%) during the year 2014.

Crime head-wise arrestees in SLL cases indicates that the un-categorized ‘Other SLL cases' accounted for 72.1% (34,68,132) of the total arrestees in the country during 2014. The highest share of arrestees among the specified crimes was under 'Prohibition Act' (10.4%) (5,00,205 persons) followed by 'Gambling Act' (7.6%) (3,65,556 persons), 'Excise Act' (4.1%) (1,98,816 persons). Sex-wise, age-group wise and crime head-wise

Persons Arrested under SLL Crimes
State/UT-wise Percentage Distribution during 2014

Figure 12.2



information on persons arrested during 2014 are presented in **Table-12.2**.

The percentage of female persons arrested under SLL crimes at all-India level was 3.0% (1,43,744 out of 48,04,382) against 10.2% for IPC crimes. Gujarat has reported the highest number of female arrestees with (64.7%) (92,982 females out of 1,43,744 females) followed by Tamil Nadu (14.4%) (20,664 out of 1,43,744 females).

Age-group wise and sex-wise distribution of persons arrested under various IPC and SLL cases are given in **Table-12.2**. Among the total (IPC+SLL) arrested persons (85,95,194) those falling under the age-group 18 yrs. & above – below 30 years accounted for (49.1%) (42,22,695 persons) followed by age-group 30 yrs. & above – below 45 years accounting for 36.3% (31,23,039 persons). This confirms the age-group profile of arrestees observed during the previous year reflecting drift of more young persons (18 yrs. – below 30 years) in crimes. The juveniles apprehended accounted for just 0.6% in the total arrests (IPC + SLL) made in 2014. Girls' share was 3.3% among juveniles apprehended.

Disposal of persons arrested under IPC crimes by police

The crime head-wise details on the disposal of persons arrested are presented in **Table-12.3**. A total of 37,90,812 persons were arrested during the year 2014. For 37,93,771 total cases for investigation by police under various sections of IPC offences, **(Table-4.2)**, Police could file charge-sheets against 33,44,831 persons (88.2% of total arrestees under IPC crimes). Out of the total persons who were arrested, 5.6% of arrested persons (2,10,722) were either released or freed by police or magistrate before trial for want of evidence or any other reasons and 8.4% persons (3,18,970) remained under custody and 23.8% persons (9,02,579) were on bail during the stage of investigation at the end of the year as police investigation could not be completed in their cases. The lowest level of charge-sheeting in disposal of arrested persons was witnessed in cases of Offences promoting enmity between different groups (43.4%) (281 out of 648) as compared to the national average of 88.2% (33, 44,831 out of 37,90,812) for all IPC crimes.

Disposal of persons arrested under IPC crimes by courts

As many as 1,79,68,824 persons (including those from previous years) were awaiting trials (under trial) in various criminal courts in the country during 2014 (an increase of 1.7% over the last year (1,76,60,316 persons) as per information presented in **Table-12.4.** Trials in respect of 1,54,23,815 persons remained pending at the end of the year 2014. Out of 23,06,926 persons in whose cases trials have been completed, 8,58,382 persons were convicted, 13,77,233 persons were acquitted and 71,311 persons were discharged by court.

The overall conviction percentage at all-India level for the persons arrested in IPC cases was 37.2% (8,58,382 out of 23,06,926 persons whose trials were completed). Crime head wise persons convicted reveals that maximum convictions were under cases of causing injuries due to negligent driving/rash driving (50.0%) (1,96,942 out of 3,94,004 persons), followed by importation of girls from foreign country (28.6%) (12 out of 42 persons).

The State/UT-wise details on the disposal of persons charged in IPC cases by courts during 2014 are presented in **Table-12.4.** Out of total 1,79,68,824 persons under trial, 32,68,284 persons were from the State of Maharashtra followed by Bihar 19,12,211 persons and Uttar Pradesh 14,55,545 persons respectively. When compared with share of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year at national level, these States accounted for 18.2%, 10.6% and 8.1% of total persons waiting for trials to be completed respectively.

Disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes by police

The crime head-wise details on the disposal of persons arrested under SLL Crimes are presented in **Table-12.5**. A total of 48,04,382 persons were arrested during the year 2014. For 46,37,402 total cases for investigation by police under various SLL offences, **(Table-4.2)**, Police could file charge-sheets against 47,70,996 persons (99.3% of total arrestees under SLL crimes). Out of the total persons who were under arrest, 1.3% of arrested persons (60,553) were either released or freed by police or magistrate before trial for want of evidence or any other reasons and 1.4% persons (69,162) remained under custody and 5.5% persons (2,64,974) were on bail during the stage of investigation at the end of the year as police investigation could not be completed in their cases.

The State / UT-wise details of disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes are presented in **Table-12.10.** Manipur has reported the lowest charge sheet rate accounted for 16.1% (167 out of 1,036 persons) followed by Assam 23.8% (1341 out of 5,633 persons) and Lakshadweep 69.7% (46 out of 66 persons). Daman & Diu has reported the lowest conviction rate accounted of 0.8% (1 out of 120 persons) followed by Assam 2.9% (161 out of 5,633 persons) and Manipur 4.4% (46 out of 1,036 persons)

Disposal of persons arrested under SLL crimes by courts

As many as 1,15,35,075 persons (including those from previous years) were facing trial (under trial) in various criminal courts in the country during 2014 (an increase of 5.0% over the last year (1,09,88,709) as per information presented in **Table-12.6.** Trials in respect of 74,82,728 persons remained pending at the end of the year 2014. Out of 40,30,421 persons whose trials have been completed, 36,53,940 persons were convicted, 3,62,734 persons were acquitted and 13,747 persons were discharged by court.

Trials in respect of 11,36,046 persons were pending at the end of the year 2014. The highest pendency was noticed in persons arrested under the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, State Emblem (Prohibition of Improper Use) Act, 2005, Citizenship Act, 1955, Religious Institution (Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1988, Infant Substitutes Regulation Act, 2003, and Atomic Energy Act, 1962, (100.0% each) followed by the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956 (96.0%) (24 out of 25 persons), Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 (95.8%) (137 out of 143 persons), Trade Marks Act, 1999 (95.7%) (270 out of 282 persons) and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 (95.4%) (186 out of 195 persons). The lowest pendency was observed in cases under the Commission of Sati Prevention Act, 1987 0.0% and the Lotteries (Regulation) Act, 1998 (31.9%) (796 out of 2,492 persons). The overall conviction percentage at all-India level for the persons arrested in SLL cases was 37.2% (36,53,940 out of 40,30,421 persons whose trials were completed).

The State/UT-wise details on the disposal of persons charged in SLL cases by courts during 2014 are presented in **Table-12.6.** Out of total 1,15,35,075 persons under trials, 41,08,283 persons were from the Uttar Pradesh followed by Gujarat accounting for 19,69,155 persons and Maharashtra 17,67,997 persons respectively. When compared with share of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year at national level, these States accounted for 35.6%, 17.1% and 15.3% of total persons whose trials were pending respectively.

Process Received and Warrants Executed with Arrest of Persons

A total of 2,51,91,983 processes were received out of which 49,57,474 were ‘Bailable Warrant’, 33,54,079 were ‘Non Bailable Warrant’, 1,54,80,741 were ‘Summons’ and 13,99,689 were other processes. The maximum process was received from Rajasthan (32,35,435) which accounted for 12.8% of total process followed by Gujarat (26,53,855 with 10.5%), Maharashtra (25,99,083 with 10.3%) and Madhya Pradesh (23,02,473 with 9.1%). Out of the total processes received, 2,15,75,396 were served which is accounted for 85.6% of processes received and 36,16,587 were still pending at the end of the year 2014 accounting for 14.3%. Rajasthan has also reported the highest processes served with 29,90,429 (13.9%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (21,46,331) and Maharashtra (21,31,734) with (10.0% each). Gujarat has reported the highest pending processes amounting to 5,96,343 followed by Punjab (4,90,431) and Maharashtra (4,67,349).

* * *

Chapter-13

Custodial Crimes

The cases registered for deaths in police custody have been discussed in this chapter. The details on escapees from police custody and trials for such violations have also been discussed in this chapter.

The information on deaths in custodial crimes are recorded under the following categories:

(i) Deaths in police custody / lock up (of persons remanded to police custody by court).
(ii) Deaths in police custody/lock up (of persons not remanded to police custody by court)
(iii) Reasons of custodial deaths in police custody.
(iv) Escapes from police custody.

Deaths in Police Custody

A: Remanded to Police Custody by Court

There were 32 deaths in police custody or disappearance of persons from police custody who were remanded to such custody by the Court during the year 2014. The highest such deaths or disappearance of persons have been reported in Andhra Pradesh (16). 30 autopsies were conducted for 32 such deaths or disappearance of persons during the year. 14 Judicial enquiries were ordered for these deaths in police custody in which 11 judicial enquiries were conducted with maximum such enquiries were conducted in Andhra Pradesh (7). A total of 5 cases were registered against police personnel in connection with custodial deaths (one each from Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, West Bengal and UT of Delhi). A total of 15 policemen were charge-sheeted during the year (6 from UT of Delhi, 5 from Maharashtra and 4 from Madhya Pradesh). However, no policeman was convicted for such offences during the year 2014 [**Table-13.1].**

B: Not Remanded to Police Custody by Court

A total of 61 deaths in police custody or disappearance of persons from police custody, who were not remanded to police custody by court, were reported during 2014, showing a decline of 37.1% in 2014 over 2013 (97 deaths or disappearance). Majority of such incidents were reported in Maharashtra (17) followed by Uttar Pradesh (8), Tamil Nadu and Gujarat (7 each). These four States together have accounted for 63.9% (39 out of 61 deaths) in country during 2014.

For 61 such custodial deaths or disappearance of persons, 60 autopsies were conducted during the year 2014. A total of 28 and 14 magisterial enquiries and judicial injuries were ordered/conducted respectively during 2014, maximum such enquiries were

Table-13 (A)

Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup 2012-2014

S No.	Death in Police custody/Lockup	Years/Percentage Change				
		2012	2013	Percentage Change over previous year	2014	Percentage Change over previous year
(i)	Of persons remanded to police custody by court	38	21	-44.7%	32	52.4%
(ii)	Of persons not remanded to police custody by court	71	97	36.6%	61	-55.7%

ordered and conducted in Tamil Nadu (7). 23 cases were registered against police personnel in connection with such custodial deaths (8 cases in Uttar Pradesh, 7 cases in Tamil Nadu, 3 cases in Maharashtra, 2 cases in Rajasthan and one case each in Gujarat, Karnataka & Madhya Pradesh). 11 policemen were charge-sheeted during the year (6 policemen in Madhya Pradesh, 3 policemen in Maharashtra and 2 policemen in Uttar Pradesh). However, no policeman was convicted for such crimes during the year [**Table-13.2].**

Reason of deaths in police custody

A total of 27 out of 93 deaths in police custody were due to suicides committed by detained persons followed by 16 deaths due to illness, 11 natural deaths, 10 deaths during hospitalisation/treatment, 9 deaths due to injuries sustained during the police custody due to physical assault by police, 7 deaths while escaping from police custody, 4 deaths due to mob attacks and 1 deaths due to assault by other criminals.

Escapees from Police Custody:

A total of 1,008 cases were registered under section 224 & 225B of IPC during the year 2014 wherein 1,188 persons escaped from police custody.

Out of 1,188 persons escaped from police custody, 199 escaped from lockup whereas 989 escaped from outside lockup. 855 escapees were rearrested during the year, however, only 157 persons escaped from lockup were re-arrested during 2014. 837 persons were charge-sheeted for the offence of escape. 128 persons were tried during the year, of which 80 persons were convicted and 48 persons were acquitted. Trials of 3,730 persons was pending for trials at the end of the year 2014.

Maximum persons convicted for the offences of escapees were reported in Haryana (15 persons) followed by Punjab (12 persons) **[Table 13.4].**

* * *

Table-13 (B)
Details on the Custodial Deaths in Police Custody during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	Death during / due to	Years		
		2012	2013	2014
1	Injuries sustained during the police custody due to physical assault by police*	-	-	9
2	Injuries sustained prior to police custody *	-	-	2
3	During production, process in courts, journey connected with Investigation	20	15	-
4	During hospitalisation/treatment	13	20	10
5	Due to road accidents/journey connected to investigation	$7^{\$}$	$6^{\$}$	0
6	In mob attacks / riots	0	6	4
7	Assault by other criminals	3	2	1
8	Suicides	24	34	27
9	During escape from Custody	7	4	7
10	Illness	$36^{\#}$	$43^{\#}$	16
11	Natural deaths*	-	-	11
12	Other causes*	-	-	6
13	**Total custodial deaths**		**115**	**93**

'*' - Collected for the first time in2014; '#' - also include natural deaths; '$' – include only accidents

Number of Deaths in Police Custody/Lockup during 2010-2014

Figure 13.1

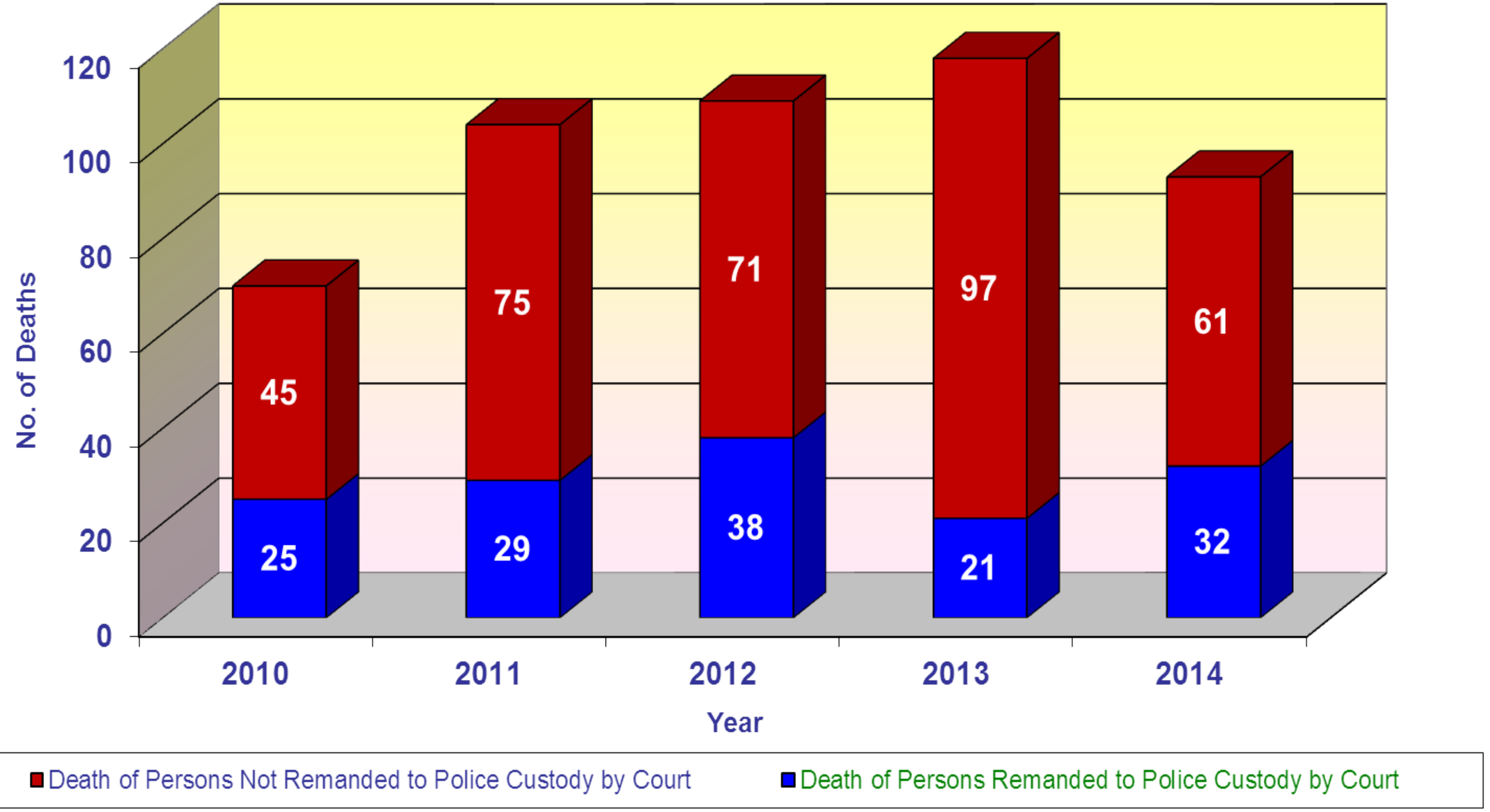
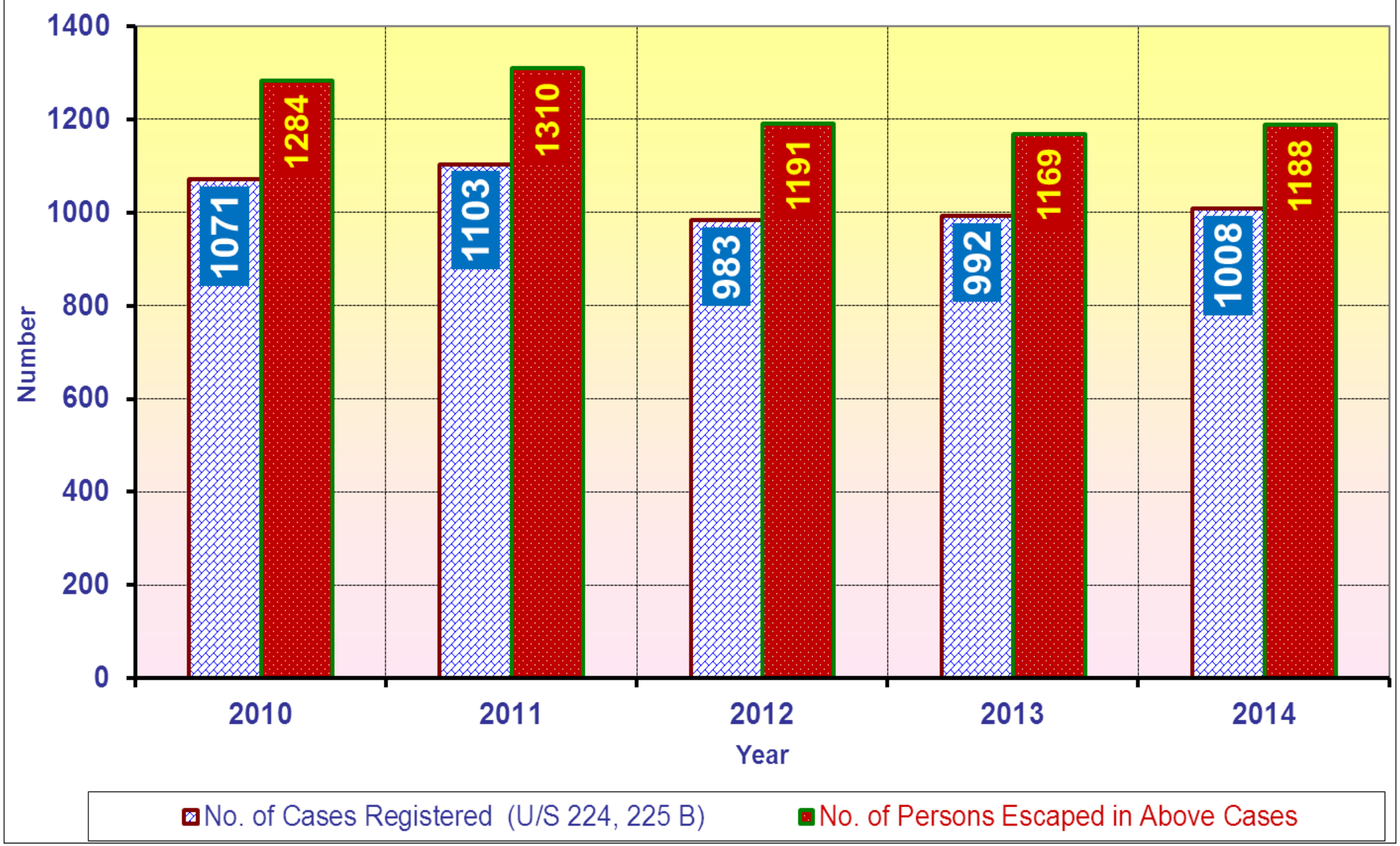


Figure 13.2

Escapees from Police Custody during 2010 - 2014



Chapter-14

Police Firing and Lathi-charge

This chapter deals with those incidents in which police had to resort to firing and lathi charge in discharge of their official duty. The Bureau for the first time, collected segregated data on police firing and police lathi- charge and causalities incurred therein mainly under events namely - i) riots control, ii) self- defence, iii) to effect arrest and iv) against other events. In earlier publication aggregated data on police firing and police lathi-charge was collected.

Police had to resort to firing on 176 occasions during the year 2014 as compared to 684 occasions during 2013, 548 occasions during 2012, 482 occasions during 2011, 1,421 occasions during 2010, showing a mixed trend during the years from 2010 to 2014 (a decrease of 74.3% during 2014 over 2013, 24.8% during 2013 over 2012, 13.7% during 2012 over 2011 and a decrease of 66.1% during 2011 over 2010). During the year 2014, 41 civilians and 16 police personnel were killed in these incidents whereas 104 civilians and 210 police personnel were injured. The State/UT-wise details of incidence, deaths and injuries due to police firing are given in **Table-14.1** and **Table-14.2**.

Occasions forcing police to open fire

The occasions necessitating police firing were largely related 'to effect arrest' (67 out of 176 instances) which accounted for 38.1% of total police firing followed by unclassified 'on others occasions' (50 instances), 'for self-defense' (33 occasions) and 'for riots control' (26 occasions) during 2014.

Uttar Pradesh (62) has recorded the highest incidence of police firing followed by Maharashtra (36), Andhra Pradesh & Gujarat (16 each) and Rajasthan & Telangana (7 each) among States/UTs.

The highest number of injuries to civilians in police firing was reported in Telangana (38) followed by Manipur (21), Bihar (8), Karnataka (7) and Chhattisgarh (6). These four States together accounted for 76.9% of total civilians injured in police firing. Highest number of injuries to police personnel in police firing was reported from Maharashtra (49), followed by Uttar Pradesh (38), Andhra Pradesh (22), Bihar, Odisha & Telangana (17 each) and Chhattisgarh (6) during 2014. More police personnel were injured during the year 2014 (210) than the civilians (104) while more civilians (41) were killed than police personnel (16) during the year 2014 in police firing.

In Maharashtra 11 civilians lost their lives in police firing during 2014. The highest casualties of civilians as well as police personnel were reported under 'others occasion of police firing' (18 civilians and 12 police personnel) followed by police firing in self-defence (12 civilians and 2 police personnel) and police firing in order to control rioting (7 civilians).

Occasions forcing police to lathi charge

Police had to resort to lathi charge on 382 occasions and out of 382 instances of police lathi charge, a total of 383 cases were registered during the year 2014. During the year 2014, one civilian and two police personnel were killed in these incidents whereas 262 civilians and 557 police personnel were injured. The State/UT-wise details of incidence, deaths and injuries due to lathi chage are given in **Table-14.1** and **Table-14.3**.

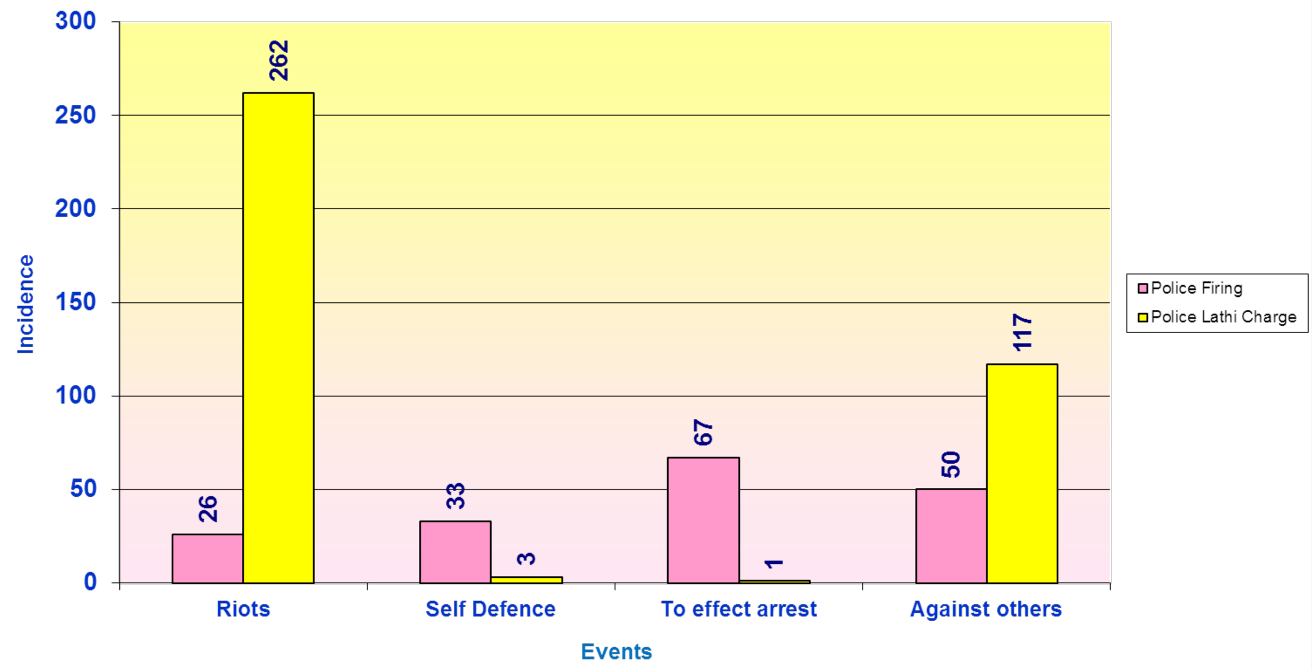
In most of the instances, police had to resort to lathi charge on 261 occasions to control riots followed by 117 occasions in unclassified category 'against others'.

Jammu & Kashmir with 304 occasions has recorded the highest incidents of police lathi-charge followed by Uttar Pradesh (28 cases), Maharashtra (10 cases) and West Bengal (9 cases) during 2014.

* * *

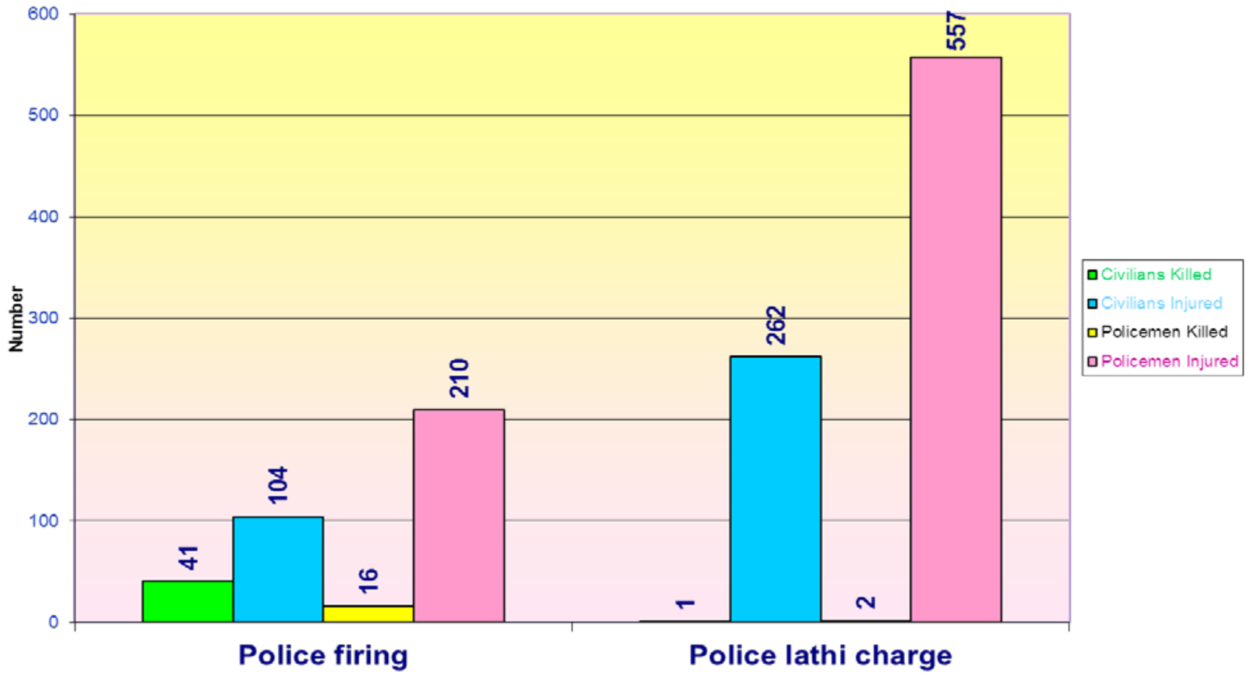
Incidence of Police Firing and Lathi Charge during 2014

Figure 14.1



Casualties under Police Firing and Lathi Charge during 2014

Figure 14.2



Chapter-15

Police and Civilians Casualties

A large number of policemen lose their lives or limbs while performing duty every year - fighting insurgents, militants, and criminals or during controlling the mob in a law and order situation. Many times, civilians also have lost their lives or injured in various occasion like riots, commission of crimes like robbery or dacoity, by terrorists/militants etc.

The State/UT wise information relating to police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2014 is presented in **Table-15.1** and **15.2** and the age group wise natural deaths of police personnel and suicides committed by these personnel is given in **Table-15.3.** Since 2014, NCRB has also started collecting data on civilian killed or injured in various incidents like bomb explosion, by terrorists/extremists etc. which is presented in **Table-15.4**.

A total number of 3,313 police personnel died (comprising 2,417 natural deaths, 731 deaths on duty and 165 suicidal deaths) during the year 2014 as compared to 3,714 deaths in the year 2013, showing a decline of 10.8% over the previous year.

Police personnel killed on duty

The casualties include civil as well as the armed police personnel of various States / UTs who sacrificed their lives while performing their duty. The police casualties (731) while on duty decreased by 1.2% during 2014 as compared to previous year (740). Out of 731 police personnel killed on duty, 48.8% of total causalities of police personnel (412 out of 731) were reported in only 6 States namely Uttar Pradesh (95), Maharashtra (82), Punjab and Tamil Nadu (64 each), Gujarat (55) and Rajasthan (52). Majority of the police casualties (83.0%) (607 out of 731) were due to 'accidents' followed by 'anti-terrorist/ extremists operations' and by 'other criminals' which accounted for 7.1% (52 out of 731) and 6.4% (47 out of 7431 respectively of such deaths. 1.9% (14 out of 731) of police personnel were killed in anti- Left Wing Extremists (LWE) Operations.

It was observed that total 607 police personnel were killed while on duty 'in accidents'. Highest casualties were reported from Uttar Pradesh (82) followed by Maharashtra (69), Punjab (60) and Tamil Nadu (59) under this head during the year. 52 causalities were reported in Anti Terrorist/Extremist operations from 10 States, the highest number of casualties was in Chhattisgarh (18), and Jammu & Kashmir (13). Total 47 police personnel were killed by 'other criminals'. Maximum casualties were reported from Rajasthan (11 out of 47). Anti LWE Operations which accounted for 14 casualties were reported from 3 States only, 11 causalities from Maharashtra, 2 causalities from Jammu & Kashmir and one causality from Jharkhand.

Rank wise analysis of police causalities reveals that out of 731 police personnel killed on duty, 8 were 'Other Gazetted Officers", 47 were upper subordinates (Inspectors - 9 and Sub-Inspectors - 38) and 673 were lower subordinates (Assistant Sub- Inspectors - 68, Head Constables -178 and Constables - 427). *The details are given in **Table-15.2**.*

Police personnel injured on duty

3,234 police personnel of various ranks (2,964 from States and 270 from the Union Territories) sustained injuries while performing their duties during the year. State / UT-wise details of police personnel injured by type of duty/operation are given in **Table-15.1**.

Out of the total 3234 police personnel injured on duty, 56.2% of total causalities of police personnel (1819 out of 3234) was reported in only 6 States namely Kerala (445), Jammu & Kashmir (360), Maharashtra (285), Uttar Pradesh (251), Rajasthan (242), and UT of Delhi (236).

The maximum police injuries 24.5% (330 out of 1349) in Jammu & Kashmir was by riotous mob. The incidents of police personnel injury by other criminals were highest Kerala 22.2% (231 out of 1039). Uttar Pradesh 32.6% (29 out of 89) reported highest injuries of police personnel on account of anti dacoity & other raids during the year. The highest injuries of police personnel in anti-terrorist/extremist operations were reported in Chhattisgarh 38.1% (32 out of 84) at All India level. The police personnel injuries due to accident were reported highest in Maharashtra 16.9% (101 out of 598). No injury were received by any policeman in as many as 6 States/UTs namely Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

The riotous mobs caused maximum injuries (41.7%) to the police personnel in the country (1.349 out of 3,234) during 2014. The other major causes responsible for such injuries were ‘other criminals' (32.1%) (1.039 out of 3,234), ‘accidents' (18.5%) (598 out of 3,234) and ‘terrorist/extremists’ (2.6%) (89 out of 3,234).

The rank-wise profile presented in **Table 15.2** shows that all categories of personnel have received injuries. A sizeable number (2,077) accounting for 64.2% out of 3,234 police personnel injured on duty were constables, 667 (20.6%) were lower sub-ordinates (472 Head constables and 195 Assistant Sub-inspectors), 392 (12.1%) were upper sub-ordinates (317 Sub-Inspectors, 98 Inspectors) and the rest 75 (2.3%) were gazetted officers.

The cause-wise comparative details of police personnel killed or injured on duty during last 5 years (2010- 2014) are presented in **Table-15 (A)**. It is observed that incidents of police casualties (both fatal and non-fatal) has shown a mixed trend during last 5 years, wherein `accidents’ and `anti-terrorist/ extremist operations' were the main cause of deaths of police personnel.

Table-15 (A)
Police personnel killed or injured on duty during 2010 to 2014

Year	Anti terrorist / extremists operations		Anti LWE Operation *		Anti dacoity operations / other raids		By riotous mobs		By other criminals		On border duties		In accidents		Total	
	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I	K	I
2010	138	104			3	60	46	4,136	46	930	3	15	667	614	872	5,859
2011	132	90			2	61	12	1,884	50	655	0	7	671	602	867	3,299
2012	83	112			2	38	13	1,769	61	853	5	3	657	600	821	3,375
2013	78	108			3	29	5	1,930	48	907	8	3	598	746	740	3,723
2014	52	84	14	51	6	89	5	1,349	47	1,039	0	24	607	598	731	3,234

* New head added in 2014 hence, data is not available; ‘K’ – Killed & ‘I’- Injured

Natural deaths of police personnel

Table 15.3 shows that 2,417 police personnel have died of natural deaths while in service during 2014 out of which the maximum of 66.9% (1617 out of 2,417 persons) were in age-group (45 yrs. – below 60 yrs.) followed by police personnel of 30 yrs. – below 45 years of age wherein 26.5% (641 out of 2,417 persons) of such deaths were observed during 2014. It is noted that 5.3% (130 out of 2,417 persons) police personnel (18 yrs.- below 30 years) died at very young age i.e. before 30 years and 1.2% (29 out of 2,417 persons) police personnel died after attaining the age of above 60 years**.** Comparative figures of police personnel who died due to natural causes during 2010 - 2014 shown in **Table-15 (B)** reveal a mixed trend. Such deaths, declined by 3.6% during 2011 over 2010, which further decreased by 3.5% in 2012 over 2011. It increased by 0.6% in 2013 over 2012. However, it against decreased by 11.8% in 2014 over 2013. During last five year period, maximum natural deaths were consistently

Table – 15(B)
Police personnel died due to natural causes during 2010 to 2014

Year	18 yrs – below 25 yrs	25 yrs – below 35 yrs	35 yrs – below 45 yrs	45 yrs – below 55 yrs	55 yrs & above	Total
2010	31	274	793	1,307	522	2,927
2011	38	231	764	1,257	532	2,822
2012	64	210	695	1,215	540	2,724
2013	50	237	659	1,183	610	2,739
Year*	**18 yrs – below 30 yrs**	**30 yrs – below 45 yrs**		**45 yrs – below 60 yrs**	**60 yrs & above**	**Total**
2014*	130	641		1,617	29	2,417

Note '*' Age groups have been re-grouped as per the revised proformae of Crime in India

observed in the age group 45 yrs – below 55 years (45 yrs – below 60 years for the year 2014).

Suicides committed by police personnel

A total of 165 police personnel committed suicide in the country during the year 2014. Maharashtra (36 suicides) has reported the highest number of such suicides accounting for 21.8% followed by Tamil Nadu (27 suicides) and Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh (15 suicides each). Nearly 40.0% (66 out of 165) suicides at all-India level was reported in the age group 30 yrs & - below 45 years. 35.8% (59 out of 165), 28.1% (66 suicides) and 23.6% (39 suicides) of total suicides at All India level were reported in age group 45-60 years, 30-45 years and 18-30 years respectively during 2014.

Causalities of civilians

A total of 198 civilians lost their lives in various occasion like bomb explosion, riots, border cross firing, etc. during 2014. Most of causalities of civilians were reported in Chhattisgarh (86 out of 198 persons) accounting for 43.4% of total such causalities followed by 20.7% causalities in Jammu & Kashmir (41 persons), 9.1% causalities in Maharashtra (18 persons), 7.6% causalities in Meghalaya (15 persons) and 4.0% causalities each in Assam & Manipur (8 persons each).

A total of 112 out of 198 civilians were killed by terrorists/militants accounted for 56.6% of total civilian causalities during 2014. Most of such causalities were reported in Chhattisgarh (58 civilians) followed by Jammu & Kashmir (28 civilians), Meghalaya (15 persons), Assam (6 persons), Arunachal Pradesh & Jharkhand (2 each) and Manipur (1 person).

A total of 44 civilians were killed by naxalites/left wing extremists (LWE) during 2014. The incidents of killing of civilians by naxalites or left wing extremists(LWE) were reported in only three States namely Chhattisgarh (28 causalities), Maharashtra (14 causalities) and Jharkhand (2 causalities) during 2014.

A total of 12 civilians (7 in Manipur and 5 in Jammu & Kashmir) lost their lives in bomb explosion during 2014.

3 civilians in Telangana, 2 civilians in Uttar Pradesh and 1 civilian each in Jammu & Kashmir & Assam lost their lives in riots during 2014.

7 civilians in Jammu & Kashmir and 1 civilian in Punjab were killed during border cross firing during 2014.

Injuries of civilians

A total of 856 civilians got injuries in various incidents like bomb explosion, riots, border cross firing, etc. during 2014, wherein maximum such injuries were reported in riots (479 out of 856 injuries) accounting for 56.0% of total civilians injured.

Out of 479 civilians injured in rioting, 196 civilian injured in such occasion were reported in Maharashtra alone followed by 75 civilians injured to civilians in Delhi, 58 civilians injured to civilians in Madhya Pradesh, 38 civilians injured in Telangana and 36 civilians injured in West Bengal during 2014.

All civilians injured by extremists/left wing extremists were reported in Chhattisgarh (99 persons) during 2014.

Out of 50 civilians injured by terrorists/militants, 28 civilians were injured reported in Jammu & Kashmir and 22 civilians were injured in North-East States (10 in Manipur, 8 in Assam and 4 in Meghalaya) during 2014.

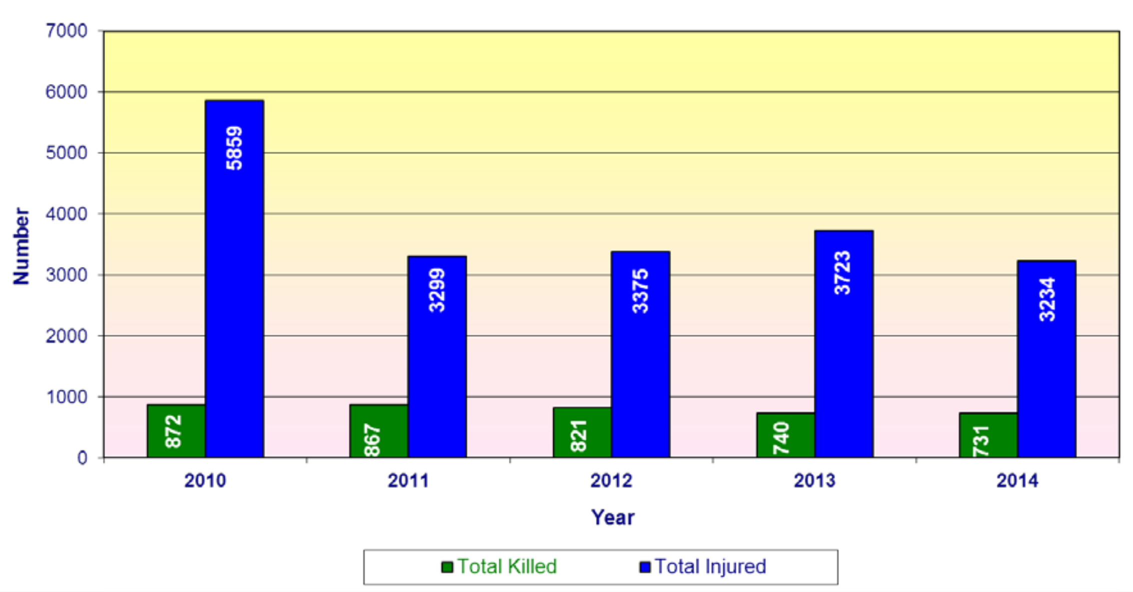
Out of 98 civilians injured in bomb explosion, 66 civilians injured in Manipur, 22 in civilians injured in Jammu & Kashmir, 8 civilian injured in Chhattisgarh and 2 civilians injured in Maharashtra were reported during 2014.

A total of 13 civilians each in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were injured during commission of crimes like robbery or dacoity during 2014.

* * *

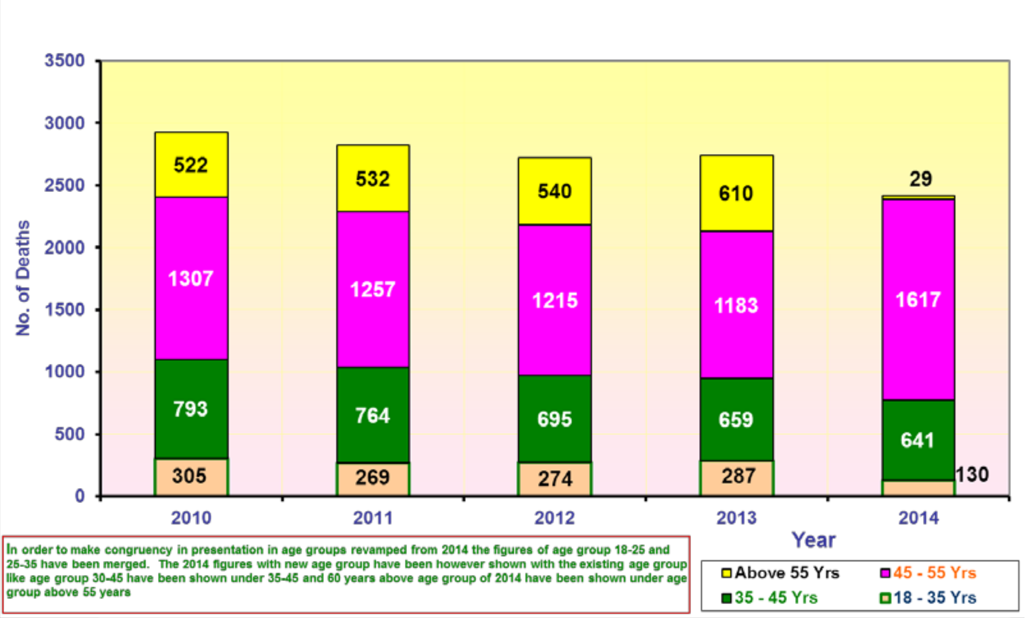
Police personnel killed & injured on duty during 2010-2014

Figure 15.1



Age group-wise police personnel died due to natural death during 2010 - 2014

Figure 15.2



In order to make congruency in presentation in age groups revamped from 2014 the figures of age group 18-25 and 25-35 have been merged. The 2014 figures with new age group have been however shown with the existing age group like age group 30-45 have been shown under 35-45 and 60 years above age group of 2014 have been shown under age group above 55 years

Chapter-16

Complaints against police personnel and Human rights violations by them

Complaints received and cases registered against police personnel

Total numbers of complaints, both non-cognizable and cognizable, reported to the police authorities against police personnel from States/UTs are presented in **Table-16.1.** Information on the number of complaints / allegations received against police personnel; number of inquiries instituted such as departmental, magisterial and judicial; number of complaints/cases found false/unsubstantiated; number of cases registered during the year; and number of cases either reported for regular departmental action or sent for trials/charge-sheeted is presented in **Table-16 (A).**

A total of 47,774 complaints were reported in the country against police personnel during the year 2014. Inquiries were instituted in as many as 12,129 cases. Out of these, departmental inquiries were initiated in 11,711 cases, magisterial inquiries in 67 cases and judicial inquiries in 351 cases. Thus, inquiries were instituted in 25.4% of complaints. The total number of cases that were either not substantiated or not found true were 20,126 which amounted to 42.1% of the total complaints reported. A decline of 6.5% was noticed in reported complaints against police personnel as compared to the previous year (from 51,120 in the year 2013 to 47,774 in 2014). Maximum complaints against police personnel were received in Delhi which accounted for 24.9% (11,902 out of 47,774 complaints) followed by Madhya Pradesh accounted for 22.8% (10,887 complaints), Maharashtra 13.7% (6,528 complaints) and Chhattisgarh 6.5% (3,105 complaints). In some States all complaints/allegations received have been converted into FIR, these states are Goa, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

Table-16 (A)

Complaints, Inquiries and cases registered against police personnel during 2010-2014

Year	No. of complaints received / alleged during the year	No. of Inquiry Instituted			Complaints / Cases declared false / unsubstantiated	No. of cases registered during the year	No. of cases Sent for trials / charge-sheeted
		Depart-mental	Magisterial	Judicial			
2010	58,438	21,563	326	268	31,115	10,470	861
2011	61,765	21,144	282	246	28,789	11,171	913
2012	57,363	19,490	352	252	30,875	2,289	839
2013	51,120	14,928	247	655	26,640	1,989	799
2014	47,774	11,711	67	351	20,126	2,601	1,268

Involvement of police personnel and action taken against them

A total of 1,482 police personnel were arrested during the year 2014. Out of the arrested police personnel, 1,166 police personnel were charge-sheeted/sent up for trial during the period. Cases were either withdrawn or disposed off otherwise in respect of 146 police personnel. Trials were completed in respect of 126 police personnel out of which 82 were acquitted and 44 were convicted. The relevant details for the last five years are presented in **Table-16 (B).**

Table-16 (B)
Number of police personnel under trial, convicted & acquitted during 2010-2014

Sl. No.	Year	No. of police personnel sent for trial	No. of police personnel whose cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed of	No. of police personnel in whose cases trial was completed	No. of police personnel	
					Convicted	Acquitted
1.	2010	1,107	141	205	53	152
2	2011	1,229	475	439	47	392
3	2012	1,147	633	158	42	116
4.	2013	1,250	412	154	53	101
5	2014	1,166	146	126	44	82

Departmental action against police personnel

The magnitude of Departmental action taken by the States/UTs against the erring police personnel indicates the disciplinary control being exercised by the concerned authorities. Disciplinary actions were initiated against 29,726 police personnel. Enquires were conducted against 14,778 police personnel during the year. The cases were either withdrawn or otherwise disposed of in respect of 5,890 policemen. Under the action taken against the police personnel, 416 police personnel were either dismissed or removed from the service. The highest dismissals/removals were reported from Delhi (68) accounting for 16.3% followed by Uttar Pradesh (62), Punjab (59) and Gujarat (28). Minor punishments were given to 12,549 police personnel and major punishments were awarded to 4,637 police personnel during this period. In 4,572 departmental enquiries, charges were not proved and filed and 9,853 departmental enquiries were pending at the end of the year 2014. The relevant details for the last five years are presented in **Table-16 (C).**

Table-16 (C)
Departmental action and punishment awarded to police personnel during 2010--2014

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Personnel			Major punishment awarded	Minor punishment awarded
		Against whom disciplinary action initiated	Whose cases withdrawn or otherwise disposed off	Dismissed/ removed from Service		
1.	2010	27,723	5,125	666	4,561	17,006
2.	2011	26,736	8,500	873	4,482	15,004
3.	2012	23,720	7,477	608	4,199	11,900
4.	2013	24,217	7,021	544	3,980	13.724
5.	2014	29,726	5,890	416	4,637	12,549

Human rights violation by police

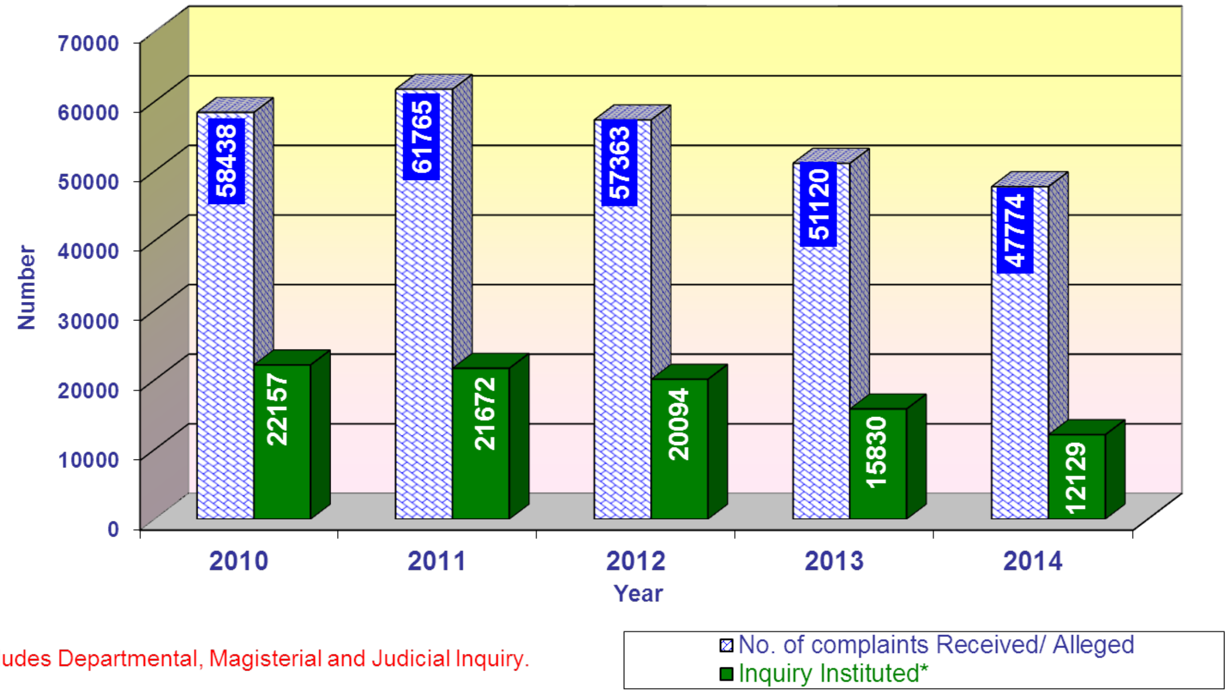
An attempt has been made since 1999 to gather information on details of cases where human rights were violated due to police excesses such as 'disappearance of persons', 'illegal detentions', 'fake encounters', 'extortion', 'torture', etc. The details are presented in **Table-16.2.**

A total of 108 cases of human rights violation by police (State Police + Central Paramilitary Forces) were reported during 2014, out of which 62 were found to be false. 33 policemen were charge-sheeted and 3 police personnel were convicted for these human rights violations. "Disappearance of persons” has reported the highest number of cases registered amounting to 35 cases followed by ”hurt/injury” & “atrocities against SCs” (20 cases each), “assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty” (17 cases), “extortion” (3 cases) and “atrocities on STs”, “torture”, “sec. 4 of the SC/ST (POA) Act” and “sec. 23(4) of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012” (1 case each).

* * *

No. of complaints received/alleged & inquiry instituted during 2010 - 2014

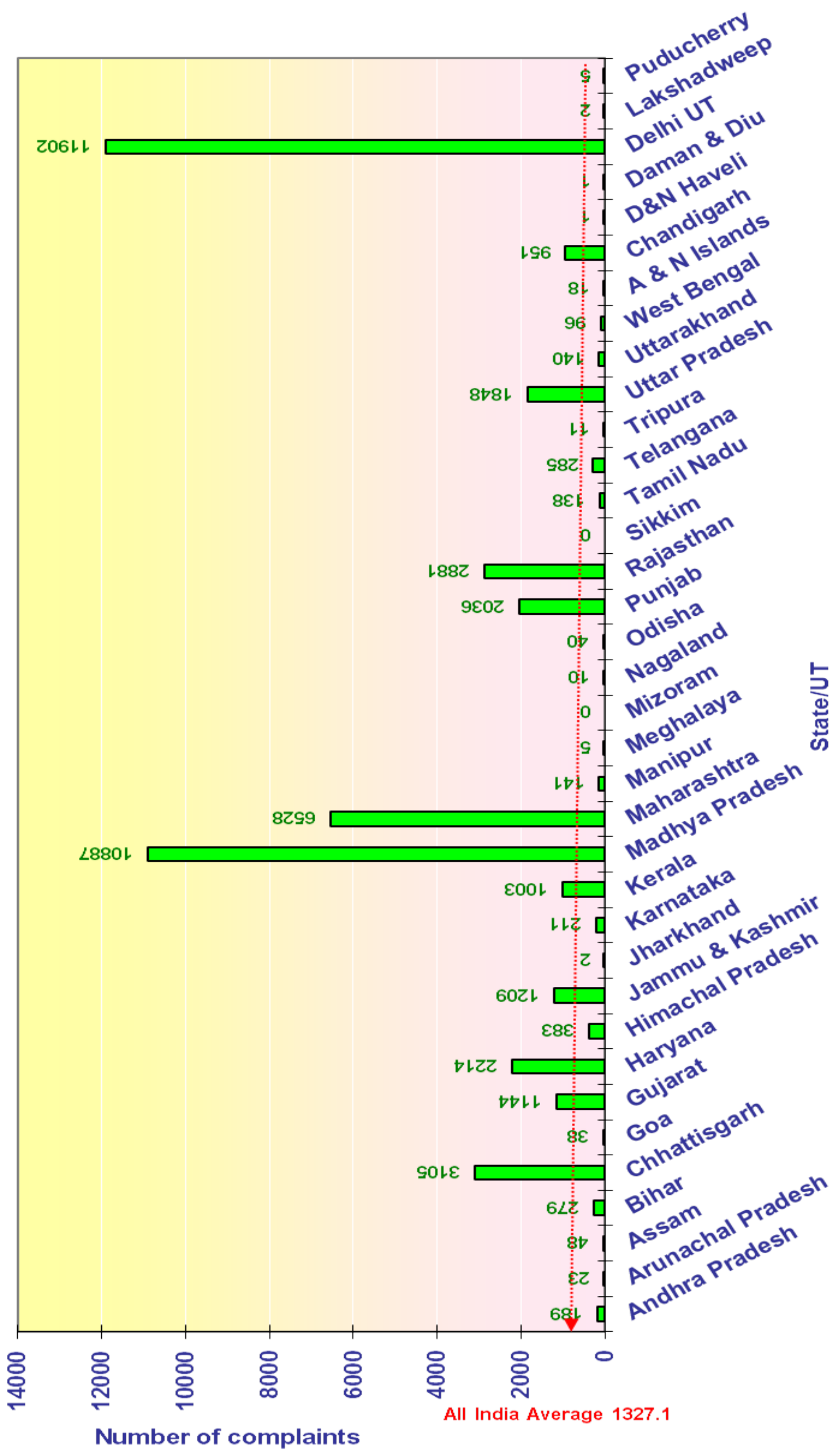
Figure 16.1



* Includes Departmental, Magisterial and Judicial Inquiry.

Figure 16.2

No. of Complaints Received Against Police Personnel during 2014



All India average 1327.1 = 47774 (Total complaints against police personnel) divided by 36 number of states/UTs

Note :
Telangana emerged out as new state after separating from Andhra Pradesh in 2014

Chapter - 17

Crime Committed by Foreigners

Introduction

The Bureau has collected data on foreigners arrested under various cognizable crimes under the revised proformae of '**Crime in India**' in 2014.

Cognizable crimes committed by foreigners

A total of 1,473 cases were reported and 1,843 foreigners have been arrested for committing various cognizable crimes during 2014. Most of the foreigners were arrested under the Foreigners Act (742 persons) which accounted for 40.3% of total arrested foreigners followed by arrest under the Registration of Foreigners Act (382 persons), the Passport Act (123 persons), the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act (112 cases), forgery (83 cases), cheating (59 cases), rape (17 cases) and murder (12 cases).

State/UT wise foreigners arrested revealed that maximum foreigners have been arrested in West Bengal (865 out of 1,843 foreigners) which accounted for 46.9% of total such arrestees. A total of 195 foreigners in Delhi, 173 foreigners in Maharashtra, 136 foreigners in Karnataka and 102 foreigners in Tamil Nadu have been arrested during 2014.

7 foreigners in Karnataka, 2 foreigners each in Maharashtra & Mizoram and 1 foreigner in Goa have been arrested for murder during 2014. 7 foreigners in Delhi, 4 foreigners in Rajasthan, 3 foreigners in Karnataka, 2 foreigners in Meghalaya and 1 in Haryana have been arrested for the offences of rape during 2014.

Delhi and Maharashtra have reported highest number of arrested foreigners under cheating (16 foreigners in Delhi & 12 foreigners in Maharashtra) and forgery (53 foreigners in Delhi & 22 foreigners in Maharashtra). A total of 27 foreigners were arrested in Goa under the NDPS Act which accounted for 24.1% of total such arrestees followed by Delhi (24 foreigners), Mizoram (14 foreigners) and Himachal Pradesh (13 foreigners) during 2014.

Under the Registration of Foreigner Act, most of the arrests of foreigners have been made in West Bengal (333 out of 382 foreigners) followed by Kerala (16 foreigners) and Himachal Pradesh (11 foreigners).

Disposal cases under crimes committed by foreigners

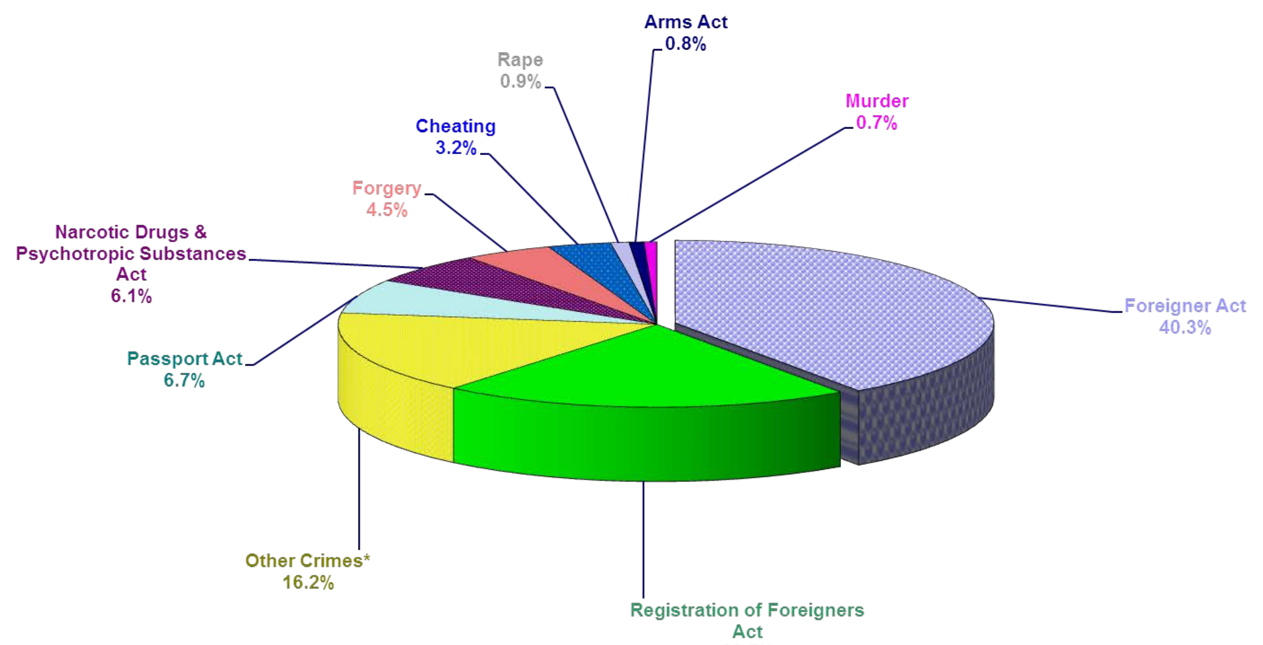
Out of 1,772 cases (299 cases pending from previous years + 1,473 cases reported during the year), police submitted charge-sheets in 1,290 cases during 2014, thereby showing 97.1% charge-sheet rate. However, 25.0% such cases remained pending for investigation (443 out of 1,772 cases). 100% detection i.e. charge-sheets were submitted in cases of murder, under NDPS Act, Passport Act, Explosive & Explosive Substances Act, Copyrights Act, IT Act and for counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes during 2014.

Out for 4,151 cases for trials before courts, conviction have been made in 509 cases, showing 84.0% conviction rate during 2014. However, 85.4% cases remained pending before courts at the end of the year 2014. The crime heads in which more than 90.0% conviction rate was achieved were forgery (100%), the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, (100%), the Foreigners Act (97.2%) and Passport Act (96.4%).

For 1,290 charge-sheeted cases, a total of 1,584 foreigners were charge-sheeted during 2014. Against 509 convicted cases, a total of 638 foreigners have been convicted during the year 2014. 82 foreigners have been acquitted by the courts during 2014. Trials remained pending in respect of 6,847 foreigners at the end of the year 2014.

Foreigners Arrested under Various Cognizable Offences (IPC and SLL) during 2014

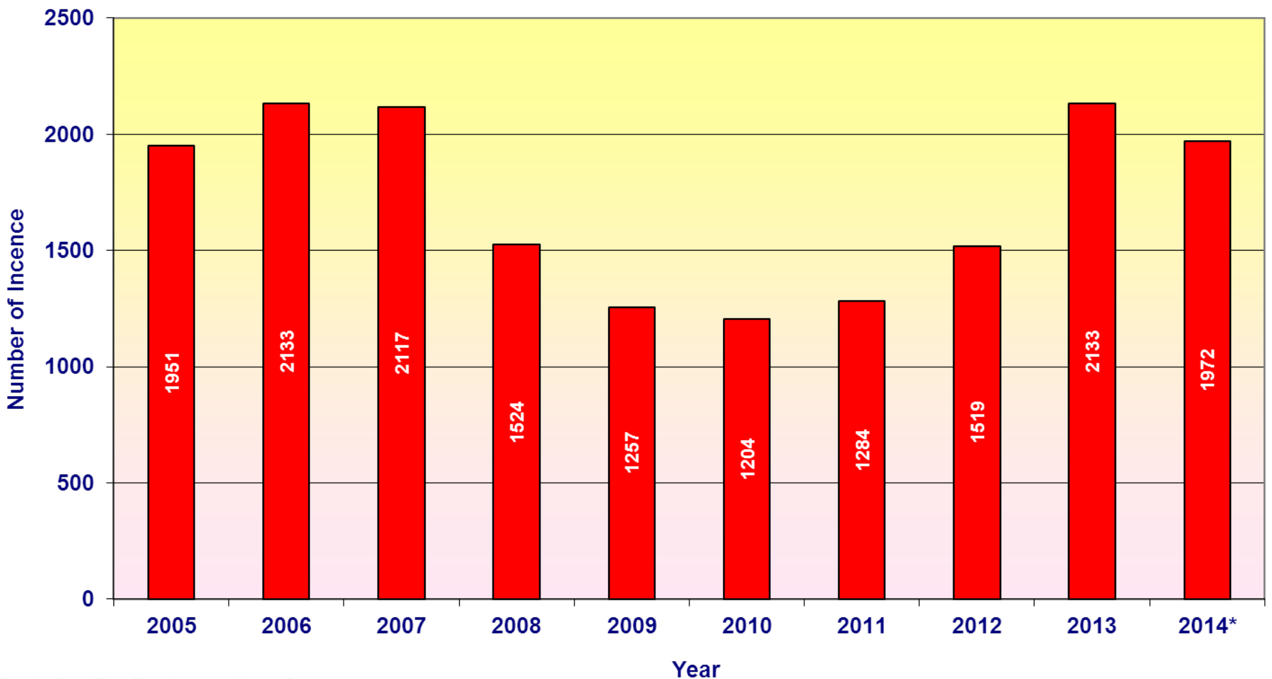
Figure 17.1



* The figures of Information Technology Act, Counterfeiting of currency notes, Explosives and Explosive Substances Act, Unnatural offences (u/S 377 IPC), Copy rights Act, Unlawful Activities (P) Act related to foreigners arrests have been clubbed with the category "Other Crimes"

Decadal Trend of Cases Registered under Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (2005 - 2014)

Figure 17.2



*Including The Foreigners Act, 1946

Chapter-18

Cyber Crimes

Cyber crimes are a new class of crimes rapidly increasing due to extensive use of Internet and I.T. enabled services. Considering the increasing trends of the crimes the Bureau has collected comprehensive data on cyber crimes in 2014 using revised proformae of '**Crime in India'**.

The Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000, specifies the acts which are punishable. Since the primary objective of this Act is to create an enabling environment for commercial use of I.T., certain omissions and commissions of criminals while using computers have been included in the amended Act in 2008. Several offences having bearing on cyber-arena are also registered under the appropriate sections of the IPC with the legal recognition of electronic records and the amendments made in several sections of the IPC vide the IT Act, 2000.

The statistics on cyber crimes are collected under the following heads:

i) Offences registered under the Information Technology Act 2000.

ii) Offences under the IPC related to cyber crimes

iii) Offences under the Special and Local Laws (SLL) related to cyber crimes

SL. No.	Crime heads	Cases Registered			% Variation in 2014 over 2013	Persons Arrested			% Variation in 2014 over 2013
		2012	2013	2014		2012	2013	2014	
1	IT - Tampering computer source documents	161	137	89	-35.0	104	59	64	8.5
2	IT - Computer related offences	1875	2516	5548	120.5	749	1011	3131	209.7
3	IT - Cyber Terrorism@	-	-	5	-	-	-	0	-
4	IT - Publication/transmission of obscene/sexually explicit content	589	1203	758	-37.0	497	737	491	-33.4
5	IT - Intentionally not complying with the order of controller	6	13	3	-76.9	4	3	4	33.3
6	IT - Failure to provide or monitor or intercept or decrypt information	3	6	2	-66.7	3	7	0	-100.0
7	IT - Failure to block access any information hosted etc.@	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	-
8	IT - Not providing technical assistance to Govt. to enable online access@	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-
9	IT - Un-authorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system	3	27	0	-100.0	1	17	0	-100.0
10	IT - Misrepresentation/suppression of fact for obtaining license etc.	6	12	5	-58.3	5	14	13	-7.1
11	IT - Breach of confidentiality/privacy	46	93	16	-82.8	22	30	13	-56.7
12	IT - Disclosure of information in breach of lawful contract@	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-
13	IT - Publishing/making available false elect. Signature Certificate	1	4	0	-100.0	0	8	0	-100.0
14	IT - Create/publish/make available Elec. Signature Certificate for unlawful purpose	10	71	3	-95.8	3	51	5	-90.2
15	IT - Others	176	274	769	180.7	134	161	520	223.0
Total Offences under IT Act		**2876**	**4356**	**7201**	**65.3**	**1522**	**2098**	**4246**	**102.4**

Note: '-' implies sezo value in previous year.
''@ implies data collected in 2014 for the first time

Cyber Crimes

(Incidence: 9,622 Persons Arrested: 5,752)

A total of 9,622 cases were reported under the cyber crimes (which includes Information Technology Act, offences under related sections of IPC and offences under Special and Local Laws (SLL)) as compared to 5,693 cases registered during the previous year (2013) which shows an increase of 69.0% over the previous year. In 2014, data on SLL cases related to cyber crimes have also been collected. Maharashtra (1,879 cases out of 9,622 cases) has reported the highest number of such crimes accounting for 19.5% of total cyber crimes followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,737 cases out of 9,622 cases) accounting for 18.1% and Karnataka (1,020 cases out of 9,622 cases i.e. 10.6%).

Furthermore, a total of 5,752 persons were arrested under such crimes during 2014 as compared to 3,301 persons arrested during the previous year (2013) registering 74.3% increase over the previous year. Uttar Pradesh (1,223) has reported the maximum number of persons arrested under such crimes.

The details of cases reported and persons arrested under cyber crimes during 2014 can be seen under **Table – 18.1.**

Cyber crimes – cases of various categories under IT Act, 2000

Information on the cases registered under IT Act which was considered as cyber crimes at all-India level is presented in **Table – 18(A).**

A total of 7,201 cases were registered under IT Act during the year 2014 as compared to 4,356 cases during the previous year (2013), showing an increase of 65.3% in 2014 over 2013. 77.0% (5,548 cases) of the total 7,201 cases under IT Act were related to computer related offences (under section 66A, 66B, 66C, 66D and 66E of IT Act) followed by 10.5% (758 cases out of 7,201 cases) under publication/transmission of obscene/sexually explicit content (under section 67A, 67B and 67C of IT Act). A total of 2,246 cases under IT Act were pending for investigation from previous year out of total cases for investigation (9,401 cases) during 2014. A total of 6,269 cases remained pending for investigation at the end of the year. A total of 1,451 cases were charge-sheets during 2014. A total of 1,097 cases were pending for trial from previous year, in which maximum number of cases were committed under IT-computer related offences (under section 66A to 66D) (770 cases) during 2014. In 198 cases trials were completed, 52 cases were convicted and 2,316 cases remained pending for trial at the end of the year during 2014. The details of disposal of cases of cyber crimes under IT Act are shown under **Table - 18.2 and 18.3.**

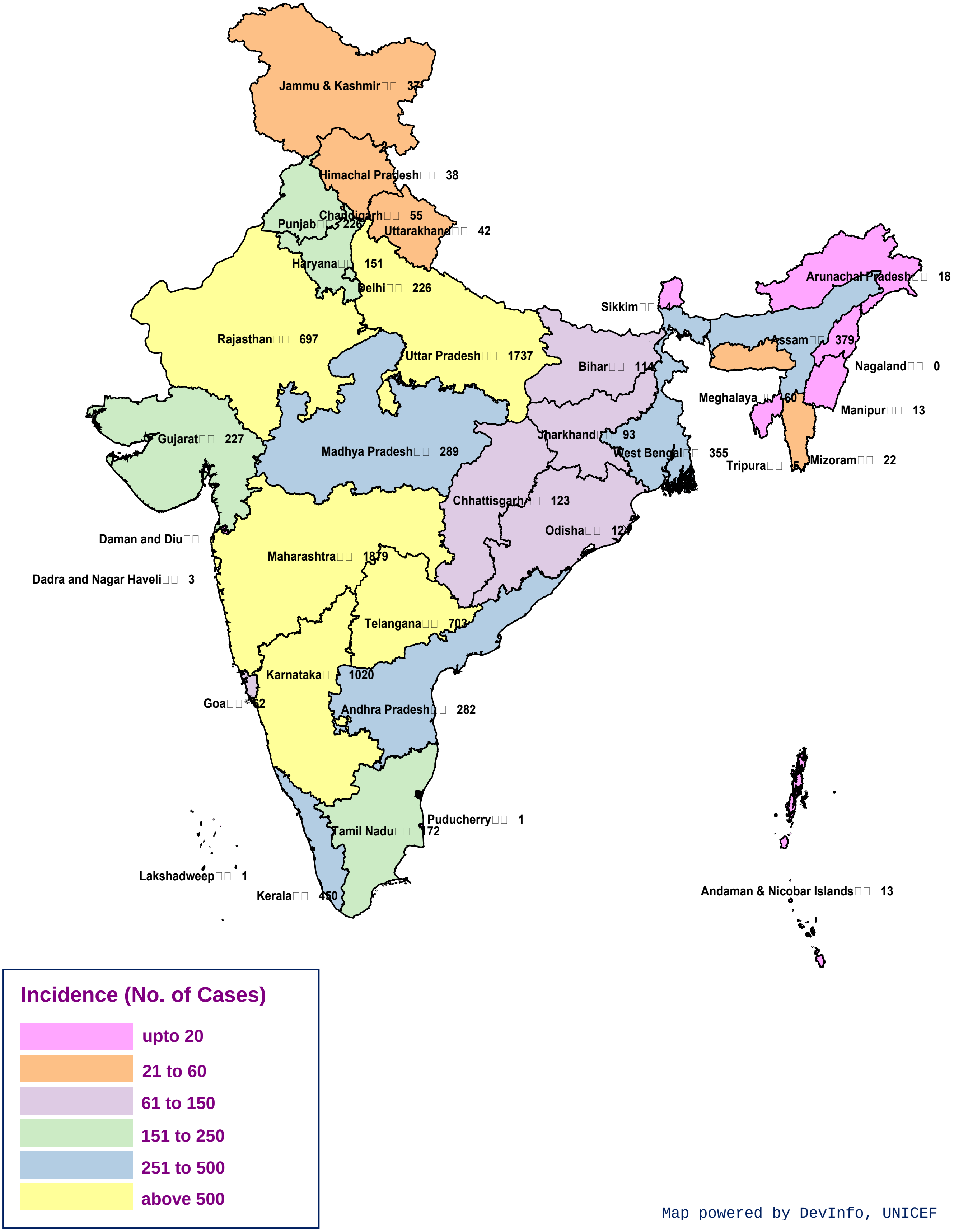
73.8% of the persons arrested (4,246 out of 5,752) are in cases relating to IT Act, 2000. Out of such persons arrested, IT-computer related offences (under section 66A to 66E) shows the maximum number of persons arrested (3,131 out of 4,246 persons) accounting for 73.7% followed by IT-Publication/transmission of obscene/sexually explicit content(under section 67A to 67C) numbering 491 out of 4,246 persons accounting for 11.6% during the year 2014.

The age-wise profile of persons arrested in Cyber Crime cases under IT Act, 2000 showed that 52.7% of the offenders were in the age group 18 yrs. – below 30 years (2,238 out of 4,246 persons) and 39.1% of the offenders were in the age group 30 yrs. – below 45 years (1,660 out of 4,246 persons). 67 juvenile offenders (below 18 years) were apprehended under IT Act during 2014. A total of 1,931 persons were charge sheeted during the year 2014. A total of 65 persons were convicted and 165 persons were acquitted under such cases of cyber crimes under IT Act during 2014. Further details on the age group wise, persons arrested and sex-wise disposal of persons arrested under the IT Act by police and courts may be seen in **Table -18.4, 18.5 and 18.6.**

Incidences of cyber crimes registered under IPC

Information on the cases registered under various sections of IPC which were considered as cyber crimes at all-India level is presented in **Table – 18(B).**

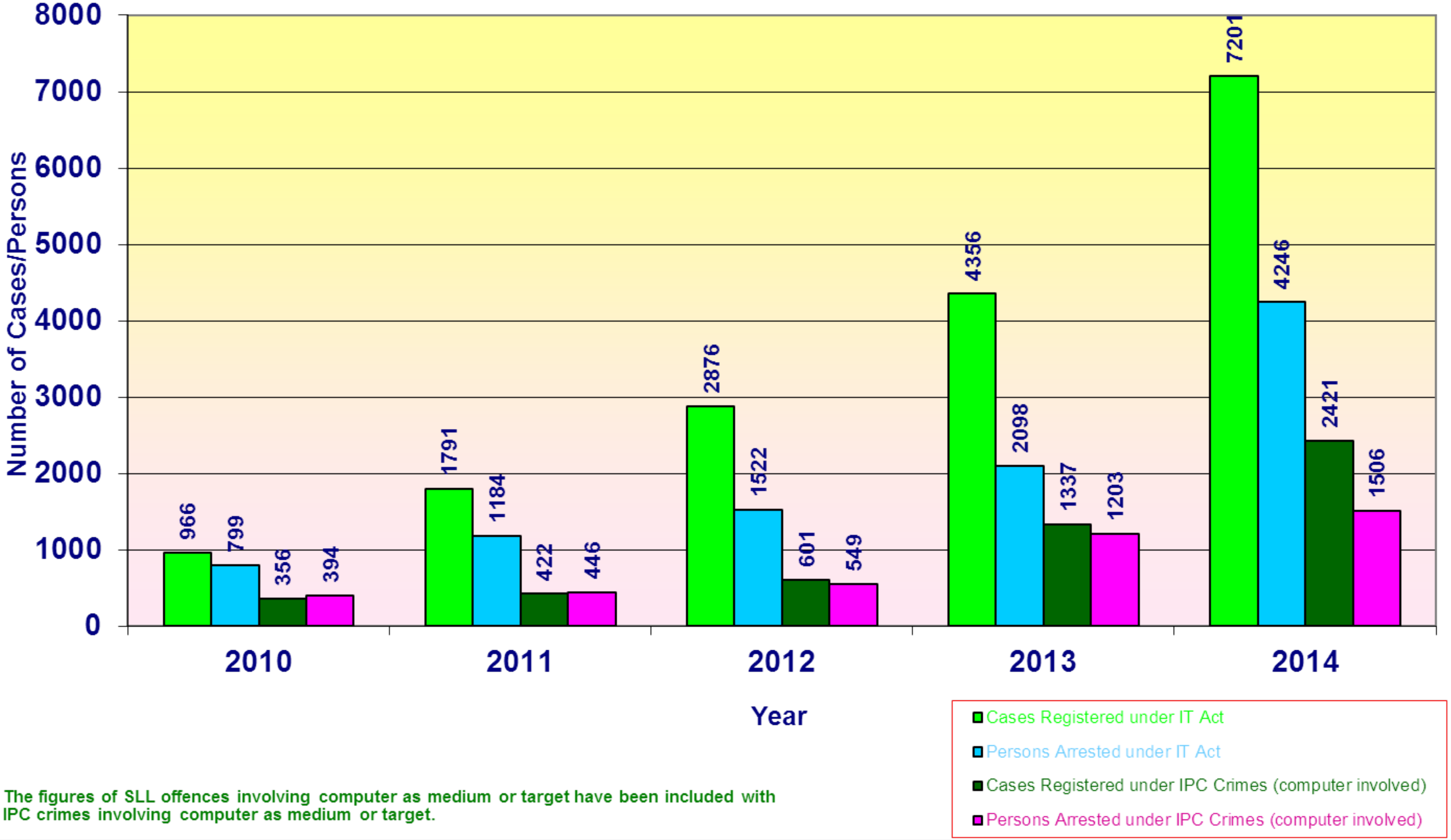
INCIDENCE OF CYBER CRIME CASES DURING 2014
(All India 9,622)


Jammu & Kashmir 37
Himachal Pradesh 38
Chandigarh 55
Punjab 226
Uttarakhand 42
Haryana 151
Delhi 226
Arunachal Pradesh 18
Sikkim 4
Rajasthan 697
Uttar Pradesh 1737
Assam 379
Bihar 114
Nagaland 0
Meghalaya 60
Manipur 13
Gujarat 227
Jharkhand 93
Madhya Pradesh 289
West Bengal 355
Tripura 5
Mizoram 22
Chhattisgarh 123
Odisha 124
Daman and Diu
Maharashtra 1879
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 3
Telangana 703
Karnataka 1020
Goa 62
Andhra Pradesh 282
Puducherry 1
Tamil Nadu 172
Lakshadweep 1
Kerala 450
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 13
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 20
21 to 60
61 to 150
151 to 250
251 to 500
above 500

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Cases Reported and Persons Arrested under IT Act and IPC Crimes Involving Computer as Medium or Target (2010 - 2014)

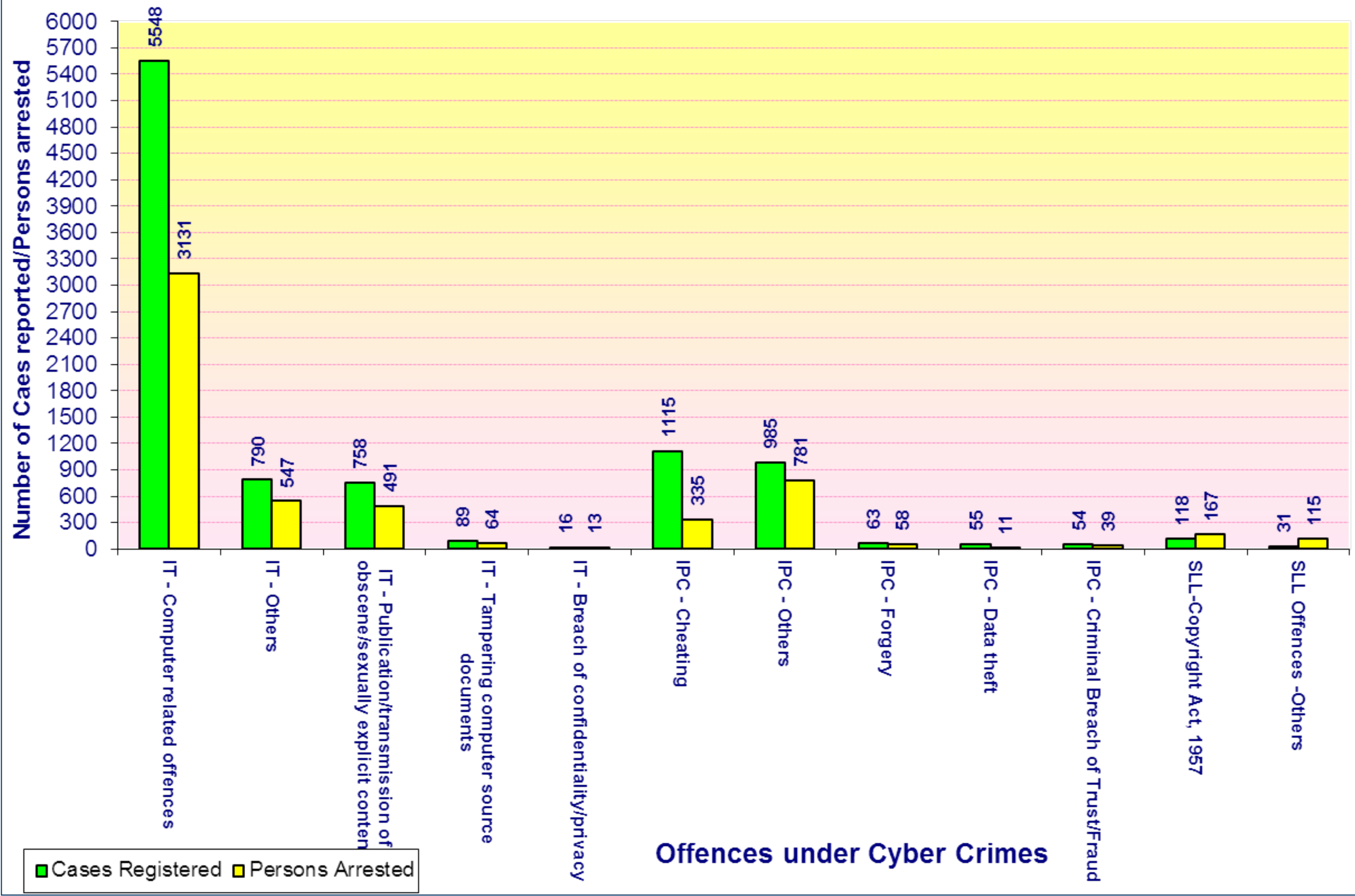
Figure 18.1



The figures of SLL offences involving computer as medium or target have been included with IPC crimes involving computer as medium or target.

Offence wise Cases Reported and Persons Arrested under IT Act, IPC Cognizable Crimes (Computer Related) & SLL Cognizable Offences (Computer Related) during 2014

Figure



The figures of Cyber terrorism, Misrepresentation/suppression of fact for obtaining license etc, Intentionally not complying with the order of Controller, Create/publish/make available Elec. Signature Certificate for unlawful purpose, Failure to provide or monitor or intercept or decrypt information, Disclosure of information in breach of lawful contract, Failure to block access any information hosted etc, Not providing technical assistance to Govt. to enable, Publishing /making available false elect. Signature Certificate, online access, Unauthorized access/attempt to access to protected computer system, Counterfeiting, Fabrication/Destruction of electronic records for evidence, Offences by Public Servant and Trade Marks Act, 1999 have been clubbed with Other

Table-18 (B)

Cyber crimes/cases registered and persons arrested under IPC during 2011-2014

Sl. No .	Crime heads	Cases Registered			% Variation in 2014 over 2013 2011	Persons Arrested			% Variation in 2014 over 2013
		2012	2013	2014		2012	2013	2014	
1	Offences by public servant	2	1	0	-100.0	4	2	0	-100.0
2	Fabrication/Destruction of electronic records for evidence	13	12	1	-91.7	18	11	1	-90.9
3	Cheating@	-	-	1,115	-	-	-	335	-
4	Forgery	259	747	63	-91.6	263	626	58	-90.7
5	Data Theft@	-	-	55	-	-	-	11	-
6	Criminal Breach of Trust	282	518	54	-89.6	215	471	39	-91.7
7	Counterfeiting *	45	59	10	-83.1	49	93	8	-91.4
8	Others	-	-	974	-	-	-	772	-
Total Offences under IPC		**601**	**1,337**	**2,272**	**69.9**	**549**	**1,203**	**1,224**	**1.7**

Note * includes property marks, tampering and currency/stamps till 2013 and currency & stamps during 2014

Note: " -" in the coloum of percentage variation implies zero value in previous year

"@" implies newly entered crime heads.

Cyber crimes – cases of various categories under IPC Section

A total of 2,272 cases were registered under various sections of IPC during the year 2014 as compared to 1,337 such cases during 2013, thus showing an increase of 69.9% over the previous year. 49.1% (1,115 cases) of the total 2,272 cases registered under different sections of IPC were related to cheating followed by 2.8% (63 cases out of 2,272 cases) under forgery. A total of 367 cases under different sections of IPC were pending for investigation from previous year out of total cases for investigation (2,632 cases) during 2014. A total of 1,682 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. In 558 cases, charge-sheets were submitted during 2014. Data thefts under IPC crimes show highest pendency rate (85.7%) followed by forgery cases (82.7%) during 2014. A total of 423 cases were pending for trial from previous year, in which maximum number of cases were reported under cheating (143 cases) followed by counterfeiting (21 cases) during 2014. In 17 cases trials were completed, 6 cases ended in conviction and 963 cases remained pending for trial at the end of the year during 2014. The details of disposal of cases of cyber crimes under different sections of IPC are shown under **Table - 18.2 and 18.3.**

21.3% of the persons arrested (1,224 out of 5,752) in cases relating to different sections of IPC. Out of 1,224 persons arrested under IPC cases related to cyber crimes, maximum persons have been arrested under cheating (335 out of 1,224 persons) accounting for 27.4% of total such persons arrested under IPC crimes followed by 58 persons arrested under forgery cases accounting for 4.7% during the year 2014.

The age-wise profile of persons arrested in cyber crime cases under different sections of IPC showed that 44.4% of the offenders were in the age group 18 – 30 years (544 out of 1,224 persons) and 41.7% of the offenders were in the age group 30 - 45 years (510 out of 1,224 persons). 76 juvenile (below 18 years) were apprehended under cyber crimes related IPC cases during 2014. A total of 840 persons were charge-sheeted during the year 2014. A total of 7 persons were convicted and 7 persons were acquitted under such cases of cyber crimes under different sections of IPC during 2014. Further details on the age group wise persons arrested and sex-wise disposal of persons arrested under cyber crimes(under different sections of IPC) by police and courts may be seen in **Table -18.4, 18.5 and 18.6.**

Cyber crimes – cases of various categories under Special and Local Laws (SLL)

Data on cyber crimes related Special and Local Laws (SLL) like the Copyright Act, the Trade Marks Act etc. have been collected in 2014. Section wise data have been collected under these Acts.

A total of 149 cases were registered under various sections of SLL during the year 2014. 79.2% (118 cases) of the total 149 cases registered under different sections of SLL were related to the Copyright Act, 1957. A total of 66 cases under different sections of SLL were pending for investigation from previous year out of total cases for investigation (215 cases) during 2014. A total of 98 cases were pending for investigation at the end of the year. In 107 cases, charge-sheets were submitted during 2014. Cases under section 63 of the Copyright Act has highest pendency rate (50.0%) during 2014. A total of 674 pending cases brought forward for trials during 2014, in which maximum cases were reported under the Copyright Act (671 cases) In 103 cases trials were completed, 18 cases ended in conviction and 678 cases remained pending for trial at the end of the year during 2014. The details of disposal of cases of cyber crimes under different sections of IPC are shown under **Table - 18.2 and 18.3.**

4.9% of the persons arrested (282 out of 5,752) are in cases relating to different Acts & sections of SLL. Out of such persons arrested, the maximum number of persons arrested numbering 167 out of 282 persons were in cases under the Copyright Act accounting for 59.2% followed by other SLL offences (115 out of 282 persons) during the year 2014.

The age-wise profile of persons arrested in Cyber Crime cases under different sections of SLL showed that 46.5% of the offenders were in the age group 18 – 30 years (131 out of 282 persons) and 43.6% of the offenders were in the age group 30 - 45 years (123 out of 282 persons). 6 juveniles (below 18 years) were apprehended under SLL crimes during 2014. A total of 227 persons were charge sheeted during the year 2014. A total of 23 persons were convicted and 104 persons were acquitted under such cases of cyber crimes under different sections of SLL during 2014. Further details on the age group wise persons arrested and sex-wise disposal of persons arrested under cyber crimes (under different sections of SLL) by police and courts may be seen in **Table -18.4, 18.5 and 18.6.**

Motives of Cyber Crimes

Most of the cyber crimes were reported for greed/financial gain accounting for 18.0% (1,736 out of 9,622 cases) followed by insult to the modesty of women (6.2%) (599 cases), fraud/illegal gain (5.1%) (495 cases), sexual exploitation (3.7%)(357 cases) and personal revenge/settling scores (3.0%) (285 cases).

State/UT wise and motives wise details of cyber crimes are presented in **Table 18.7**.

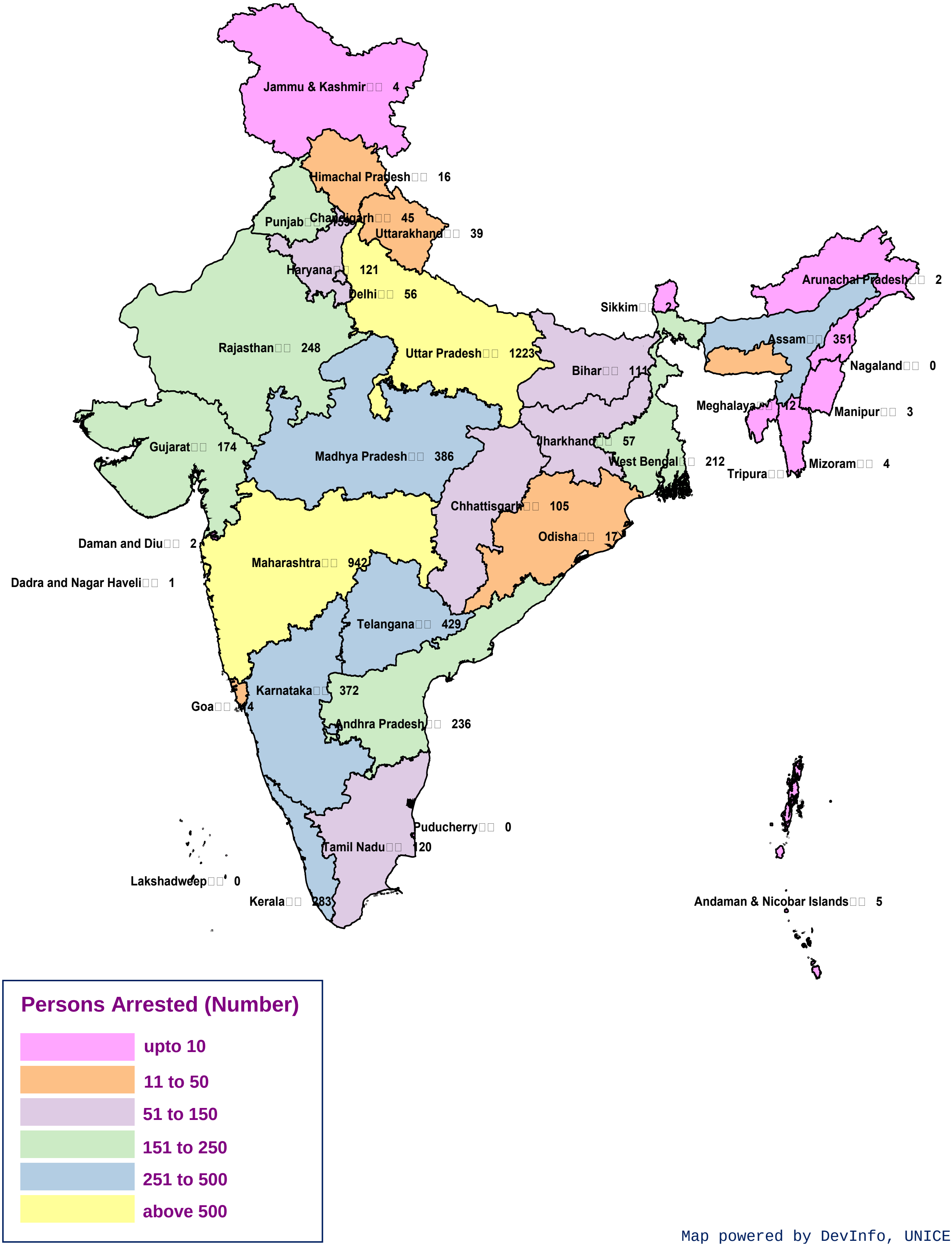
Profile of accused in Cyber Crimes

Data on profiles of persons arrested under cyber crimes have been collected as foreign nationals and Indian citizens. A total of 8 foreign nationals and 5,744 Indian nationals were arrested under cyber crimes. Among foreign nationals, most of the persons (3) were cracker/hacker and have been arrested in West Bengal. Similarly among Indian nationals, most of the persons arrested under cyber crime were 'neighbours / friends & relatives' with 7.4% of total such incidents (427 out of 5,752 persons) followed by students with 5.6% (320 persons), professional computer geeks/hackers/crackers with 3.6% (207 persons) and employees/disgruntled employees 3.3% (191 persons).

State/UT wise details on profile of persons arrested or accused of cyber crime are presented in **Table 18.8**.

* * *

PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER CYBER CRIME DURING 2014
(All India 5,752)


Jammu & Kashmir 4
Himachal Pradesh 16
Punjab 153
Chandigarh 45
Uttarakhand 39
Haryana 121
Delhi 56
Arunachal Pradesh 2
Sikkim 2
Assam 351
Nagaland 0
Rajasthan 248
Uttar Pradesh 1223
Bihar 111
Meghalaya 12
Manipur 3
Gujarat 174
Madhya Pradesh 386
Jharkhand 57
West Bengal 212
Mizoram 4
Tripura 1
Chhattisgarh 105
Odisha 17
Daman and Diu 2
Maharashtra 942
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 1
Telangana 429
Karnataka 372
Goa 4
Andhra Pradesh 236
Puducherry 0
Tamil Nadu 120
Lakshadweep 0
Kerala 283
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 5
Persons Arrested (Number)
upto 10
11 to 50
51 to 150
151 to 250
251 to 500
above 500

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Chapter-19

Crime in Railways

Introduction

As per Rail Budget 2014 -15, Indian Railways serve nearly 23 million passengers every day therefore the security and safety of these passengers is of paramount importance to the system.

The maintenance of law & order in railways and railway premises is the responsibility of concerned State police whereas the security of passengers and their belongings in the running trains and railway premises is the shared responsibility of the Railway Protection Force (RPF) and the Government Reserve Police (GRP). The responsibility of security of railway passengers, passenger area and property has been vested with the Railway Protection Force by RPF Amendment Act, 2003. The cases of crime in railways are reported to, registered and investigated by the Government Railway Police (GRP). The investigation and prosecution of crime under the Indian Penal Code as well as sabotage related cases under the Railways Act (Sec. 150 to 152) are the responsibility of the State police. The enforcement of Railways Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966 and the Railways Act, 1989 excluding sec. 150 to 152 has been entrusted to Railway Protection Force whereas the Indian Penal Code, all other special and local laws and maintenance of law and order remain with Government Railway Police and State governments concerned.

The responsibility for arrest and prosecution for minor offences under the Indian Railways Act (which affect the passengers and the train operations) have been vested with the Railway Protection Force.

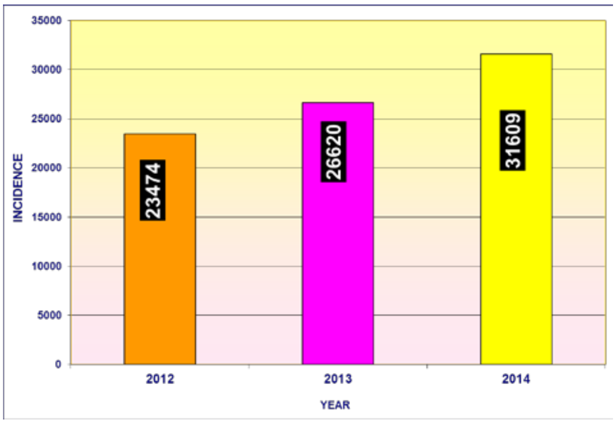
Though the incidents of specific crimes on railways discussed below are part and parcel of the general crimes discussed in **Chapter-1** of the report however, separate analysis in the extent of these crimes both as reported under Indian Penal Code and the Indian Railways Act, 1989 has been made in the chapter.

Trend of crimes in Railways

22 out of 29 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal and only Delhi among UTs have notified Government Railway Police Posts.

The State-wise incidents of IPC crimes reported by GRP during 2014 is presented in **Table-19.1**. Incidence of IPC crimes reported by GRP have continuously shown a rising trend over last three years.

Chart-19(A): Incidence of IPC crimes reported by Govt. Railway Police (GRP) during 2012-2014



A total of 23,474, 26,620 and 31,609 IPC crimes were reported by GRPs during 2012, 2013 and 2014 respectively at the national level reflecting an increase of 13.4% in 2013 over 2012 and an increase of 18.7% in 2014 over 2013.

Bihar (2.7% increase in 2013 over 2012 and 6.1% in 2014 over 2013), Gujarat (2.3% in 2013 over 2012 and 23.0% in 2014 over 2013), Karnataka (40.7% in 2013 over 2012 and 3.8% in 2014 over 2013), Kerala (5.7% in 2013 over 2012 and 38.0% in 2014 over 2013), Madhya Pradesh (21.1% in 2013 over 2012 and 10.2% in 2013 over 2012), Maharashtra (17.2% in 2013 over 2012 and 17.4% in 2014 over 2013), Rajasthan (10.9% in 2013 over 2012 and 48.3% in 2014 over 2013) and Uttar Pradesh (49.9% in 2013 over 2012 and 23.7% in 2014 over 2013) have shown an increasing trend during the last 3 years. The State/UT-wise comparative incidence of IPC crimes as reported to Government Railway Police (GRP) during the years 2012 to 2014 are presented in **Tables-19(A).**

Among IPC crimes, maximum cases were reported under theft (23,231 cases) accounting for 73.4% followed by 3.7% under robbery (1,161 cases) and 1.0% under murder (309 cases). A total of 265 cases of kidnapping & abduction and 191 cases of grievous hurt were reported by GRP during 2014. A total of 44 rape cases were also reported by GRP during 2014.

17.6% of IPC crimes as reported by GRP were reported in Maharashtra (5,585 cases out of 31,609 cases) followed by 16.3% in Uttar Pradesh (5,158 cases), 11.9% in Madhya Pradesh (3,778 cases), 7.6% in Bihar (2,423 cases), 5.7% in Delhi UT (1,816 cases) and 5.4% in Andhra Pradesh (1,713 cases) during 2014.

Cases reported under Indian Railways Act, 1989

It is worth mentioning that the responsibilities for arrest and prosecution of minor offences under the Railways Act (which affect the general passengers and the train operations) have been vested with the Railway Protection Force by amending the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957 and the Railways Act, 1989 which came into force from 1st July 2004.

An attempt has been made to analyze crimes reported under The Indian Railways Act, 1989 during 2012 to 2014. The State/UT-wise details are presented in **Table-19.2.**

The commission of crimes under the Indian Railways Act reported a rising trend during 2012 - 2014 with 144 cases, 166 cases and 287 cases reported during these years respectively, showing an increase of 15.3% and 72.9% during 2012 over 2011 and during 2014 over 2013 respectively.

States/UTs wise trend of such incidents show that maximum increase in cases reported under the Indian Railways Act during the year 2014 over 2013 was in Uttar Pradesh at 1466.7% (from 9 cases in 2013 to 287 cases in 2014), 150% in Rajasthan (from 4 cases in 2013 to 10 cases in 2014) and 100% increase in Gujarat (from 2 cases in 2013 to 4 cases in 2014).

Persons arrested under the Indian Railways Act, 1989

A total of 260 persons were arrested under the Indian Railways Act during 2014. 60.0% of arrestees were reported in Uttar Pradesh alone (156 out of 260) followed by 30 persons arrested in Assam and 15 persons arrested in Telangana [**Table-19.3].**

Disposal of cases under Indian Railways Act by police

The details of disposal of IPC crimes and SLL crimes are presented in **Chapter-4**. 69.0% (300 out of 435 cases) cases under The Indian Railways Act were investigated by police, of which only 68.0% (204 cases out of 300 cases in which investigation completed) were charge-sheeted. The charge-sheeting rate (cases charge-sheeted out of total true cases) for crimes under Indian Railways Act stood at 68.0% as against 85.9% for all SLL crimes reported in the country. Details of disposal by police may be seen in **Table-4.3.**

Disposal of cases under Indian Railways Act by courts

As many as 2,498 cases out of 6,587 cases under the Indian Railways Act were tried in various courts in the country during the year 2014 with 36.5% disposal by courts. The conviction rate for such crimes stood at 54.2% (1,354 cases convicted out of 2,498 cases in which trials were completed at the national level. However, 61.4% cases (4,053 out of 6,587 cases) were pending for trials at the end of the year 2014.

Property stolen/taken away from Railways

The details of property stolen/taken away by place of occurrence including railways have been discussed at length in **Chapter-8** (Property stolen and recovered).

Dacoity in Railways

A total of 75 cases of dacoity in railways were reported accounting for 1.0% of total 4,395 cases of dacoity reported in the country during 2014 in which properties worth ₹74.3 lakh were taken away out of total ₹26,508.4 lakh of properties stolen / taken away in all dacoities reported in the country during 2014 [**Table-8.5**].

Robbery in Railways

A total of 726 cases of robbery in railways were reported accounting for 1.9% of total 38,071 cases of robbery reported in the country during 2014 in which properties worth ₹397.2 lakh were taken away out of ₹33,568.3 lakh of total properties stolen / taken away in all robbery cases in the country during 2014. The percentage share of properties taken away in robberies in railways to total robberies reported in the country during 2014 was 1.2%[**Table-8.5**].

Criminal trespass/Burglary in Railways

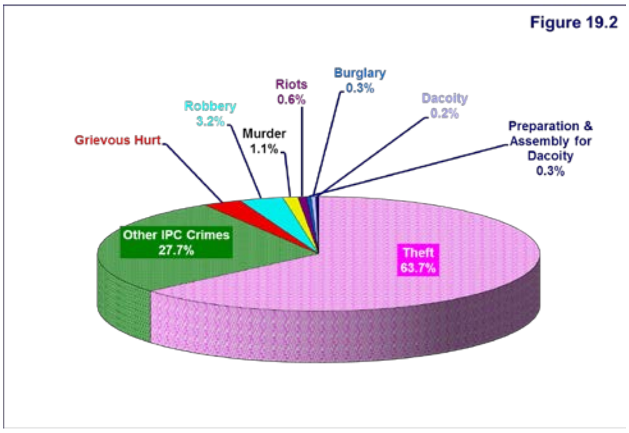
A total of 91 cases of burglary in railways were reported accounting for 0.1% of total 1,14,646 cases of burglary reported in the country during 2014 in which properties worth ₹56.3 lakh were stolen / taken away out of total ₹1,04,106.7 lakh of properties stolen / taken away in burglary cases reported in the country during 2014 [**Table-8.5**].

Theft in Railways

A total of 21,839 cases of theft in railways were reported accounting for 4.8% of total 4,40,915 cases of thefts reported in the country during 2014. Properties worth ₹8,274 lakh were stolen / taken away out of total ₹2,59,243.3 lakh of properties stolen / taken away in all thefts reported in the country during 2014. The percentage share of stolen properties by thefts in railways was reported as 5.0% as compared to properties stolen in all thefts cases in the country [**Table-8.5**].

Among the property crimes reported in railways, the share of theft was reported as highest at 73.7% followed by criminal trespass/burglary (19.2%), robbery (6.4%) and dacoity (0.7%) during 2014.

Chart-19.2: Percentage of incidence of various IPC crimes reported by GRP during 2014



Similarly, the percentage share of value of stolen properties in these property crimes in railways, loss of property due to theft was also higher at 61.2% followed by criminal trespass/burglary (24.6%), robbery (7.9%) and dacoity (6.3%) [**Table-8.5**].

* * *

TABLE-19.1(A)

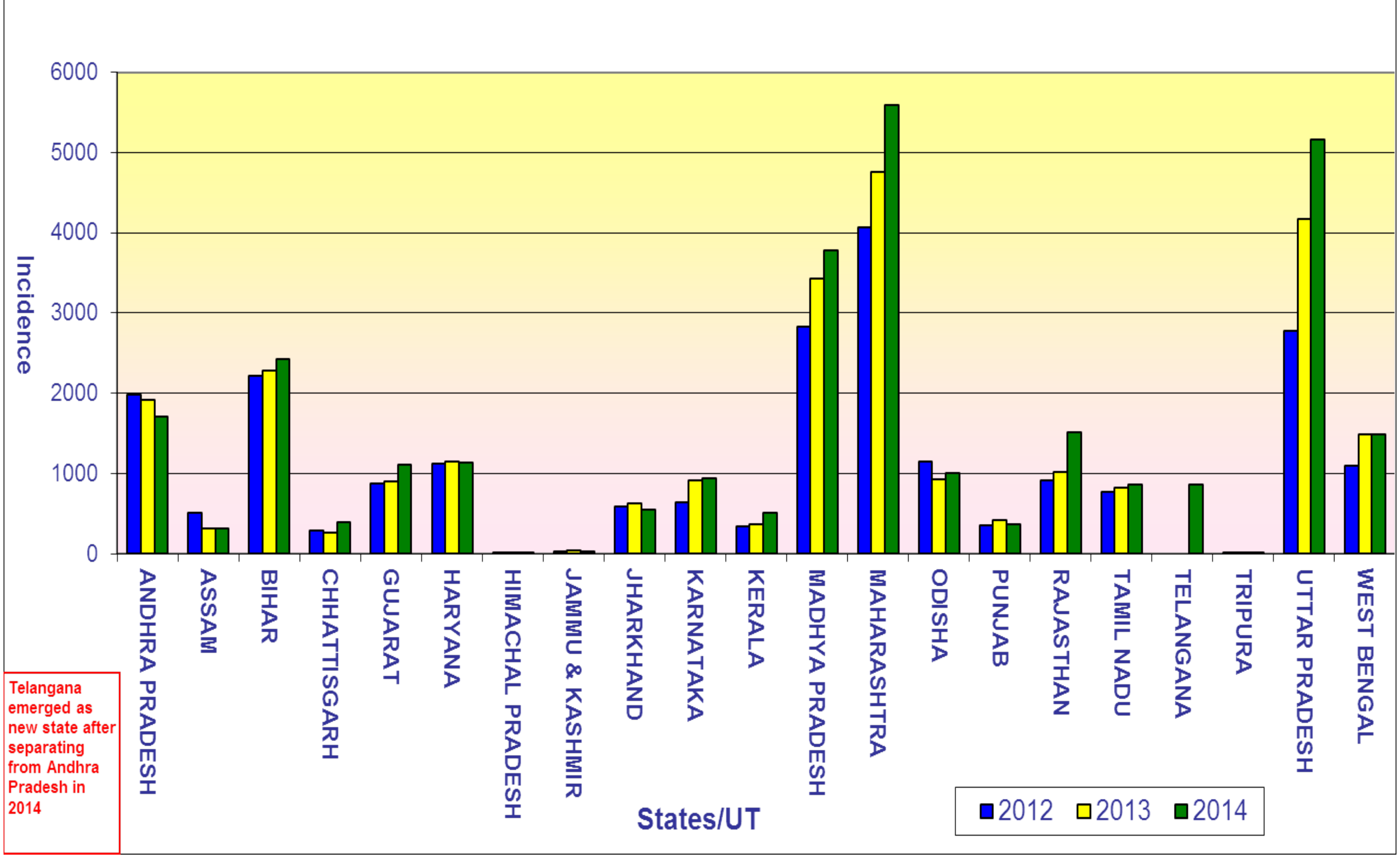
Incidence of Total IPC Crimes Reported by GRP and Percentage Variation During 2012 to 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012	2013	2014	Percentage Variation in	
					2013 over 2012	2014 over 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1987	1923	1713	-3.2	-10.9
2	Assam	511	317	319	-38.0	0.6
3	Bihar	2222	2283	2423	2.7	6.1
4	Chhattisgarh	289	266	400	-8.0	50.4
5	Gujarat	883	903	1111	2.3	23.0
6	Haryana	1121	1150	1139	2.6	-1.0
7	Himachal Pradesh	13	20	9	53.8	-55.0
8	Jammu & Kashmir	32	40	35	25.0	-12.5
9	Jharkhand	587	628	553	7.0	-11.9
10	Karnataka	649	913	948	40.7	3.8
11	Kerala	348	368	508	5.7	38.0
12	Madhya Pradesh	2831	3429	3778	21.1	10.2
13	Maharashtra	4062	4759	5585	17.2	17.4
14	Odisha	1154	925	1006	-19.8	8.8
15	Punjab	359	419	372	16.7	-11.2
16	Rajasthan	919	1019	1511	10.9	48.3
17	Tamil Nadu	774	821	866	6.1	5.5
18	Telangana			860	-	-
19	Tripura	10	14	9	40.0	-35.7
20	Uttar Pradesh	2782	4169	5158	49.9	23.7
21	West Bengal	1104	1494	1490	35.3	-0.3
22	Delhi UT	837	760	1816	-9.2	138.9
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	**23474**	**26620**	**31609**	**13.4**	**15.0**

GRP: **Government Railway Police**

Figure 19.1

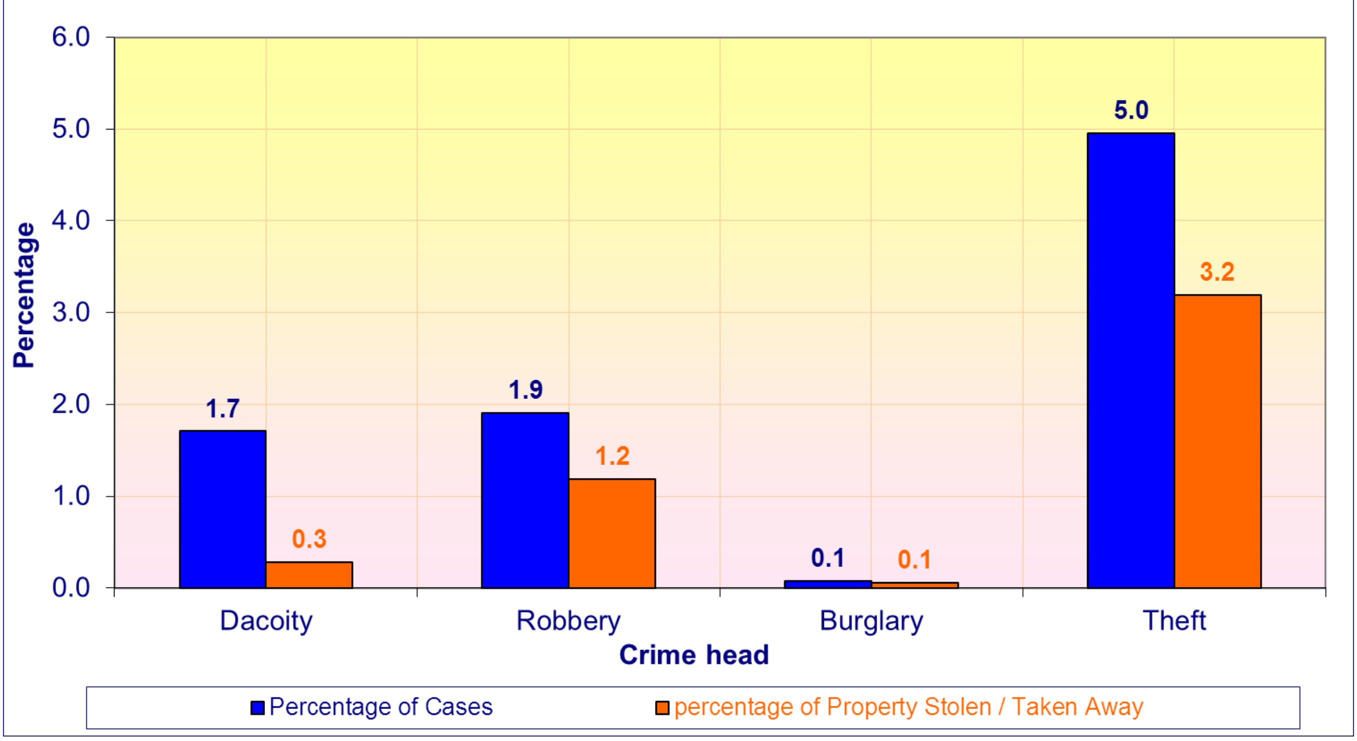
Incidence of Total IPC Crimes Reported by GRP during 2012-2014



Telangana emerged as new state after separating from Andhra Pradesh in 2014

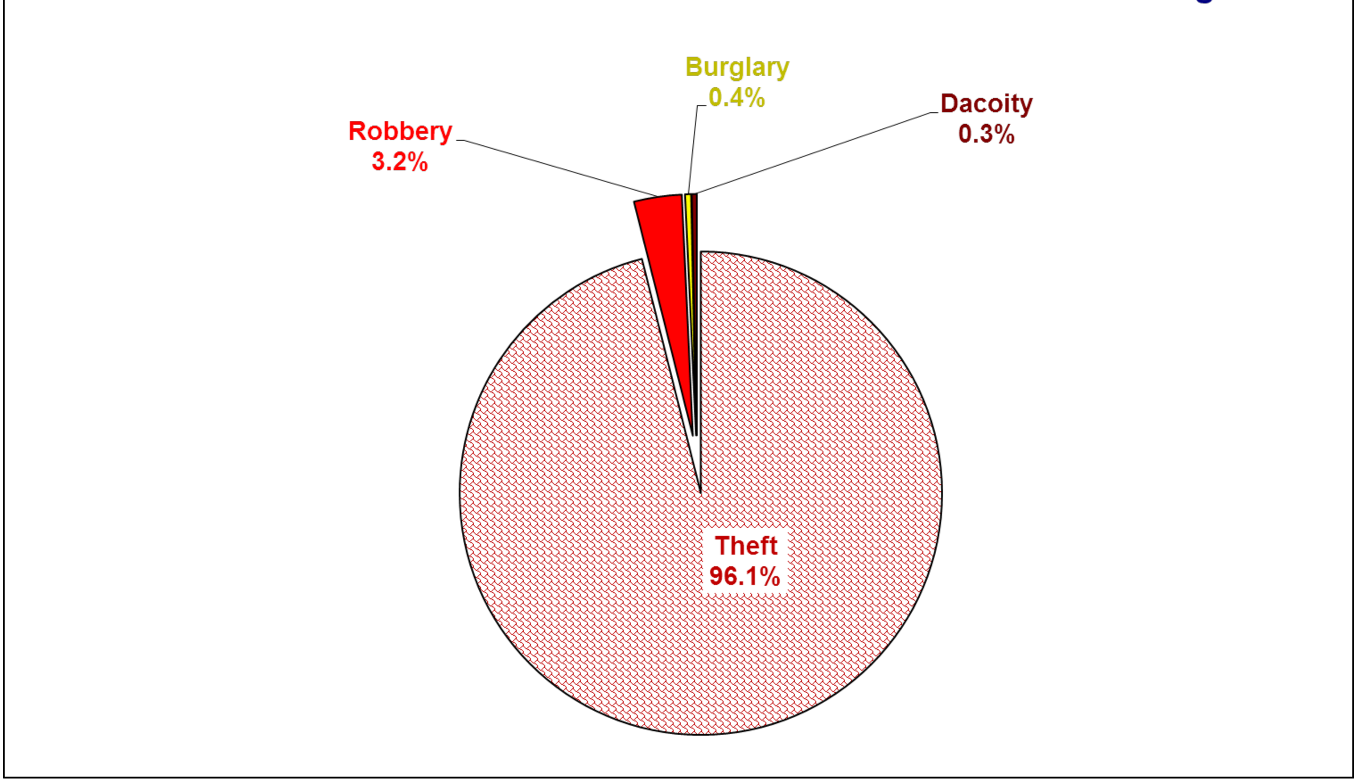
Percentage of Property Crimes in Railways as compared to Total Such Crimes Reported in the Country during 2014

Figure 19.4



Incidents of property crimes in railways during 2014

Figure 19.5



Chapter - 20

Crime Against Senior Citizens

Introduction

The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 define senior citizens as the Indian citizens who have attained the age of 60 years or above. As per the Population Census 2011, elderly persons or senior citizens were nearly 1024.6 lakh population. For the first time an effort has been made by the Bureau to analyze the types and patterns of 'Crime Against Senior Citizens' under this exclusive chapter. The Bureau has collected data on crimes against senior citizens under various sections of IPC for this edition under the revised proformae of '**Crime in India**'.

Crime against senior citizens

(Incidence: 18,714, Rate 18.3)

A total of 18,714 cases of IPC crimes against senior citizens were reported during 2014. Out of 18,714 IPC crimes under crime against senior citizens, maximum cases were reported under cheating (1,567 cases) followed by robbery (1,184 cases), murder (1,115 cases) and grievous hurt (1,069 cases), contributing 8.4%, 6.3%, 6.0% and 5.7% respectively of total such crimes during 2014.

Against 18,714 cases, a total of 25,136 persons (consisting of 23,667 male and 1,469 female) were arrested under crime against senior citizens during 2014.

State/UT wise trends reveal that maximum cases of crime against senior citizens were reported in Maharashtra accounting for 21.3% (3,981 cases out of 18,714 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh at 18.4% (3,438 cases), Tamil Nadu 11.3% (2,121 cases) and Andhra Pradesh 9.9% (1,852 cases) during 2014.

A large number of persons arrested for crime against senior citizens were reported in Madhya Pradesh (5,556) followed by Maharashtra (4,283), Tamil Nadu (2,454), West Bengal (2,419), Andhra Pradesh (1,821) and Chhattisgarh (1,155) during 2014.

During 2014, nearly 18 elderly persons were victims of various IPC crimes out of every one lakh elderly population. A crime rate of 18.3 was observed at all India level. Delhi has reported the maximum rate of such crime with 89.0 crime rate followed by Madhya Pradesh (60.2), A & N Island (47.2), Goa (44.6), Chhattisgarh (41.6), Andhra Pradesh (38.3) and Maharashtra (35.8).

Trend of major crimes against senior citizens

Murder

(Incidence: 1,115; Rate 1.1)

A total of 1,115 cases of murder of senior citizens were reported wherein 1,142 elderly people were murdered during 2014. Most of such cases were reported in Tamil Nadu (171 cases), Uttar Pradesh (170 cases), Maharashtra (167 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (116 cases), these States together accounted for 56.0% (624 cases out of 1,115 cases).

A total of 1,754 persons arrested for murder of elderly people in the country during 2014. Maximum number of persons arrested for such crime were reported in Uttar Pradesh (427) followed by Maharashtra (242), Tamil Nadu (222) and Madhya Pradesh (179).

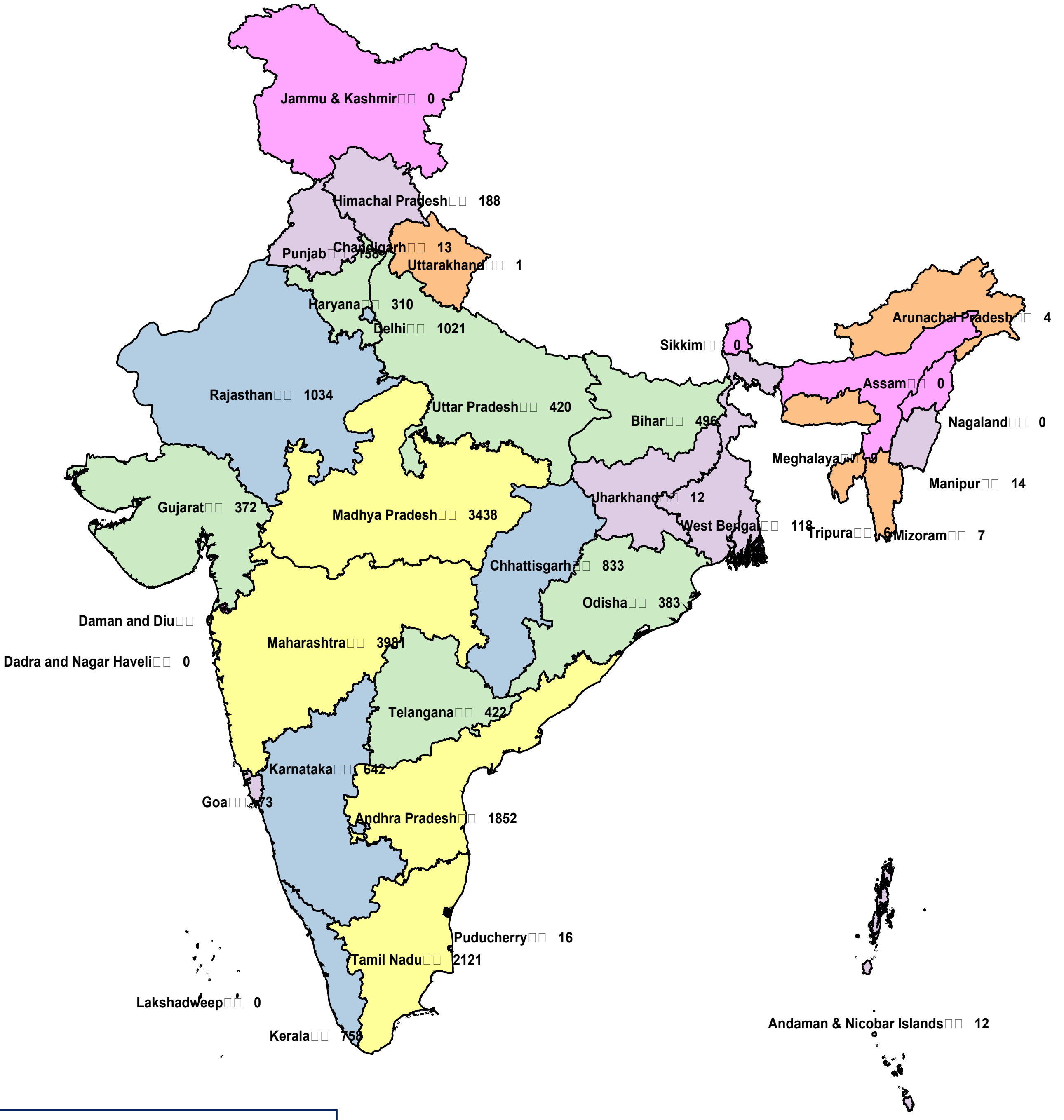
Attempt to murder

(Incidence: 349; Rate 0.3)

A total of 349 cases of attempt to murder of senior citizens were reported during 2014. Most of such cases were reported in Tamil Nadu (64 cases), Bihar (54 cases) and Maharashtra (52 cases), these States together accounted for 48.7% (170 cases out of 349 cases).

A total arrest of 584 persons for attempt to murder of elderly people were made in the country during 2014. Maximum

INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST SENIOR CITIZENS DURING 2014
(All India 18,714)


Jammu & Kashmir 0
Himachal Pradesh 188
Chandigarh 13
Punjab 158
Uttarakhand 1
Haryana 310
Delhi 1021
Arunachal Pradesh 4
Sikkim 0
Assam 0
Rajasthan 1034
Uttar Pradesh 420
Bihar 496
Nagaland 0
Meghalaya 9
Manipur 14
Gujarat 372
Jharkhand 12
Madhya Pradesh 3438
West Bengal 118
Tripura 6
Mizoram 7
Chhattisgarh 833
Odisha 383
Daman and Diu 0
Maharashtra 3981
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 0
Telangana 422
Karnataka 642
Goa 73
Andhra Pradesh 1852
Puducherry 16
Tamil Nadu 2121
Lakshadweep 0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 12
Kerala 758

Incidence (No. of Cases)

- 🟪 NIL
- 🟧 upto 10
- ▨ 11 to 200
- 🟩 201 to 500
- 🟦 501 to 1500
- 🟨 above 1500

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

persons arrested for such crime were reported in Maharashtra (108).

Grievous hurt

(Incidence: 1,069; Rate 1.0)

A total of 1,069 cases of grievous hurt of elderly people were reported during 2014. Most of such cases were reported in Maharashtra (309 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (243 cases), these two States together accounted for 51.6% (552 cases out of 1,069 cases).

Arrest of total 1,701 persons for causing grievous hurt of elderly people were made in the country during 2014. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Maharashtra (468) and Madhya Pradesh (428).

Cheating

(Incidence: 1,567; Rate 1.5)

A total of 1,567 cases of cheating under crime against senior citizens were reported during 2014. Most of such cases were reported in Maharashtra (654 cases) followed by Andhra Pradesh (156 cases), Rajasthan (138 cases) and Tamil Nadu (127 cases), these four States together accounted for 68.6% (1,075 cases out of 1,567 cases).

A total of 1,059 persons were arrested for cheating under crime against elderly persons in the country during 2014. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Maharashtra (340) followed by Andhra Pradesh (157) and Tamil Nadu (110).

Robbery

(Incidence: 1,184; Rate 1.2)

A total of 1,184 cases of robbery under crime against senior citizens were reported in the country during 2014. Most of such cases were reported in Maharashtra (623 cases) followed by Tamil Nadu (129 cases) and Delhi UT (100 cases), these three States together accounted for 72.0% (852 cases out of 1,184 cases).

A total of 1,089 persons arrested for robbery under crime against elderly persons were reported in the country during 2014. Maximum persons arrested for such crime were reported in Maharashtra (533) followed by Tamil Nadu (119).

Disposal of IPC crime cases under crime against senior citizens during 2014

Table 20(A)

SL	Disposal Status	Cases	Persons
1	Reported During 2014	18,714	25,136
2	Chargesheeted	11,794	21,292
3	Convicted During 2014	753	1,040
4	Acquitted/Discharged	1,096	1,671

Disposal during the year may include cases of previous year pending disposal

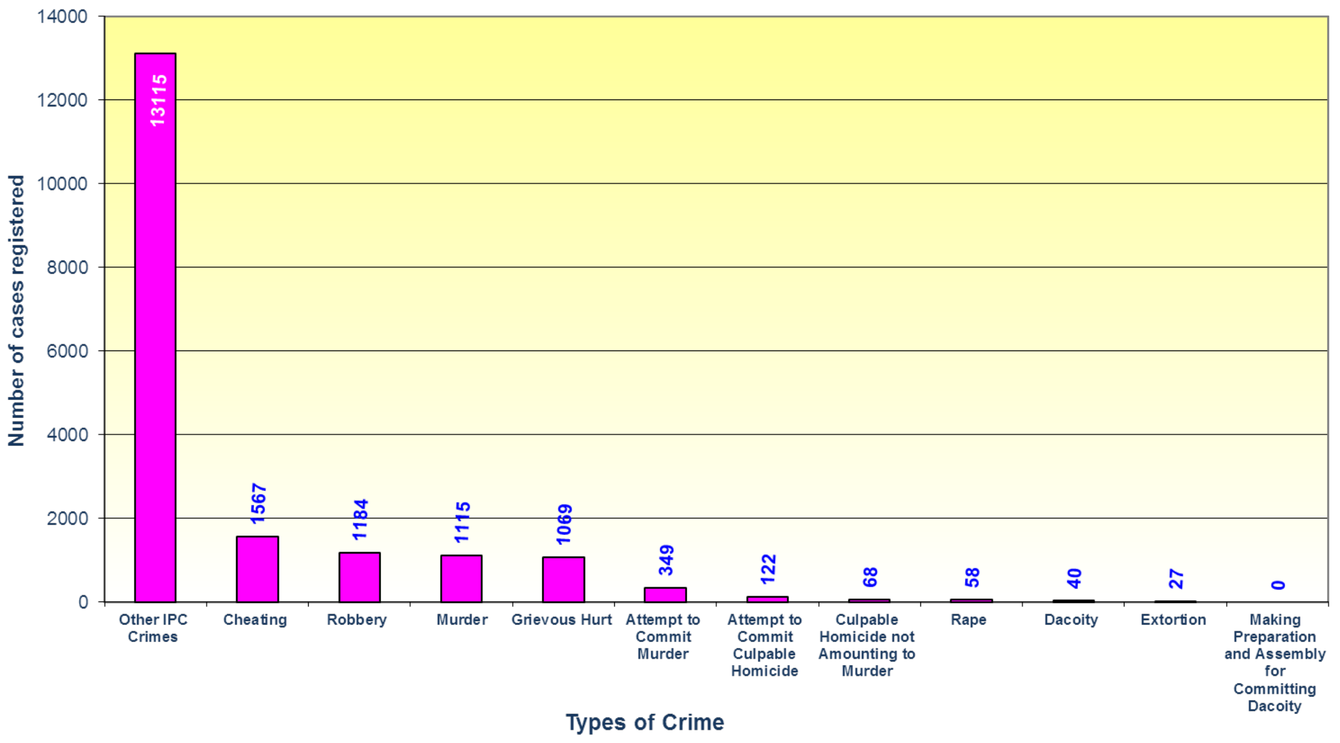
Disposal of cases and persons arrested under crime against senior citizens have been presented in **Table-20(A).** Out of 11,794 cases charge-sheeted under various IPC crime against elderly persons, 21,292 persons were charge-sheeted during 2014. 1,040 persons were convicted in 753 cases which ended in conviction during 2014. However, 1,096 cases and 1,671 persons were acquitted or discharged from crimes against senior citizens during the year 2014.

Details of cases reported & persons arrested and their disposed of is given in **'Additional Table for CII'** under **Chapter- 20.**

* * *

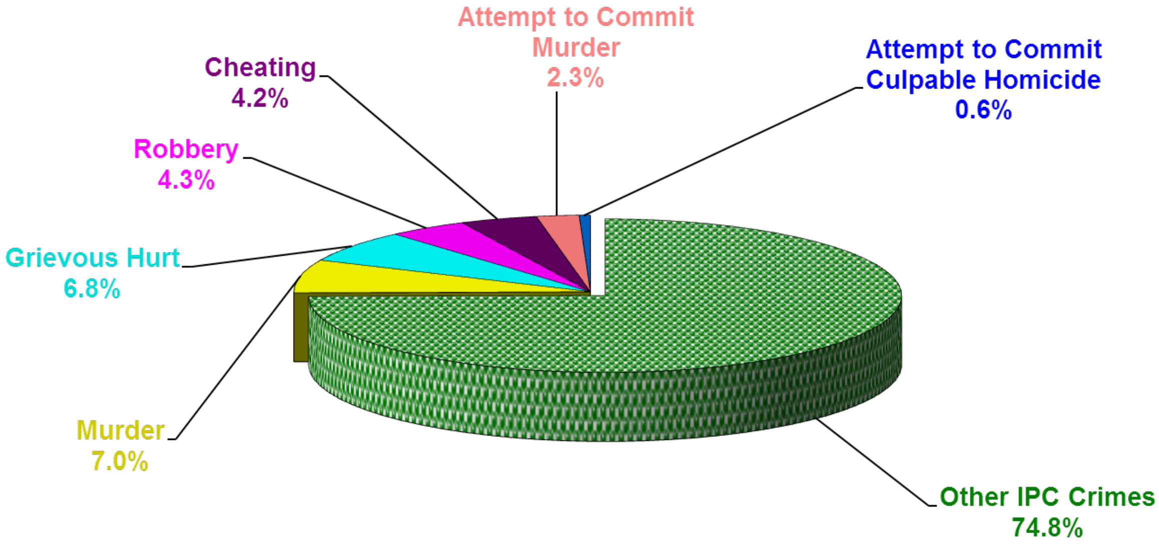
Incidence of Crime Against Senior Citizens During 2014

Figure 20.1



Persons Arrested for Committing Crimes against Senior Citizens during 2014

Figure 20.2



The crime heads Dacoity, C.H. not amounting to murder, Rape, Extortion and Making preparation and assembly for dacoity related to crime committed agaist senior citizens have been combined with Other Crime against senior citizens

Chapter - 21

Offences Against the State

Introduction

Broadly speaking, all crimes are against the state, or government, insofar as it disturbs the public order. But there are some criminal activities that are directed against the existence of the state itself viz. treason, sedition, and rebellion. Treason is the crime of betraying a nation by acts considered dangerous to its security like selling military secrets to a foreign power, giving aid to the enemy in time of war etc. Sedition refers generally to the offence related to conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority of a state or government. Rebellion is the attempted overthrow of a government; if it succeeds it is a coup, or revolution. In addition to these crimes treated as offences against the State, the Bureau also included offences promoting enmity between different groups as '**Offences Against the State**' as it disturb tranquility in the society and very prejudicial to national integration.

Offences against the State (under sections 121, 121A, 122, 123 & 124-A IPC) and offences promoting enmity between different groups (under sections 153A & 153 B IPC) are construed as '**Offences Against the State**'. The Bureau has started collecting data on such offences under the revised proformae of '**Crime in India**' since 2014.

Total offences against the State

A total of 512 cases of total offences against the State were reported during 2014. Maximum number of such cases were reported in Kerala (72 cases) followed by Assam (56 cases), Karnataka (46 cases), Rajasthan (39 cases), Maharashtra (34 cases) and Meghalaya (32 cases).

A total of 872 persons (865 male and 7 female) were arrested under total such offences committed against State during 2014. Maximum number of persons arrested under such offences were reported in Maharashtra (204 out of 872 persons), accounting for 23.4% of total such arrests during 2014.

Offences against the State (under sections 121, 121A, 122, 123 & 124-A IPC)

A total of 176 cases of offences against the State (under section 121, 121A, 122, 123 & 124A IPC) were reported during 2014. Assam has reported 56 such cases accounting for 31.8% of total such cases reported in the country followed by Meghalaya (32 cases), Bihar (20 cases), Jharkhand (18 cases), and Manipur (10 cases) during 2014.

Out of 176 such cases, 47 cases were reported under sedition (section 124A IPC) during 2014. Jharkhand and Bihar have reported 18 cases and 16 cases respectively of total sedition cases, these two States together accounted for 72.3% of total sedition cases during 2014. Besides, 5 cases in Kerala, 2 cases each in West Bengal & Odisha and 1 case each in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh & Himachal Pradesh were also reported during 2014.

Under the offences of waging war or attempt/conspiring to wage war or collecting arms for this purpose etc. (under section 121, 121A, 122 & 123), a total of 129 cases were reported wherein maximum cases were reported in Assam (55 cases) followed by Meghalaya (32 cases) and Manipur (10 cases), these three States together accounted for 75.2% of total such cases in the country during 2014.

For 176 cases of offence against the State (section 121, 121A, 122, 123 & 124A IPC), a total of 224 persons, consisting of 220 male and 4 female, were arrested during 2014. Maximum persons under these offences were arrested in Meghalaya (67 persons against 32 cases) followed by Assam (57 persons against 55 cases) during 2014.

A total of 58 persons were arrested for the offences of sedition during 2014. Maximum persons under this offence were arrested in Bihar (28 persons) followed by Jharkhand (18 persons) during 2014.

For 129 cases reported under the offence of waging war or attempt/conspiring to wage war or collecting arms for this purpose etc. (under section 121, 121A, 122 & 123 IPC), a total of 166 persons were arrested. Maximum persons arrested under such offences were reported in Meghalaya (67 out of 166 persons) followed by 56 persons arrested in Assam during 2014.

Offences promoting enmity between different groups (Sec.153A & 153B IPC)

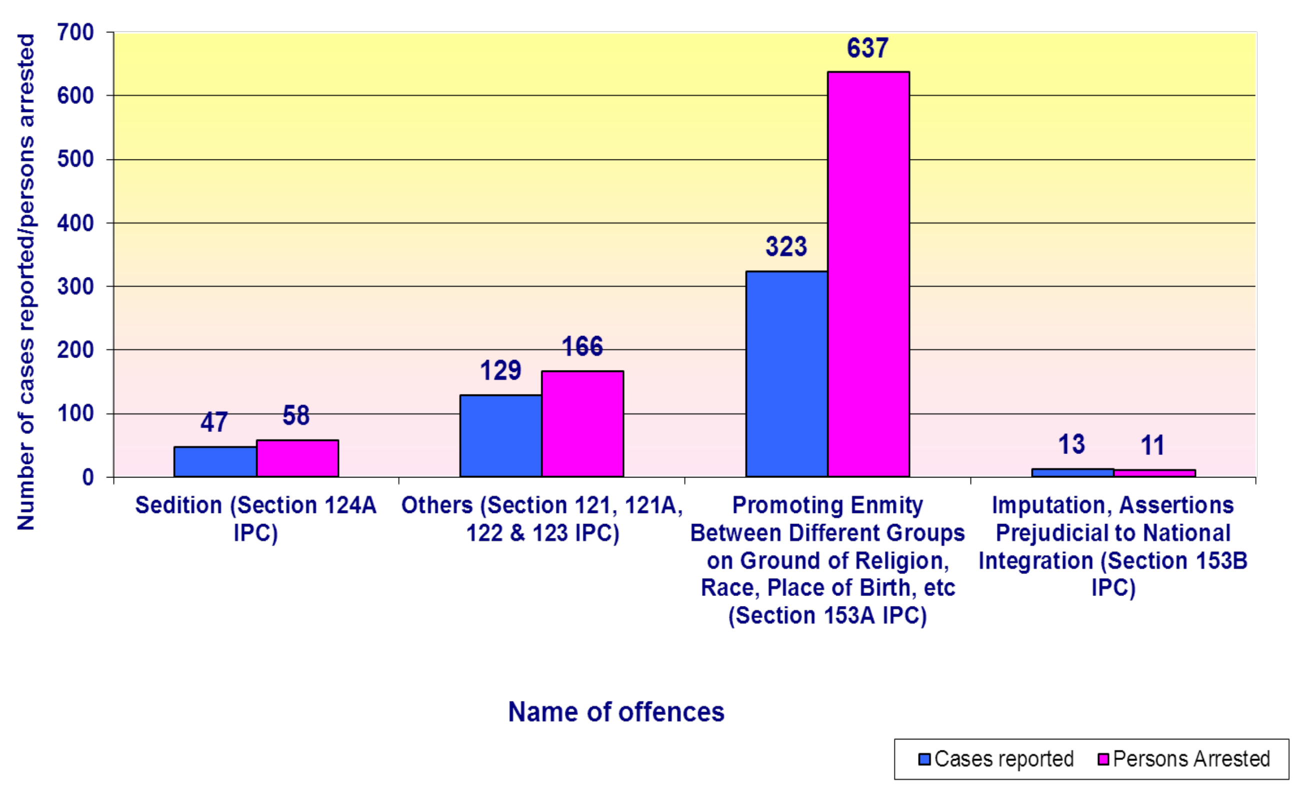
A total of 336 cases of offence promoting enmity between different groups (under section 153A & 153B IPC) were reported during 2014. Kerala followed by Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have reported 65 cases, 46 cases, 39 cases, 33 cases, 26 cases and 21 cases respectively during 2014.

A total of 323 cases were reported under offences promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth etc. (under section 153A IPC) during 2014. Kerala followed by Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have reported 59 cases, 46 cases, 39 cases, 31 cases, 25 cases and 21 cases respectively during 2014.

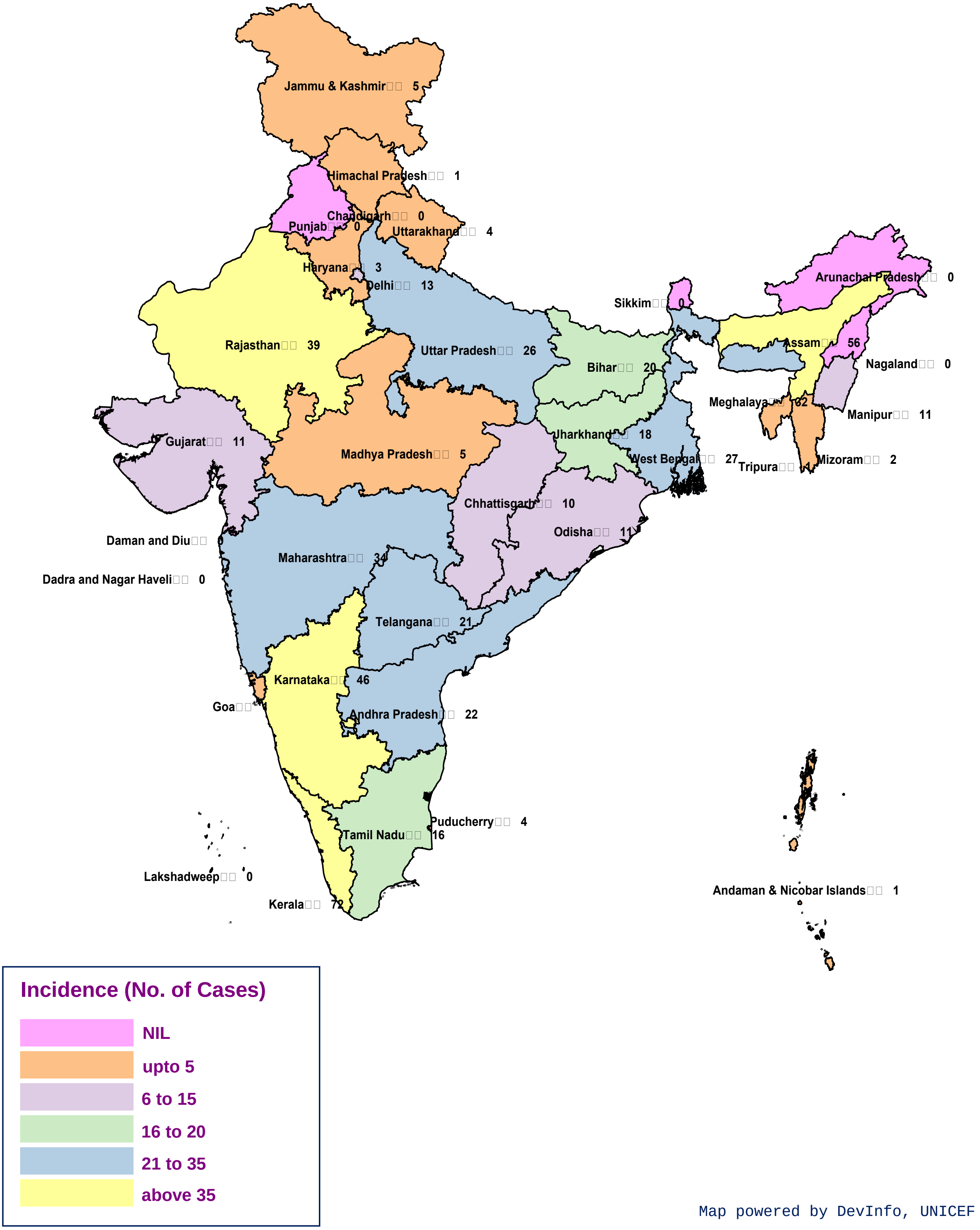
Under the offence of imputation, assertions prejudicial to national integration(under section 153B IPC), a total of 13 cases were reported, wherein maximum cases were reported in Kerala (6 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra (2 cases each) and Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand (1 case each) during 2014.

In 336 cases relating to offences of promoting enmity between different groups (under section 153A & 153B IPC), a total of 648 persons, consisting of 645 male and 3 female, were arrested during 2014. Maximum persons under these offences were arrested in Maharashtra (204 out of 648 persons) followed by Kerala (90 persons), Karnataka (63 persons), Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal (44 persons each) and Andhra Pradesh (42 persons) during 2014.

Crime Against State and Persons Arrested during 2014 **Figure 21.1**



INCIDENCE OF OFFENCES AGAINST STATE (IPC) DURING 2014
(All India 512)


Jammu & Kashmir 5
Himachal Pradesh 1
Chandigarh 0
Punjab 0
Uttarakhand 4
Haryana 3
Delhi 13
Rajasthan 39
Uttar Pradesh 26
Sikkim 0
Arunachal Pradesh 0
Assam 56
Nagaland 0
Bihar 20
Meghalaya 32
Manipur 11
Gujarat 11
Jharkhand 18
West Bengal 27
Tripura
Mizoram 2
Madhya Pradesh 5
Chhattisgarh 10
Odisha 11
Daman and Diu 0
Maharashtra 34
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 0
Telangana 21
Karnataka 46
Goa
Andhra Pradesh 22
Puducherry 4
Tamil Nadu 16
Lakshadweep 0
Kerala 72
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 1
Incidence (No. of Cases)
NIL
upto 5
6 to 15
16 to 20
21 to 35
above 35

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Under offence of promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth etc. (under section 153A IPC), a total of 637 persons were arrested during 2014. Maximum number of persons under this offence were arrested in Maharashtra (203 out of 637 persons) followed by Kerala (85 persons), Karnataka (63 persons), Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal (44 persons each) and Andhra Pradesh (42 persons) during 2014.

Under the offence of imputation, assertions prejudicial to national integration (under section 153B IPC), a total of 11 persons were arrested during the year 2014. A total of 5 persons in Kerala, 4 persons in Madhya Pradesh and 1 person each Gujarat & Maharashtra were arrested under this offence during 2014.

* * *

Chapter - 22

Environment Related Offences

Introduction

Human being are dependent on their environment, as are all other organisms. Any change in the environment even in distant parts of the planet affects living things and their environment elsewhere. All organisms are dependent on each other in many ways. Destruction of one organism in the environment can lead to the destruction of other organisms. Thus, it is imperative to conserve the country's forests, protect wildlife and prevent & control water & air pollution.

In this context, the Bureau has brought out this chapter exclusively on environment related offences to study and analyse the pattern of such offences

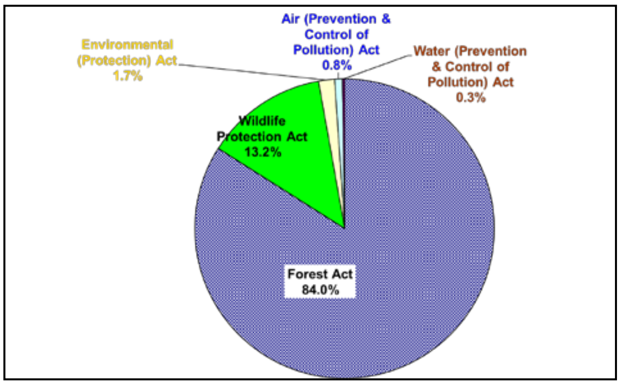
Patterns of cases reported under environment related offences

A total of 5,835 cases were reported under environment related offences during 2014. Maximum cases of environment related offences were reported in Rajasthan (2,927 out of 5,835 cases) accounting for 50.2% of total such cases followed by Uttar Pradesh (27.4%) (1,597 cases), Karnataka (4.3%) (249 cases), Himachal Pradesh (2.6%) (150 cases), Jharkhand (2.5%) (148 cases), Maharashtra (2.3%) (136 cases) and Andhra Pradesh (2.0%) (117 cases).

Out of 5,835 cases reported under environment related offences, 4,901 cases were reported under the Forest Act, representing 84.0% of total such cases followed by the Wildlife Protection Act (770 cases), Environment (Protection) Act (101 cases), the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act (48 cases) and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act (15 cases).

Majority of cases registered under the Forest Act and Wildlife Protection Act were in Rajasthan with 2,666 cases and 219 cases respectively followed by Uttar Pradesh with 1,442 cases and 149 cases respectively during 2014.

Chart-22(A): Distribution of various offences under environment related offences during 2104



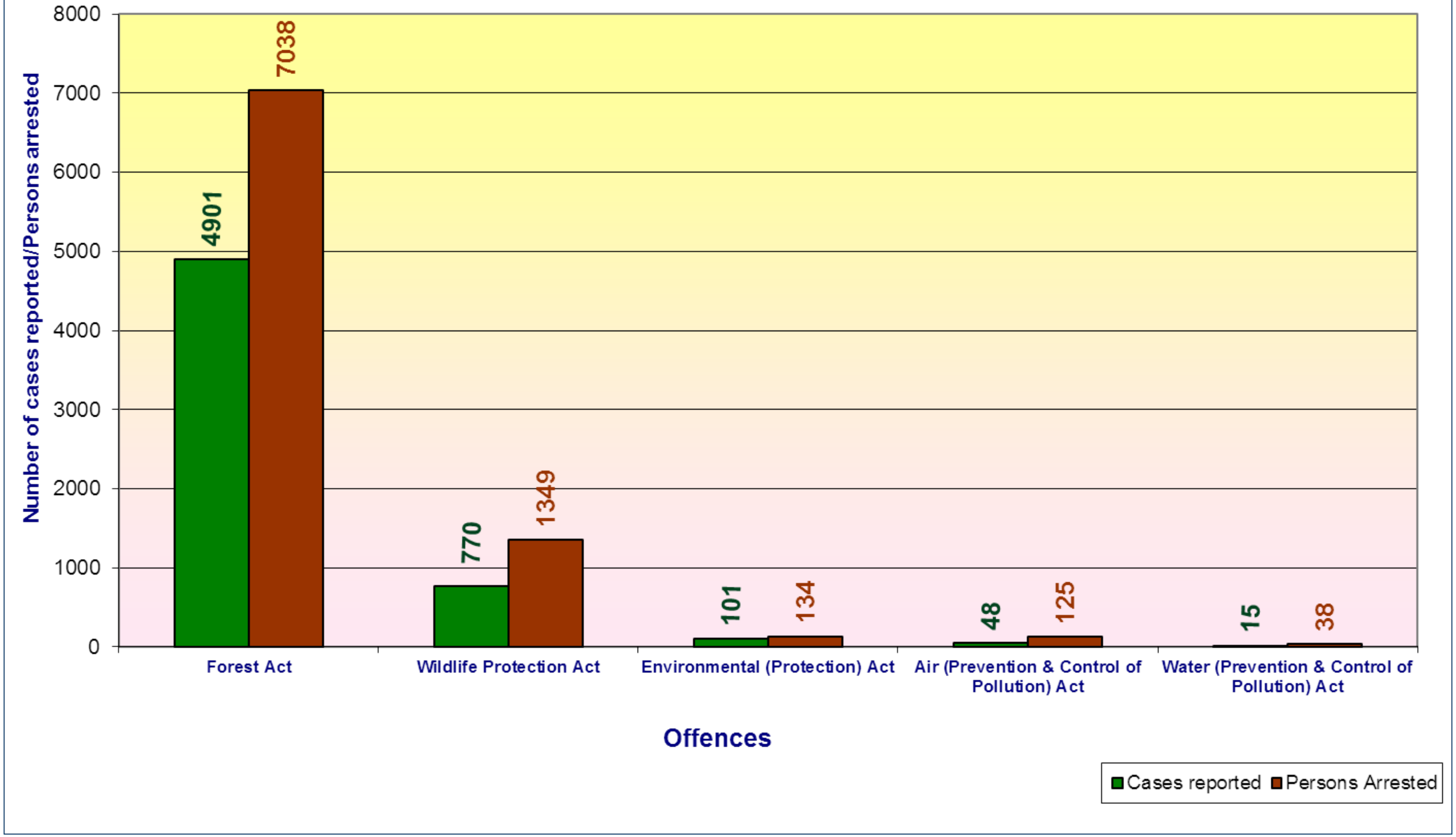
Maharashtra (41 cases) and Rajasthan (35 cases) have reported maximum registration of cases under the Environment (Protection) Act, these two States together accounted for 75.2% of total such cases in the country. West Bengal has reported maximum cases under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act and Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act by registering 24 cases and 10 cases respectively during 2014.

A total of 8,684 persons, comprising of 8,666 male and 18 female, were arrested under total environment related offences. Most of such arrests were made in Rajasthan (3,320 persons) and Uttar Pradesh (3,281 persons). A total of 7,038 persons, 1,349 persons, 134 persons, 125 persons and 38 persons were arrested under the Forest Act, the Wildlife Protection Act, Environment (Protection) Act, the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act and the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act respectively during 2014.

* * *

Figure 22.1

Number of Cases Reported and Persons Arrested under Environment Related Offences during 2014



Chapter-23

Kidnapping & Abduction of Persons

NCRB has collected comprehensive data on kidnapping & abduction under revised the proformae of 'Crime in India' for the year 2014 and new chapter on kidnapping and abduction has been introduced this year.

Trend of Kidnapping & Abduction (2010 – 2014)

The incidents of kidnapping and abduction are found to be continuously increasing during last five year (from 2010 to 2014). The share of kidnapping and abduction in total IPC crimes has also increased at 1.7 in 2010 to 1.9 in 2011, thereafter 2.0 in 2012 and 2.5 in 2013 and 2.7 in 2014.

Kidnapping & Abduction

(Incidence: 77,237 Rate: 6.2)

A total of 77,237 cases of kidnapping & abduction were reported during the year 2014, showing an increase of 67.9% over the 2004 level (46,003 cases), an increase of 67.9% over the quinquennial average of 2009-2013 and an increase of 18.0% over the previous year (65,461 cases). The highest incidence of kidnappings & abductions were reported from Uttar Pradesh (12,361 cases) accounting for 16.0% of total such crimes followed by 10.1% in Madhya Pradesh (7,833 cases), 9.2% in Delhi UT (7,143 cases) and 8.5% in Bihar (6,570 cases). The rate of crime was highest in Delhi UT (35.2) followed by Assam (15.2), Haryana (11.5) and Arunachal Pradesh (11.3). The details can be seen in **Table-23.1.**

Victims of kidnapping and abduction

Persons are kidnapped & abducted by criminals for various reasons and intentions viz. for adoption, begging, camel racing, illicit intercourse, marriage, prostitution, ransom, revenge, sale, selling body parts, slavery, unlawful activity, murder and for other purposes.

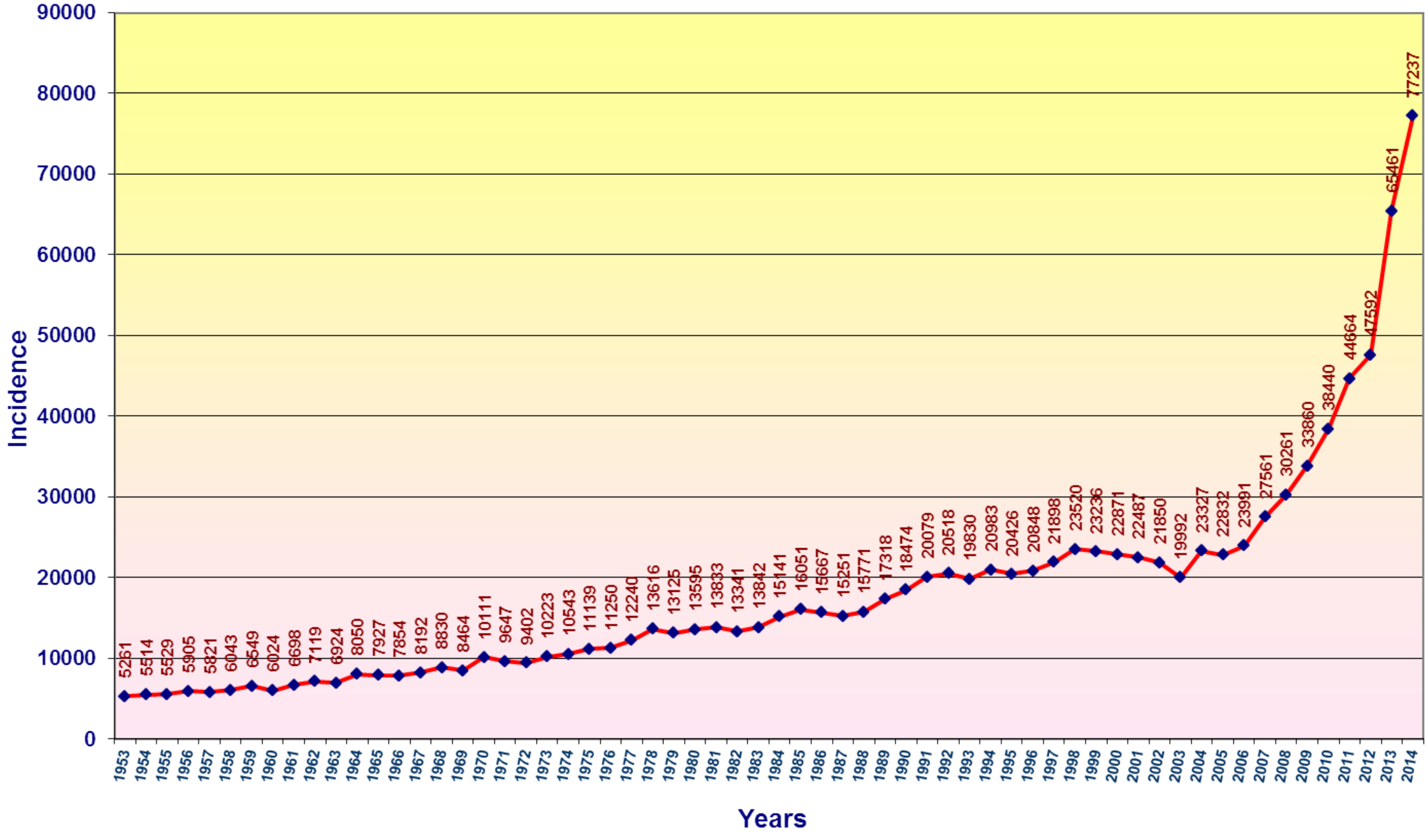
The State/UT wise, sex-wise and age group-wise victims of kidnapping & abduction are presented in **Table-23.3**. The purpose wise, age group-wise and sex wise break-up of victims of kidnapping & abduction at all – India level is presented at **Table-23.4**.

Maximum victims of kidnapping & abduction were under the age-group of 18 years & above – below 30 years (29,926 victims). The number of victims in this age group accounted for 38.1% of the total such victims reported during the year 2014. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of kidnapping & abduction of persons (12,363 victims) accounting for 15.7% of total kidnapped & abducted persons, followed by Madhya Pradesh (7,940 persons), Delhi UT (7,496 persons), Bihar (6,595 persons) and West Bengal (6,221 persons) contributing 10.1%, 9.6%, 8.4% and 7.9% of total kidnapping & abductions respectively.

West Bengal has reported the highest number of child victims kidnapped or abducted under the group below 6 years (341 out of 1,836) amounting for 18.6% total such kidnapping & abductions. Delhi UT has reported highest number of kidnapped or abducted children belonging to age group 6 years – below 12 years (1,017 children) accounting for 26.0% of total such kidnapped or abducted children. Delhi UT has also reported highest kidnapping or abduction of children belonging to age group 12 years - below 16 years (2,988 children) accounting for 20.7% of total such kidnapped or abducted children. Madhya Pradesh has highest kidnapping or abduction of 3,260 children belonging to age group 16 years – below 18 years accounting for 17.7% of total such kidnapped or abducted children. Uttar Pradesh has reported maximum number of

Trend of Kidnapping & Abduction Incidence 1953 to 2014

Figure 23.1



victims under the age group of 18 year & above – below 30 years (5,537) accounting for 18.5%. Assam has reported the maximum victims under the age group of 30 years - below 45 years (1,471 persons) accounting for 17.2% of total such victims. West Bengal has reported highest kidnapping & abduction under the age group 45 years – below 60 years (400 victims) accounting for 31.2% of total such victims. Jharkhand has maximum number of victims under the age group of 60 years and above (39 persons) accounting for 34.8% of total such victims.

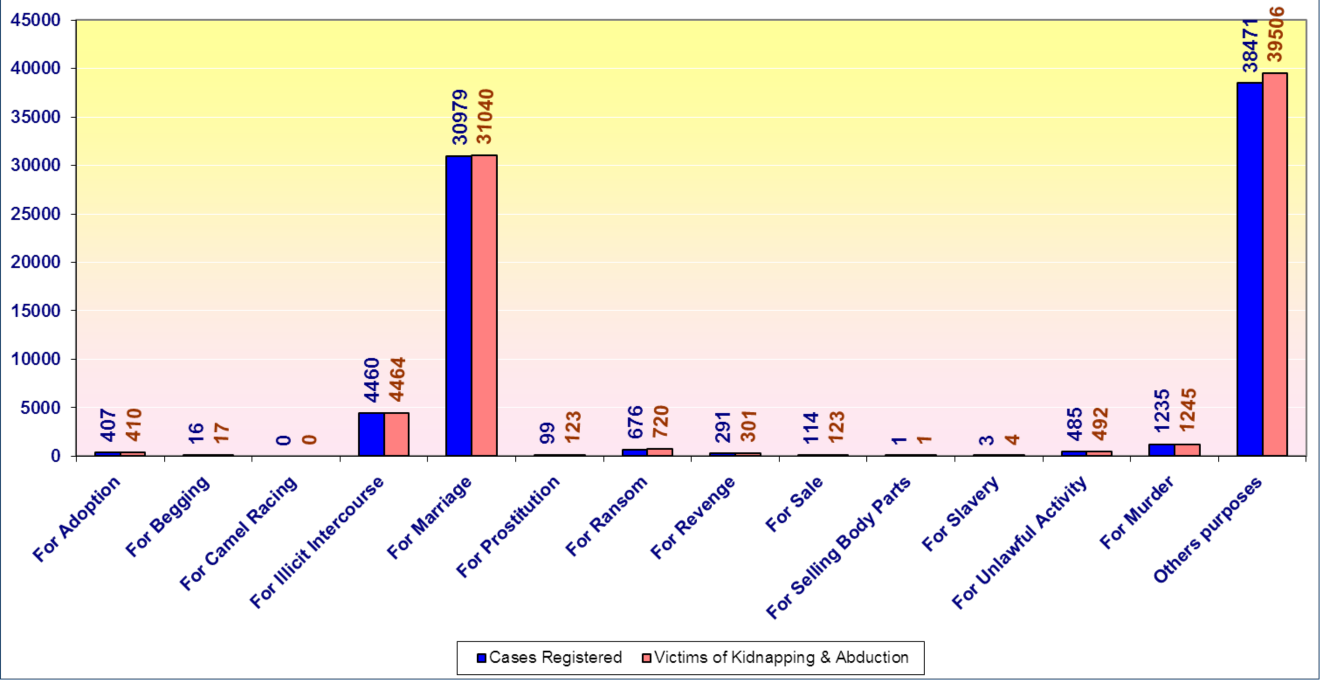
Out of 77,237 cases registered under kidnapping & abduction, maximum cases reported were for the marriage purpose (30,979 cases) followed by motives of illicit intercourse (4,460 cases) accounting for 40.1% and 5.8% of total kidnapping & abduction cases respectively during 2014. A total of 78,446 persons were kidnapped & abducted during 2014 compared to 66,441 persons in the previous year (2013), showing an increase of 16.2% during 2014 over the year 2013.

Majority of victims of kidnapping & abduction were females (58,492), accounting for 74.6% of total kidnapped & abducted persons during 2014. Marriage was the main cause of kidnapping & abduction of females accounting for 52.9% (30,957 out of 58,492) of the total females kidnapped & abducted. Murder which is included since 2014 as a purpose of kidnapping & abduction (1,126 out of 19,954), ransom (629 out of 19,954) and revenge (235 out of 19,954) were the main causes of kidnapping & abduction constituting 5.6%, 3.2% and 1.2% of the total kidnapped & abducted males respectively.

The number of victims was higher in the age group of 18 years & above – below 30 years (29,926 victims). The number of victims in this age group was highest for the purpose of marriage (15,600 victims) accounting for 52.1% under this age group.

Purpose wise Number of Kidnapping & Abduction Cases Reported and Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction during 2014

Figure 23.2



Recovery of Kidnapped and Abducted persons

Information on State/UT wise recovery of kidnapped & abducted persons have been collected in 2014. The details are presented at **Table 23.4.** Furthermore, sex-wise and age-group wise victims of kidnapping and abduction recovered (dead or alive) and unrecovered are also presented in the **Table 23.4.**

In 51,988 cases of recovery were reported during 2014. Uttar Pradesh (12,330 cases) has reported the highest number of recovery cases accounting for 23.7% of total such cases followed by 12.5% in Delhi UT (6,473 cases) and 8.0% in Bihar (4,184 cases). A total of 52,604 victims were recovered during 2014. Uttar Pradesh (12,375 persons) has reported the highest number of recoveries of kidnapped or abducted victims followed by Delhi UT (6,565 persons) and Bihar (4,191 persons) accounting for 23.5%, 12.5% and 8.0% of total recovered kidnapped or abducted persons respectively during 2014.

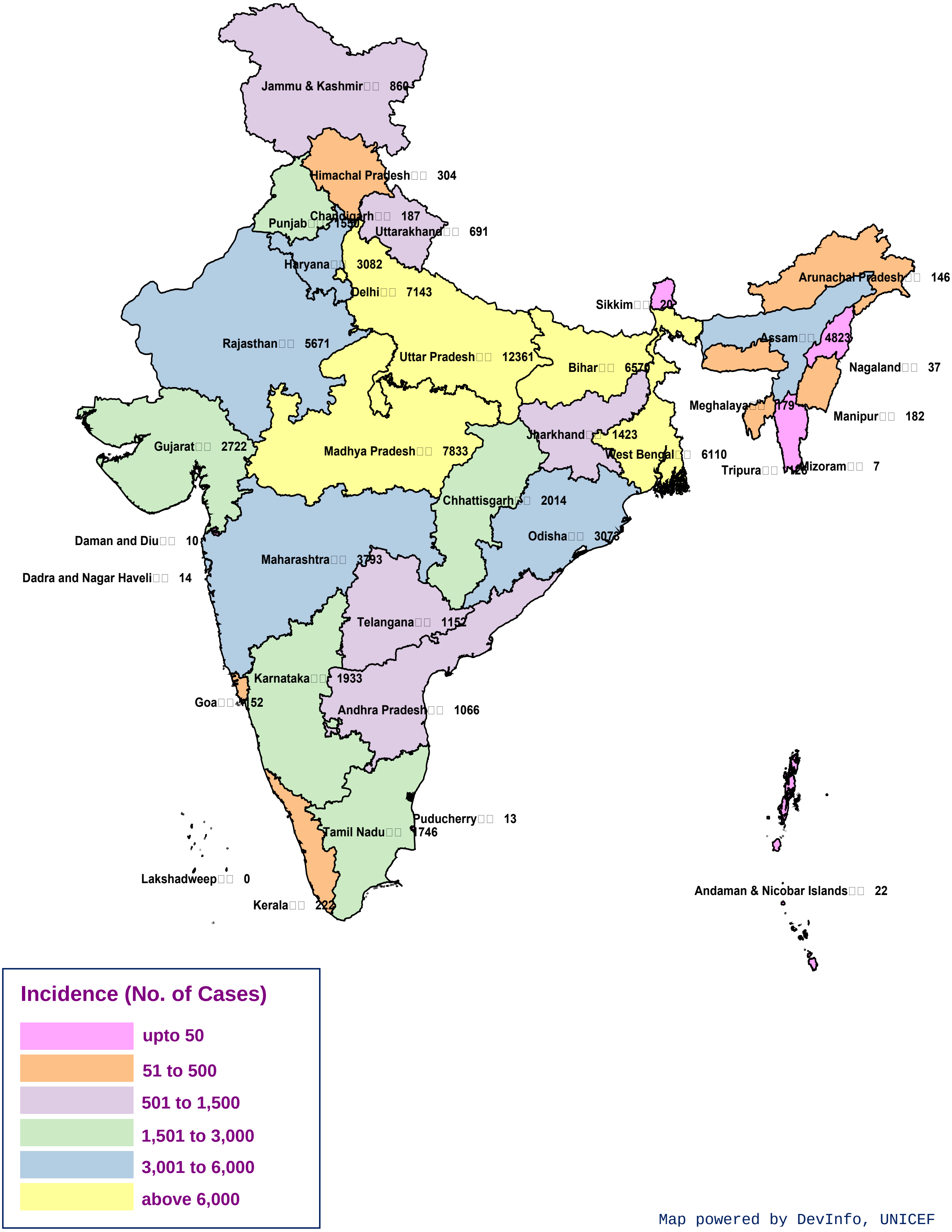
Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of children (below 18 years) recovered from kidnapping & abduction (5,938 out of 27,473 children) accounting for 21.6% of total such recovered children during 2014. Uttar Pradesh has also reported the highest number of victims recovered under the age group of 18 years – below 30 years (5,444 victims) and 30 years – below 45 years (851 victims) accounting for 27.9% and 18.1% of total such recoveries under each respective age group. West Bengal has reported the highest number of victims recovered under the age group 45 years – below 60 years (224 victims) accounting for 27.3% of total such victims in that age group during 2014. Delhi UT has reported the highest number of recovered victims (senior citizens) under the age group of 60 years & above (70 victims out of 112) accounting for 62.5% of total such recoveries of senior citizens .

A total of 51,988 cases were recovered, out of which 51,760 were recovered alive and 228 recovered dead accounting for 99.6% and 0.4% of total recovered persons respectively during 2014. Furthermore, a total of 57,782 persons were still unrecovered as on 31st December, 2014.

A total of 19,504 recovered persons and 21,762 unrecovered persons were in age group 18 years & above – below 30 years. A total of 27,473 children victims (below 18 years) were recovered and 27,997 were still unrecovered accounting for 52.2% and 47.3% of total recovered and unrecovered children respectively during 2014. Furthermore, a total of 4,696 victims were recovered and 7,928 victims were unrecovered under the age group of 30 years & above – below 45 years accounting for 8.9% and 13.4% respectively of total recovered & unrecovered victims from kidnapping & abduction. Also, under the age group of 45 years & above- below 60 years, 819 persons were recovered and 1,369 persons were still unrecovered and under the age group of 60 years & above, a total of 112 persons were recovered and 116 persons were still unrecovered from kidnapping and abduction during 2014.

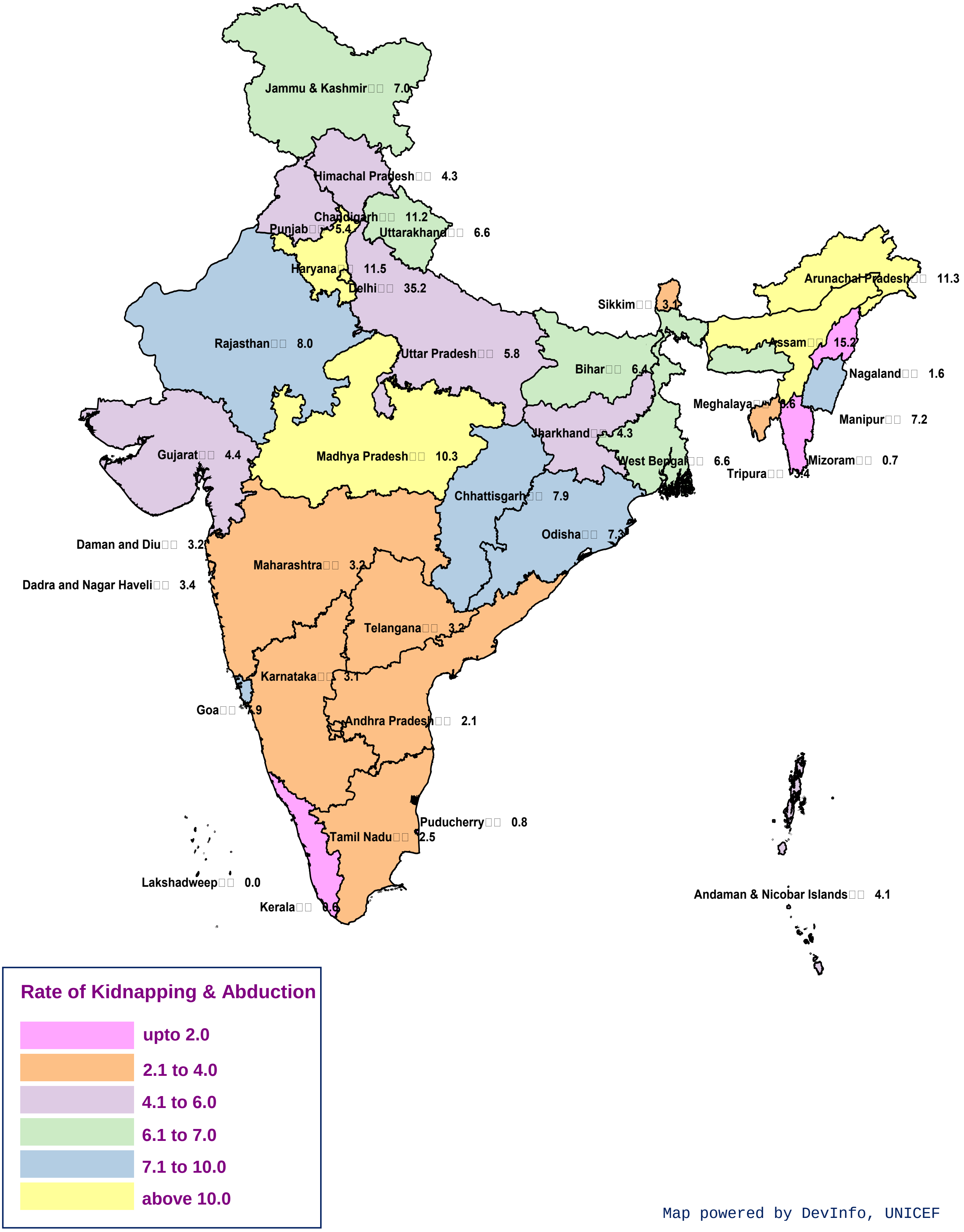
* * *

INCIDENCE OF KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION DURING 2014
(All India 77,237)


Jammu & Kashmir 860
Himachal Pradesh 304
Chandigarh 187
Punjab 1550
Uttarakhand 691
Haryana 3082
Arunachal Pradesh 146
Delhi 7143
Sikkim 20
Rajasthan 5671
Assam 4823
Uttar Pradesh 12361
Bihar 6570
Nagaland 37
Meghalaya 179
Manipur 182
Gujarat 2722
Jharkhand 1423
Madhya Pradesh 7833
West Bengal 6110
Tripura 126
Mizoram 7
Chhattisgarh 2014
Daman and Diu 10
Odisha 3078
Maharashtra 3793
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 14
Telangana 1152
Karnataka 1933
Goa 52
Andhra Pradesh 1066
Puducherry 13
Tamil Nadu 1746
Lakshadweep 0
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 22
Kerala 222
Incidence (No. of Cases)
upto 50
51 to 500
501 to 1,500
1,501 to 3,000
3,001 to 6,000
above 6,000

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

RATE OF KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION DURING 2014
(All India 6.2)


Jammu & Kashmir 7.0
Himachal Pradesh 4.3
Chandigarh 11.2
Punjab 5.4
Uttarakhand 6.6
Haryana 11.5
Delhi 35.2
Rajasthan 8.0
Uttar Pradesh 5.8
Sikkim 3.1
Arunachal Pradesh 11.3
Assam 15.2
Bihar 6.4
Nagaland 1.6
Meghalaya 3.6
Manipur 7.2
Jharkhand 4.3
Gujarat 4.4
Madhya Pradesh 10.3
West Bengal 6.6
Mizoram 0.7
Tripura 3.4
Chhattisgarh 7.9
Odisha 7.3
Daman and Diu 3.2
Maharashtra 3.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 3.4
Telangana 3.2
Karnataka 3.1
Goa 7.9
Andhra Pradesh 2.1
Puducherry 0.8
Tamil Nadu 2.5
Lakshadweep 0.0
Kerala 0.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 4.1
Rate of Kidnapping & Abduction
upto 2.0
2.1 to 4.0
4.1 to 6.0
6.1 to 7.0
7.1 to 10.0
above 10.0

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Chapter-24

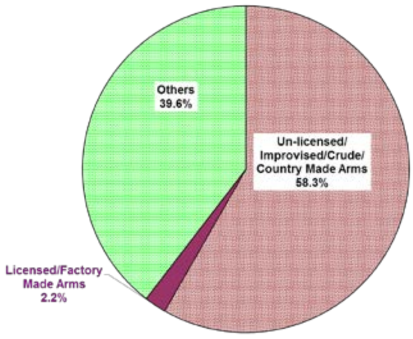
Seizures of Arms & Drugs by Police

This is newly included chapter for which data have been collected under the revised proformae. Now-a-days illegal arms, explosives & explosive substances, illegal drugs & liquor pose a threat to security and economic prosperity of the country. The NCRB has made an effort to study the trends and patterns of these illegal activities and is publishing an exclusive chapter of seizures of illegal arms, explosives & explosive substances, drugs and liquor. It is pertinent to mention that data on seizures and destructions of drugs have been collected from State/UT police.

Seizures of arms & ammunition

Data on seizures of arms and ammunition under the Arms Act have been collected. A total of 55,255 cases were registered under the Arms Act wherein 55,453 arms were seized during 2014. Out of 55,453 arms seized during the years 2014, 32,319 were unlicensed/improvised/crude/country made arms, 1,198 were licensed/factory made arms and 21,936 were others arms.

Chart 24.1: Types of arms seized during 2014



Beside, ammunitions seized were in 1,09,110 numbers and 5645.577 kgs in weight.

Maximum cases under Arms Act were reported in Uttar Pradesh (25,097 cases) accounting for 45.4% of total such cases followed by Madhya Pradesh (11,595 cases), these two State together accounted for 66.4% (36,692 out of 55,253 cases) total cases reported under the Arms Act during 2014. Uttar Pradesh has made highest seizures of illegal arms (24,583 out of 55,453 arms) accounting for 44.3% of total such seizures made in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh where 10,077 illegal arms were seized during 2014.

Most of the unlicensed/ improvised/ crude/ country made illegal arms were seized in Uttar Pradesh (15,327 arms) accounting for 47.4% of total such seizures in the country during 2014. West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi have made seizures of 3,506, 3,228, 1,790, 1,746, 1,451 and 859 illegal arms respectively during 2014.

Most of licensed/ factory made arms were seized in Uttar Pradesh (400 arms) followed by Rajasthan (293 arms) contributing 33.4% and 24.5% respectively of total such seizures during 2014.

Seizures of explosive and explosive substances

Data on seizures of explosives & explosive substances have been collected under the Explosives Act 1884 & the Explosive Substances Act, 1908. Data on seizures of factory made (detonators, RDX, TNT, Gelatine Sticks, grenades/landmines, other plastic explosives & other factory made explosives), country made bomb, IED or landmines and other explosives or substances in States/UTs have been collected in 2014.

A total of 3,843 cases were registered under these Acts. Tamil Nadu reported highest cases under Explosive & Explosive Substances Act (689 cases) accounting for 17.9% of total such cases followed by Rajasthan (592 cases), Uttar Pradesh (539 cases) and Kerala (444 cases) during 2014.

Table 24 (A)

Top five States where maximum seizures of explosives and explosive substances have made during 2014

Sl. No .	Factory Made					Country Made Bomb (in Number)	IED or Landmines (in Number) *
	Detonators (in Number) *	RDX (in KGs)	TNT (in KGs)	Gelatine Sticks (in Number) *	Grenades/ Landmines (in Number) *		
1	Karnataka (97,736)	Rajasthan (17,218)	Uttar Pradesh (7,050)	Jharkhand (31,779)	Andhra Pradesh (8,798)	Uttar Pradesh (12,891)	Uttar Pradesh (60,250)
2	Mizoram (63,206)	Uttar Pradesh (767)	Odisha (2,000)	Tamil Nadu (29,977)	Odisha (2273)	West Bengal (9,941)	Odisha (1,197.520)
3	Tamil Nadu (45,535)	Karnataka (91.15)	Arunachal Pradesh (2)	Rajasthan (11,094)	Karnataka (325)	Kerala (327)	West Bengal (20)
4	Bihar (35,267)	Jammu & Kashmir (32)	Nagaland (0.150)	Uttar Pradesh (10,719)	Jharkhand (153)	Bihar (151)	Bihar (16)
5	Andhra Pradesh (29,628)	Punjab (15)	-	Andhra Pradesh (10,660)	Assam (72)	Tamil Nadu (138)	Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh (15)
	All India Total (3,01,092)	**All India Total (18,151)**	**All India Total (9,052)**	**All India Total (1,32,087)**	**All India Total (11,867)**	**All India Total (23,847)**	**All India Total (61,551)**

* Note : Data has been collected in KGs. Hence, figures are rounded off

Top five States in which maximum seizures of explosives & explosive substances have been made is given in **Table-24(A)**.

Maximum seizures of factory made detonators(in number) were reported in Karnataka (97,736) accounting for 32.5% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by Mizoram (63,206), Tamil Nadu (45,535), Bihar (35,267) and Andhra Pradesh (29,628) during 2014.

Maximum seizures of factory made RDX(in Kgs) were reported in Rajasthan (17,218) accounting for 94.9% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh (767), Karnataka (91.15), Jammu & Kashmir (32) and Punjab (15) during 2014.

Maximum seizures of factory made TNT(in Kgs) were reported in Uttar Pradesh (7,050) accounting for 77.9% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by Odisha (2,000), Arunachal Pradesh (2) and Nagaland (0.15) during 2014.

Maximum seizures of factory made gelatin sticks(in number) were reported in Jharkhand (31,779) accounting for 24.1% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by Tamil Nadu (29,977), Rajasthan (11,094), Uttar Pradesh (10,719) and Andhra Pradesh (10,660) during 2014.

Maximum seizures of factory made grenades/ landmines (in number) were reported in Andhra Pradesh (8,798) accounting for 74.1% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by Odisha (2,273), Karnataka (325), Jharkhand (153) and Assam (72) during 2014.

Maximum seizures of country made bomb (in number) were reported in Uttar Pradesh (12,891) accounting for 54.1% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by West Bengal (9,941), Kerala (327), Bihar (151) andTamil Nadu (138) and during 2014.

Maximum seizures of IED/ landmines (in number) were reported in Uttar Pradesh (60,250) accounting for 97.9% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by

Odisha (1,197.52), West Bengal (20), Bihar (16) and Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir & Arunachal Pradesh (15 each) during 2014.

Seizures of drugs

Data on seizures of illegal drugs under the Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. have been collected. A total of 46,923 cases were registered under this Act. Maharashtra reported highest cases of the NDPS Act (14,622 cases) accounting for reported 31.2% of total such cases followed by Punjab (14,483 cases), Uttar Pradesh (5,742 cases) and Kerala (2,239 cases) during 2014

Table 24 (B)

Top five States where maximum seizures of drugs have made during 2014

SL	Opium (in KGs)	Heroin (in KGs)	Ganja (in KGs)	L.S.D. (Sq. Paper) (in Number)	Charas (in KGs)
1	Assam (1,000)	Jammu & Kashmir (892)	Tamil Nadu (59,046)	Uttar Pradesh (11,131)	Jammu & Kashmir (23,359)
2	Punjab (556.175)	Rajasthan (713.609)	Andhra Pradesh (26,710.794)	Odisha (3,277)	Uttar Pradesh (973)
3	Karnataka (432.02)	Karnataka (660)	Bihar (23,173)	-	Chhattisgarh (703)
4	Rajasthan (383.41)	Punjab (636.992)	Odisha (19,097)	-	Himachal Pradesh (357)
5	Madhya Pradesh (194)	Assam (150)	Gujarat (15,566)	-	Uttarakhand (115)
	All India Total (2,948.6)	**All India Total (3,396.351)**	**All India Total (2,18,591.869)**	**All India Total (14,408)**	**All India Total (25,953.351)**

Note : Seizure of drugs have also collected in numbers

Details of seizures of some of illegal drugs in top five States is presented in **Table-24(B).**

Maximum seizures of opium (in Kgs) were reported in Assam (1,000) accounting for 33.9% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by Punjab (556.175), Karnataka (432.02), Rajasthan (383.41) and Madhya Pradesh (194) during 2014.

Maximum seizures of heroin (in Kgs) were reported in Jammu & Kashmir (892) accounting for 24.8% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by Rajasthan (713.609), Karnataka (660), Punjab (636.992) and Assam (150) during 2014.

Maximum seizures of ganja (in Kgs) were reported in Tamil Nadu (59,046) accounting for 27.0% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by Andhra Pradesh (26,710.794), Bihar (23,173), Odisha (19,097) and Gujarat (15,566) during 2014.

Maximum seizures of L.S.D**.** (Sq. Paper) (in number) were reported in Uttar Pradesh (11,131) accounting for 63.6% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by Odisha (3,277) during 2014.

Maximum seizures of charas (in Kgs) were reported in Jammu & Kashmir (23,359) accounting for 89.0% of total such seizures reported in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh (973), Chhattisgarh (703), Himachal Pradesh (357) and Uttarakhand (115) during 2014.

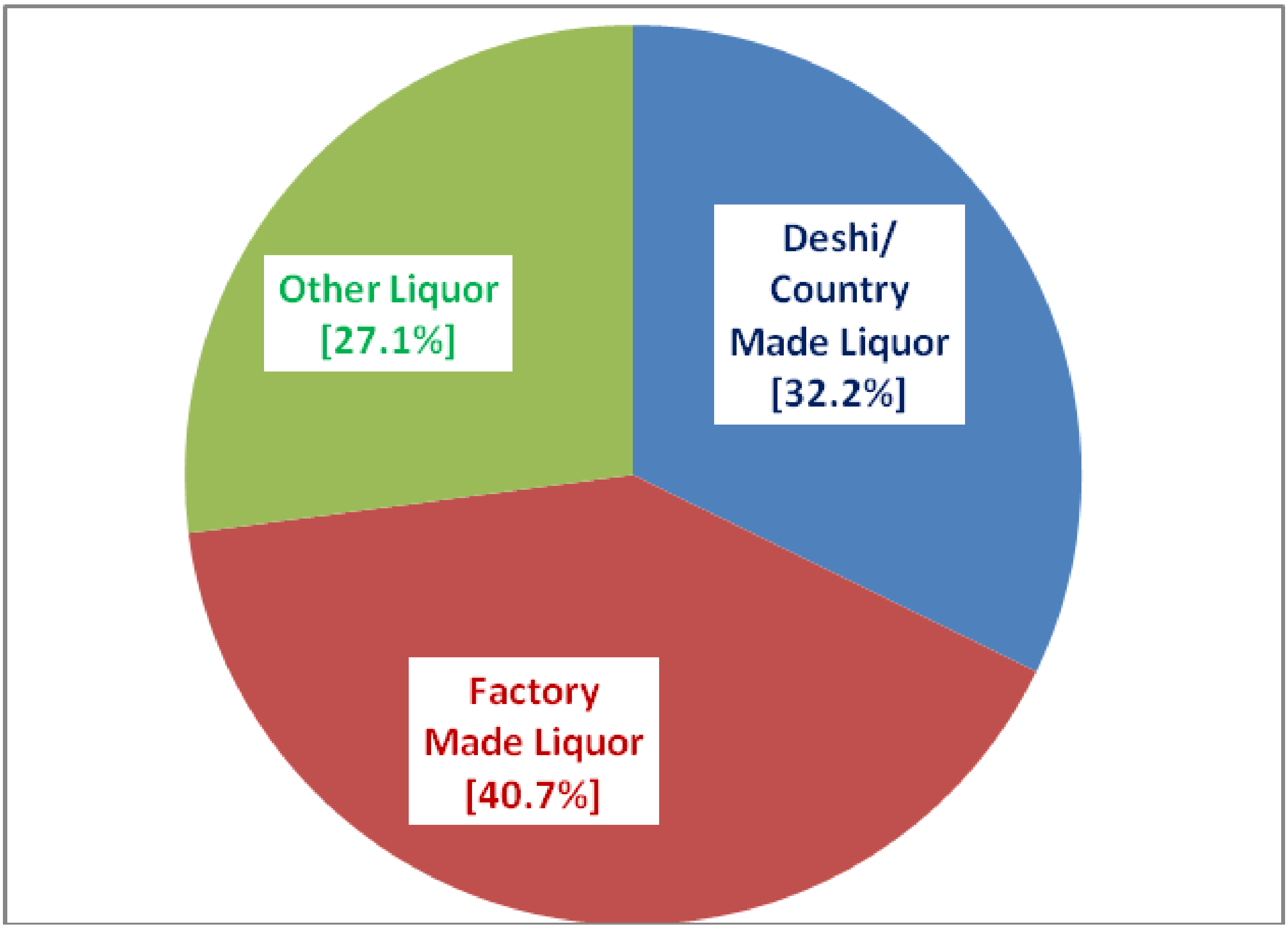
Seizures of illicit liquor

NCRB has started collecting data on seizures of illicit liquor under the Excise Act, 1944 since 2014. A total of 1,86,012 cases were registered under this Act. Madhya Pradesh reported highest cases of the Excise Act (51,646 cases) and accounted for 27.8% of total such cases followed by Uttar Pradesh

(37,360 cases), Odisha (15,065 cases), Chhattisgarh (14,263 cases), Haryana (13,540 cases) and Rajasthan (13,072 cases) during 2014.

Under the Excise Act, a total of 28305198.40 litres of illicit liquor wherein 9117387.78 ltrs deshi/country made liquor, 11524543.53 ltrs factory made liquor and 7663267.25 ltrs other liquor were seized during 2014.

Karnataka has seized highest quantity of illicit liquor (77,66,652 ltrs) accounting for 27.4% of total such liquor seized in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (35,68,073.81 ltrs), Uttar Pradesh (35,43,453 ltrs), Andhra Pradesh (29,96,201.38 ltrs), Rajasthan (27,12,936.42 ltrs), West Bengal (22,44,408.38 ltrs) and Punjab (21,82,685.51 ltrs) during 2014.



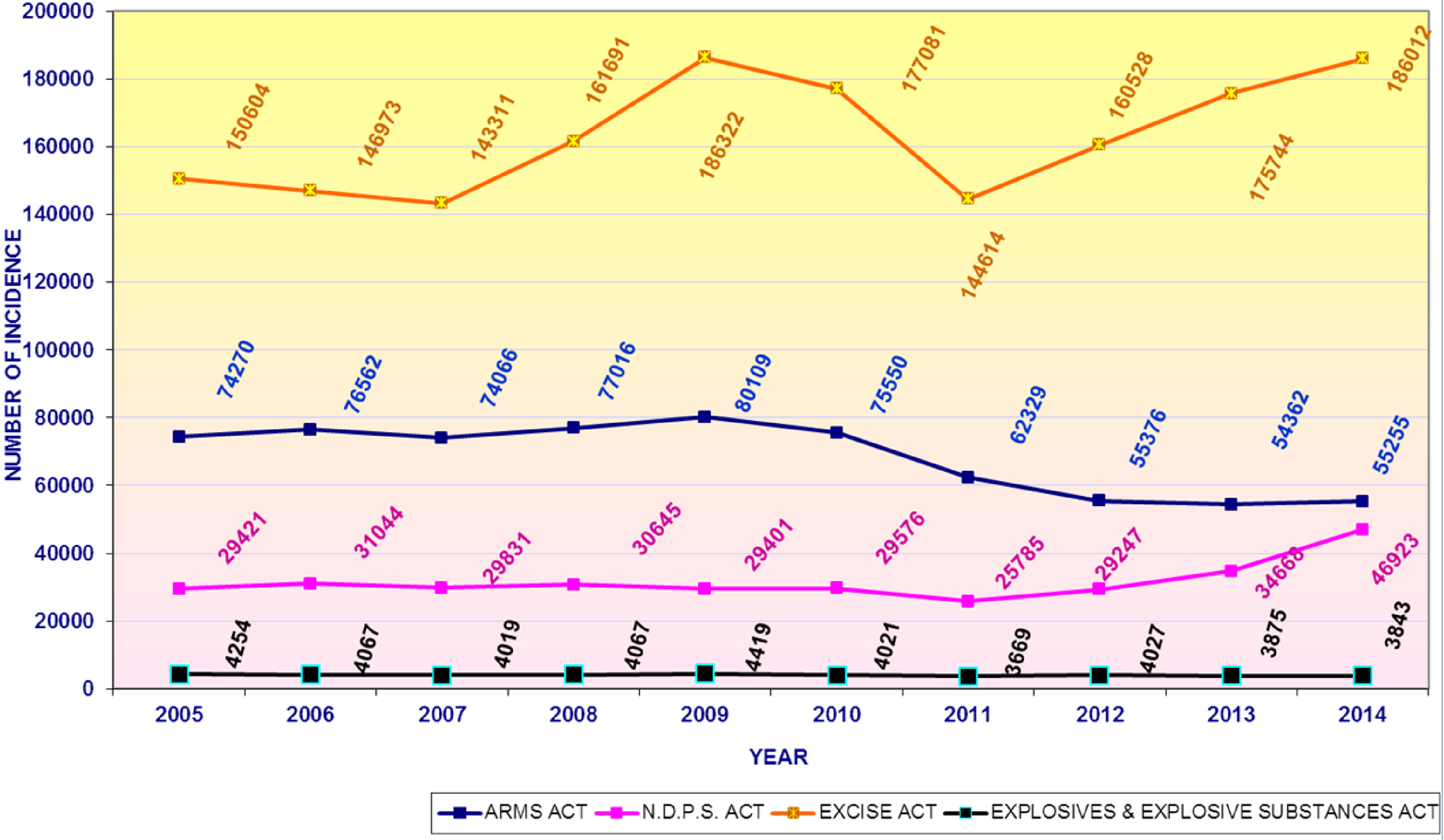
Maximum deshi/country made liquor were seized in Rajasthan (17,19,592 ltrs) followed by Uttar Pradesh (16,36,303 ltrs), Madhya Pradesh (14,16,641), West Bengal (9,59,485.88 ltrs) Karnataka (7,84,180 ltrs) and Odisha (7,05,900 ltrs) during 2014.

Maximum quantity of factory made illicit liquor was seized in Karnataka (50,99,514 ltrs) followed by Punjab (19,33,678.81 ltrs), Uttar Pradesh (17,89,802 ltrs), Rajasthan (8,55,260.13 ltrs), Madhya Pradesh (4,58,402.81 ltrs) and West Bengal (3,89,483 ltrs) during 2014.

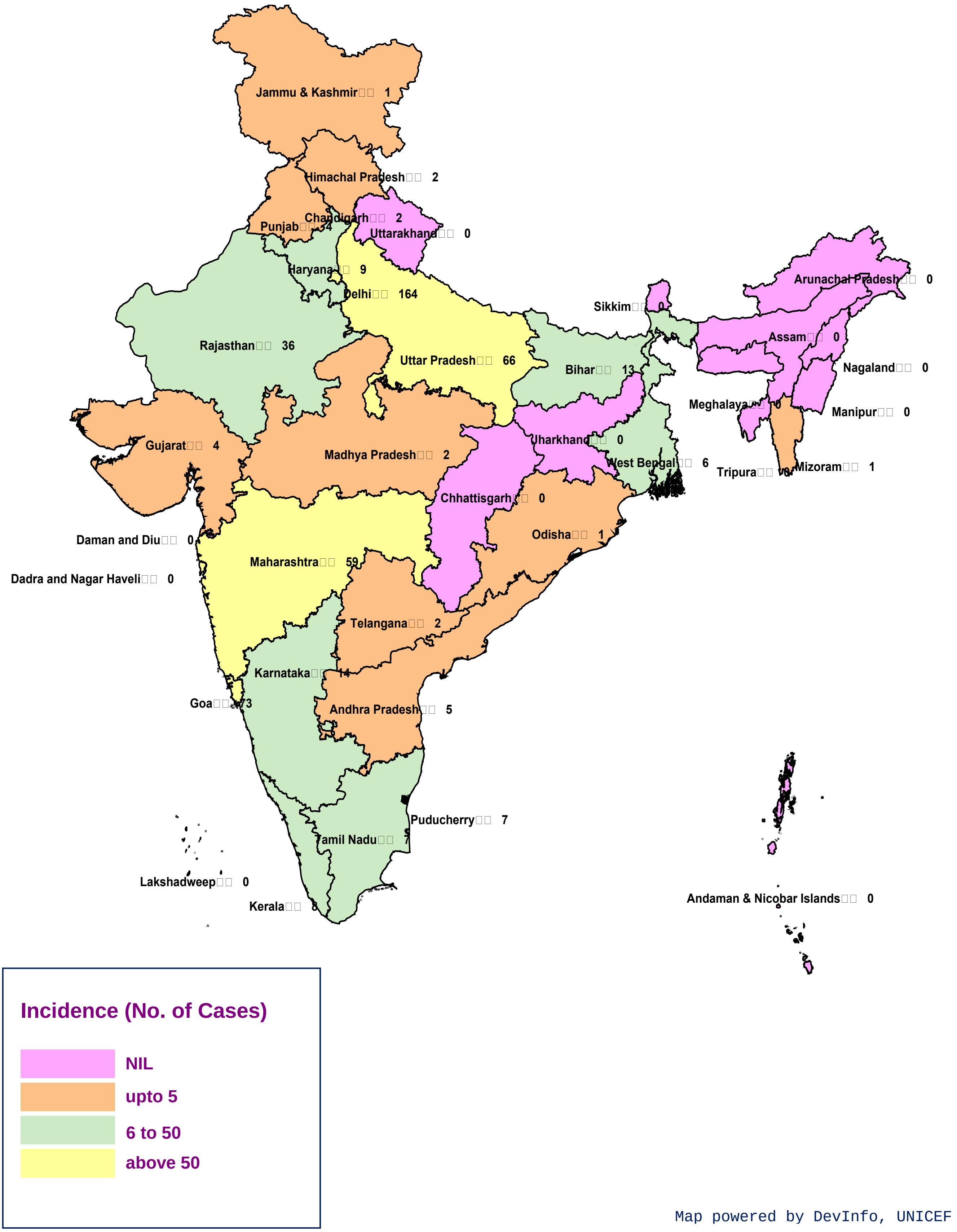
* * *

Decadal Trend of Offences under Arms Act, NDPS Act, Excise Act & Explosives and Explosive Substances Act (2005 - 2014)

Figure 24.1



INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST FOREIGNERS DURING 2014
(All India 486)


Jammu & Kashmir 1
Himachal Pradesh 2
Chandigarh 2
Punjab 4
Uttarakhand 0
Haryana 9
Delhi 164
Rajasthan 36
Uttar Pradesh 66
Sikkim 0
Arunachal Pradesh 0
Assam 0
Nagaland 0
Bihar 13
Meghalaya 0
Manipur 0
Gujarat 4
Madhya Pradesh 2
Jharkhand 0
West Bengal 6
Tripura 0
Mizoram 1
Chhattisgarh 0
Odisha 1
Daman and Diu 0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli 0
Maharashtra 59
Telangana 2
Karnataka 14
Goa 73
Andhra Pradesh 5
Puducherry 7
Tamil Nadu 7
Lakshadweep 0
Kerala 8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 0
Incidence (No. of Cases)
NIL
upto 5
6 to 50
above 50

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Chapter - 25

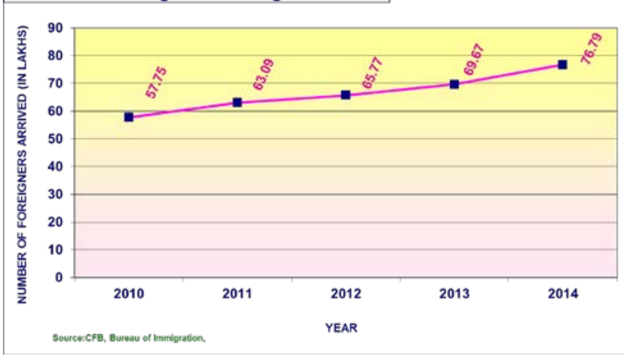
Crime Against Foreigners

Introduction

A total of 76,79,099 foreigners (including 33,99,272 foreigners on tourist visa) visited India during 2014 as compared to 69,67,601 in 2013, showing an increase of 10.21%. Last five years figures, as published in 'Immigration Control & Measures in India - 2014' by Central Foreigners Bureau, Bureau of Immigration ,MHA, clearly indicate the rising trends in arrival of foreigners. Thus it is imperative to study the safety and security of visiting foreigners. In this context, the Bureau has made an effort to analyse patterns of crime against foreigners, *inter-alia*, foreign tourists. The Bureau has started collecting data on crimes committed on foreigners including foreign tourists since 2014 under the revised proformae of '**Crime in India'**.

Arrival of Foreigners during 2010-2014

Figure 25.1



Source:CFB, Bureau of Immigration,

A total of 486 cases of crimes against foreigners were reported in the country of which 384 cases were under crime against foreign tourists during 2014, constituting 79.0% of total crime against foreigners. Among 486 cases of crime against foreigner, majority of cases were reported in Delhi (164 cases) followed by Goa (73 cases), Uttar Pradesh (66 cases), Maharashtra (59 cases), Rajasthan (36 cases) Karnataka (14 cases) and Bihar (13 cases), these eight States together accounted for 87.4% of total such cases reported in the country (425 out of 486 cases).

Delhi has reported highest incidents of crime against foreign tourists accounting for 35.2% (135 out of 384 cases) followed by Goa (66 cases), Uttar Pradesh (64 cases), Rajasthan (31 cases), Maharashtra (25 cases), Bihar (13 cases) and Karnataka (11 cases) and these States accounted for 17.2%, 16.7%, 8.1%, 6.5%, 3.4% and 2.8% of such crimes respectively during 2014.

Among 486 cases of crime against foreigners, maximum cases were reported under thefts accounting for 53.5% (260 cases) followed by assault on foreign woman with intent to outrage her modesty (39 cases), rape, robbery & cheating (22 cases each) and forgery (21 cases) during 2014. A total of 45 cases and 34 cases were of unclassified category 'other IPC and other SLL crimes' respectively.

Most of the cases of theft(116 out of 260 cases), assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (10 out of 39 cases), rape (8 out of 22 cases), cheating (9 out of 22 cases) were reported in Delhi alone accounting for 44.6%, 25.6%, 36.4% and 40.9% respectively of total such crimes reported in the country during 2014.

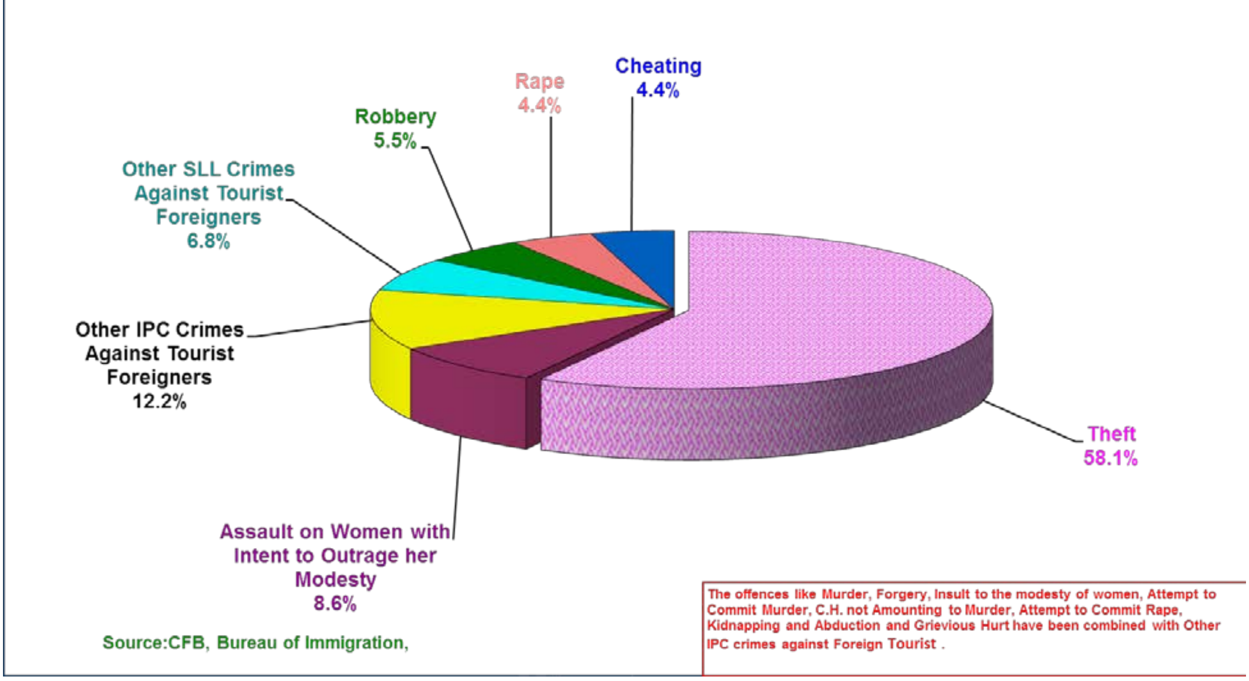
Under crime against foreign tourists, more than half of total cases were reported under theft (223 cases) which accounted for 58.1% followed by assault on foreign tourists women with intent to outrage her modesty (33 cases), robbery (21 cases) and rape & cheating (17 cases each). A total of 28 cases and 26 cases were of unclassified category other IPC and other SLL crimes respectively.

Out of 223 theft cases, maximum theft cases under crime against foreign tourists were reported in Delhi (97 cases) which accounted for 43.5% of total such crimes reported in the country followed by Goa (36 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (29 cases) during 2014. Maximum cases of assault on foreign tourists (women) with intent to outrage their modesty were reported in Delhi (9 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (6 case) and Kerala & Goa (4 cases each), these five States together accounted for 69.7% of total such cases reported in the country during 2014. Out of 17 rape cases against foreign tourists in the country, 6 cases in Delhi, 3 cases in Karnataka, 2 each cases Goa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal were reported during 2014. 4 cases of murder and 3 cases of insult to modesty of women under crime against foreign tourists were also reported during 2014. 3 each cases of forgery in respect of foreign tourists were reported in Rajasthan and Delhiduring 2014. Out of 21 cases of robbery of foreign tourist, 8 cases and 4 cases of robbery were reported in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra respectively during 2014.

* * *

Incidence of Crime Committed against Foreign Tourist During 2014

Figure 25.2

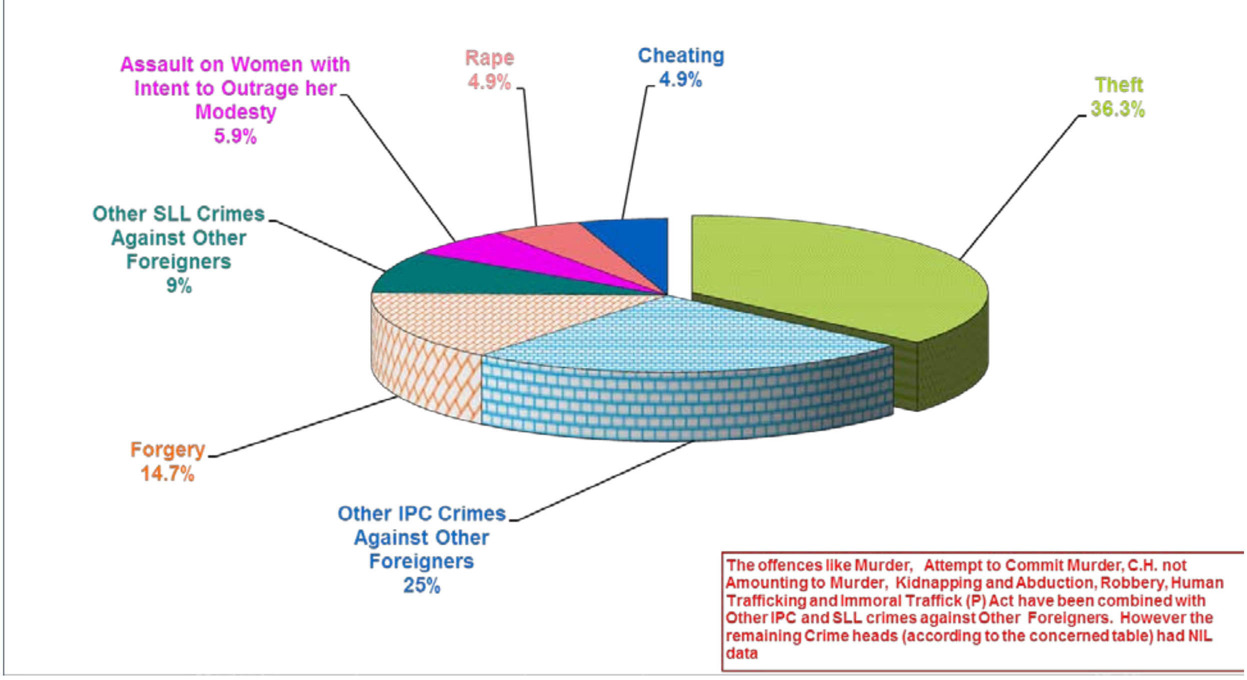


Source:CFB, Bureau of Immigration,

The offences like Murder, Forgery, Insult to the modesty of women, Attempt to Commit Murder, C.H. not Amounting to Murder, Attempt to Commit Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction and Grievious Hurt have been combined with Other IPC crimes against Foreign Tourist .

Incidence of Crimes Committed Against Other Foreigners During 2014

Figure 25.3



The offences like Murder, Attempt to Commit Murder, C.H. not Amounting to Murder, Kidnapping and Abduction, Robbery, Human Trafficking and Immoral Traffick (P) Act have been combined with Other IPC and SLL crimes against Other Foreigners. However the remaining Crime heads (according to the concerned table) had NIL data

Glossary

❖ Crime Head with sections under which data have been collected

SL	Crime Head	Sections under which data collected
1	Murder	Under Section 302 IPC
2	Attempt to Commit Murder	Under Section 307 IPC
3	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder	Under Section 304 IPC
4	Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide	Under Section 308 IPC
5	Rape	Under Section 376 IPC
6	Attempt to Commit Rape	Under Section 376/511 IPC
7	Kidnapping & Abduction	Under Section 363,364,364A,365,366-369 IPC
8	Kidnapping & Abduction in Order to Murder	Under Section 364 IPC
9	Kidnapping For Ransom	Under Section 364A IPC
10	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women to Compel her for Marriage	Under Section 366 IPC
11	Dacoity	Under Section 395,396-398 IPC
12	Dacoity with Murder	Under Section 396 IPC
13	Making Preparation and Assembly for Committing Dacoity	Under Section 399 & 402 IPC
14	Robbery	Under Section 392 to 394, 397 & 398 IPC
15	Criminal Trespass/Burglary	Under Section 453 to 460 IPC
16	Theft	Under Section 379 to 382 IPC
17	Unlawful Assembly	Under Section 143,144 & 145 IPC
18	Riots	Under Section 147-151 & 153A IPC
19	Criminal Breach of Trust	Under Section 406 to 409 IPC
20	Cheating	Under Section 420 IPC
21	Forgery	Under Section 465, 468 & 471 IPC
22	Counterfeiting	(Section 231-235,237-240, 242-243, 255 and 489-A to 489-E IPC)
23	Offences Related to Counterfeit Coin	Under Section 231-235,237, 238-240 & 242-243 IPC
24	Counterfeiting Government Stamp	Under Section 255 IPC
25	Counterfeit Currency & Bank Notes	Under Section 489-A to 489-E IPC
26	Counterfeiting Currency Notes or Bank Notes	Under Section 489A IPC
27	Using Forged or Counterfeit Currency/Bank Notes	Under Section 489B IPC
28	Possession of Forged or Counterfeiting Currency / Bank Notes	Under Section 489C IPC
29	Make/Possess Materials for Forging or Counterfeiting Currency/Bank Notes	Under Section 489D IPC
30	Make/Use Documents Resembling Currency Notes/Bank Notes	Under Section 489 E IPC
31	Arson	Under Section 435-436 & 438 IPC
32	Grievous Hurt	Under Section 325,326,326A & 326 B IPC
33	Acid Attack	Under Section 326A IPC
34	Attempt to Acid Attack	Under Section 326B IPC
35	Dowry Deaths	Under Section 304-B IPC
36	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	Under Section 354 IPC
37	Sexual Harassment	Under Section 354A IPC
38	Assault on Women with Intent to Disrobe	Under Section 354B IPC
39	Voyeurism	Under Section 354C IPC
40	Stalking	Under Section 354D IPC
41	Insult to the Modesty of Women	Under Section 509 IPC
42	Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives	Under Section 498-A IPC
43	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	Under Section 366-B IPC
44	Causing Death by Negligence	Under Section 304-A IPC
45	Offences Against the State	Under Section 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124-A IPC
46	Sedition	Under Section 124A IPC
47	Offences Promoting Enmity Between Different Groups	Under Section 153A & 153B IPC)
48	Promoting Enmity on Ground of Religion Race and Place Of Birth	Under Section 153A IPC)

❖ Crime Head with sections under which data have been collected

49	Imputation & Assertions Prejudicial to National Integration	Under Section 153B IPC
50	Extortion	Under Section 384 - 389 IPC
51	Disclosure of Identity of Victims	Under Section 228 A IPC
52	Incidence of Rash Driving	Under Section 279 IPC Read with 337 & 338
53	Human Trafficking	Under Section 370 & 370A IPC
54	Unnatural Offences	Under Section 377 IPC
55	Foeticide	Under Section 315 and 316 IPC
56	Abetment of Suicide of Child	Under Section 305 IPC
57	Exposure and Abandonment	Under Section 317 IPC
58	Procuration of Minor Girls	Under Section 366-A IPC
59	Buying of Minors for Prostitution	Under Section 373 IPC
60	Selling of Minors for Prostitution	Under (Section 372 IPC
61	Deaths Caused by Act Done with Intent to Cause Miscarriage	Under Section 314 IPC
62	Causing Miscarriage without Women Consent	Under Section 313 IPC
63	Abetment of Suicides of Women	Under Section 306 IPC
64	Tampering Computer Source Documents	Under Section 65 of IT Act
65	Computer Related Offences	Under Section 66 and Section 66 A to E of IT Act
66	Cyber Terrorism	Under Section 66 F of IT Act
67	Publication/Transmission of Obscene/Sexually Explicit Content	Under Section 67 and Section 67 A to C of IT Act
68	Intentionally not Complying with the Order of Controller	Under Section 68 of IT Act
69	Failure to Provide or Monitor or Intercept or Decrypt Information	Under Section 69 of IT Act
70	Failure to Block Access Any Information Hosted etc.	Under Section 69 A of IT Act
71	Not Providing Technical Assistance to Govt. to Enable Online Access	Under Section 69 B of IT Act
72	Un-Authorized Access/Attempt to Access to Protected Computer System	Under Section 70 of IT Act
73	Misrepresentation/Suppression of Fact for Obtaining License etc.	Under Section 71 of IT Act
74	Breach Of Confidentiality/Privacy	Under Section 72 of IT Act
75	Disclosure Of Information in Breach of Lawful Contract	Under Section 72 A of IT Act
76	Publishing /Making Available False Elect. Signature Certificate	Under Section 73 of IT Act
77	Create/Publish/Make Available Elec. Signature Certificate for Unlawful Purpose	Under Section 74 of IT Act
78	Offences by Public Servant	Under Section 167 IPC
79	Fabrication/Destruction of Electronic Records for Evidence	Under Section 193 & 204 IPC
80	Data Theft	(Under Section 379 to 381 IPC
	CH not Amounting to Murder means-----------------	Culpable Homicide not Amounting to Murder

❖ Percentage Variation $= \left\{\frac{\text{(Current Year Value-Previous Year Value)}}{\text{Previous Year Value}}\right\} \text{X } 100$

❖ Cases Charge-sheet Rate $= \left\{\frac{\text{Cases Charge-sheeted}}{\text{(Cases Charge-sheeted+ Cases in Which Charge-sheet not laid but Final Report submitted as True)}}\right\} \text{x } 100$

❖ Cases Pendency Rate $= \left\{\frac{\text{Cases Pending at the end of the Year}}{\text{(Cases at the beginning of the year+ Cases reported during the year)}}\right\} \text{x } 100$

❖ Cases Conviction Rate $= \left\{\frac{\text{Cases Convicted}}{\text{(Cases Convicted+ Cases Acquitted/Discharged)}}\right\} \text{x } 100$

FEEDBACK FORM
(Crime in India – 2014)

Sender(s) Name & Full Address (Optional)

For improvement in the Report we solicit your views.

PLEASE TICK (✓) IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX

Quantity of Information	Very Large	☐	Large	☐	Limited	☐	Scanty	☐
Quality of Data	Very High	☐	High	☐	Good	☐	Poor	☐
Usefulness of Data	Very relevant	☐	Relevant	☐	Little use	☐	No use	☐
Quality of Publication	Impressive	☐	Good	☐	Ordinary	☐	Poor	☐
Obtainability of Book	Timely	☐	Late	☐	Very Late	☐		

Suggestion(s), if any, for further improvement(s) in :

(i) Quality of Data (usefulness of statistics to police in controlling law and order):

(ii) Additional information needed to be added/incorporated:

(iii) Quality of Publication:

Any other comment(s) / suggestion(s):

Date :

Place :

Signature in Full
(Optional)

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